

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: political (3 pages)	04/18/1996	Personal Misfile
002. fax	re: political (3 pages)	04/19/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [2]

2016-0931-S

rc2256

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Democratic

Democratic National Committee

News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 31, 1996

Contact: David Eichenbaum
202/488-5048

BOB DOLE GETS A HARSH WELCOME FROM THE REAL WORLD...

Attached you will find summary information and clips about Senator Dole's week of campaigning on the crime issue. After spending a week "explaining why he had voted against programs he was now championing as a presidential candidate," Dole must be thrilled to say, "T.G.I.F."

###

BOB DOLE'S CRIME WEEK WAS A BUST**Candidate Tours President's Accomplishments He Opposed As Senator**

Newly retired Senator Bob Dole took his first extended trip across America this week as candidate Bob Dole and talked about crime. At each stop, Dole acted as a virtual surrogate for the President's reelection, highlighting the Administration's strong record of taking action to fight crime -- and Dole's own record of inaction, opposition and obstruction. As one press account noted, Dole spent his "crime" week "explaining why he had voted against programs he was now championing as a presidential candidate." In short, Bob Dole's crime week was a bust. [AP, 5/30/96]

Tuesday -- Colorado:**Introduced By Sheriff Who Supports COPS Program -- Which Dole Voted Against.**

Speaking to a group of 50 people in Aurora, Colorado, *candidate* Dole attacked President Clinton's COPS program, which will put an additional 100,000 police officers on the street. [New York Times, 5/29/96]

As a *Senator*, Dole led a GOP filibuster of President Clinton's 1994 Anti-Crime Bill and eventually voted against it. Dole's filibuster failed and the crime bill passed. Among other things, the President's bill gave grants to law enforcement agencies to put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets. [Reuters, 8/24/94; CQ Almanac, 1994 (p.50-S, Vote # 293-295)]

And on December 7, 1995, *Senator* Dole voted for the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill -- eliminating President Clinton's 100,000 new COPS on the street program in favor of a block grant which wouldn't guarantee a single new police officer. [Congressional Record, 12/7/95, Vote # 591, CQ, 12/9/95]

However, GOP presidential *candidate* Dole found himself at odds with the Republican Arapahoe County Sheriff Pat Sullivan -- who introduced him at the podium. In 1995, Sullivan wrote a letter to Members of Congress in support of President Clinton's plan to add more police to the nation's streets, saying, "When it comes to fighting crime, we're nonpartisan." Sullivan said he was asked to introduce Dole because he's a representative of the Republican Party in law enforcement. [Rocky Mountain News, 5/29/96]

Wednesday -- California:**Praises Anti-Gang Task Force -- But Voted Against President's Efforts To Support It.**

In Redondo Beach, California, *candidate* Dole visited Perry Park and praised local residents for their efforts to "take back" the park from gangs and violence. Dole said, "This is the spirit I want to see all across America.... Parks weren't built for criminals -- they were built for you."

However, in a story entitled "Dole Hails Program He Voted Against," the San Francisco Chronicle noted: "In a city that was once overrun by gangs and drug dealers, Senator Bob Dole yesterday praised the very community policing program he voted against in President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill." [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/30/96]

In fact, Dole was able to safely give his speech in Perry Park because of a highly successful anti-gang community police task force. And two of the four officers involved in the task force are funded through President Clinton's 1994 anti-crime bill and the COPS program. Redondo Beach City Councilman Bob Pinzler said, "For this gentleman to come here after voting against community-based policing is pretty cheeky.... It was from the anti-crime bill, that Dole opposed, that gave us the police officers so we could police this area." [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/30/96; San Jose Mercury News, 5/30/96; Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/30/96]

Thursday -- Illinois:

Domestic Violence -- But Dole Voted *Against* President's Violence Against Women Act. In Chicago, *candidate* Dole spoke with a group of women about fighting domestic violence. Dole said, "I think men who commit violence in their homes must understand that this behavior is not just a family matter." Referring to polls which show women strongly supporting President Clinton, Dole added "We're going to close the gender gap." [AP, 5/30/96]

But *Senator* Dole filibustered and voted against President Clinton's 1994 Anti-Crime Bill. The President's bill included \$1.8 billion in funding for the Violence Against Women Act -- which contained measures to comprehensively combat domestic violence, including: tripled funding for battered women's shelters, a hotline for victims of domestic abuse, and punishment of domestic abusers who cross state lines. [Reuters, 8/24/94; CQ Almanac, 1994 (p.50-S, Vote # 293-295); Attorney General's Report to President: First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994]

As the *Associated Press*' John King noted, "The event was designed to continue Dole's week long focus on combating crime.... But Dole found himself, for the second consecutive day, explaining why he had voted against programs he was now championing as a presidential candidate." [AP, 5/30/96]

Friday -- Ohio:

Talk On Drug Free Schools -- But Dole Voted *Against* Safe And Drug Free Schools Act. *Candidate* Dole will campaign again Friday on the issue of crime. Dole is expected to give a speech on drugs to an auditorium full of high-school-aged young people and their parents. And later in the day, he will meet with a group of local police officers at a Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) lodge. [Columbus Dispatch, 5/30/96]

But when it comes to fighting drugs and violence in schools, *candidate* Dole will again be in a position of talking about an issue that President Clinton has taken action on -- action which *Senator* Dole has opposed.

As a result of President Clinton's 1994 Safe and Drug Free Schools Act (passed as part of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) -- Ohio schools have received approximately \$18 million to increase the safety of public schools and run anti-drug programs. [Education Department, 2/9/96]

On October 5, 1994, *Senator* Dole voted against the President's bill. He voted against passage of the Conference Report reauthorizing the Elementary & Secondary Education Act -- which funds the "Safe & Drug Free Schools" program which helps support the D.A.R.E (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program.

And on May 25, 1995, *Senator* Dole voted for the GOP's FY 1995 rescissions bill which cut the Safe & Drug Free Schools program by 51% from \$482 million to \$246 million. The D.A.R.E. program, which receives funds under the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, was also cut in this bill. [CQ Almanac, 1994 (p.55-S, Vote # 321); Public Law 103-382, 10/20/94; Congressional Record, 1995 (p.S-7405, Vote # 203); OMB Letter to Bob Livingston (R-LA), 6/7/95; Public Law 103-382, 10/20/94; Veto Message of H.R. 1158, 6/7/95]

San Francisco Chronicle

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1996

415-777-1111 50 CENTS

Dole Hails Program He Voted Against Redondo Beach campaign stop

By Susan Yoachum
Chronicle Political Editor

Redondo Beach

In a city park that was once overrun by gangs and drug dealers, Senator Bob Dole yesterday praised the very community policing program he voted against in President Clinton's 1994 crime bill.

"This is the spirit I want to see all across America," Dole said, referring to neighborhood residents' resolve to "take back" their park and their efforts to keep the play areas safe for children. "Parks weren't built for criminals — they were built for you."

Even before Dole uttered a word, however, Democrats swarmed around reporters, handing out information about the senator's voting record and supplying them with the names of members of the Redondo Beach City Council who took issue with what one described as Dole's "pretty cheeky" attempt to claim

credit for what he had opposed.

After Dole's energetic speech, Councilman Bob Pinzler, a Democratic convention delegate, said he was "bothered" by Dole "surrounding himself with the aura of community-policing success when he voted against it."

"It's pretty cheeky. I have a sense that the only gang Dole knows about is the Capitol Gang."

Money for two of the town's four anti-gang police officers came from the president's proposal to add 100,000 officers to the nation's streets. That proposal was enacted as part of Clinton's 1994 anticrime legislation.

Reason for Voting No

Dole voted against the bill on the ground that it contained \$5 billion in wasteful social spending. But aides noted that Dole backed a Republican proposal to award \$10 billion in block grants that local communities could use to hire police.

The tit-for-tat nature of the morning event was indicative of what political observers now expect will be a hard-fought battle for California's 54 electoral votes.

On Tuesday night, Dole's new California campaign manager promised to take Clinton down in California and "take him down hard." And yesterday, state Democrats showed no signs of letting Dole's rejuvenated campaign heat up without a fight.

The Redondo Beach campaign stop was the second of four places Dole visited on his first trip to California since announcing his resignation from the Senate so he can run for president as a full-time candidate. That announcement has changed California from a near-sure victory state for Clinton to a state where the president is now expected to have to spend time, energy — and most important, money — to hold onto the 54 electoral votes he won in 1992.

Welfare Overhaul

Dole spent much of his speech to several hundred people in Perry Park talking about welfare, saying, "There is no better crime-prevention program than welfare reform."

The presumptive Republican nominee repeatedly criticized Clinton for having twice vetoed an overhaul of welfare programs.

"I say, Mr. President, that it's three strikes and you're out," Dole said to an appreciative crowd. Later, he pointed out that in the 1992 campaign, Clinton had promised to "end welfare as we know it," then added, "We're going to end him as we know it."

A clearly energized Dole also dispensed with hecklers in Redondo Beach and later in a southeast San Diego park.

"I want to salute everybody, even those on the far left," Dole said, gesturing to some noisy protesters in Perry Park. "I find more people in the middle and the right than there are on the far left everywhere I go."

'Absent Without Leadership'

And in San Diego, Dole repeatedly pounded the lectern when a Clinton supporter tried to defend the president by shouting, "How long have you been in office?"

Dole shot back that Clinton had been AWOL — "absent without leadership" — and challenged the naysayer to write to the president and ask him why he has not fulfilled his promises to crack down on crime and control drug trafficking.

From Southern California, Dole went to Sacramento, where he toured Sutter's Fort, visited a rehabilitation wing at Sutter General Hospital and attended a private fund-raiser for the Republican Party's "Victory '96" fund.

After the fund-raiser, Dole ended his 27-hour stay in California by flying to Chicago, where he is scheduled to attend another major party fund-raiser today.

Excerpt From Associated Press Article By John King, 5/30/96

"But Dole found himself, for the second consecutive day, explaining why he had voted against programs he was now championing as a presidential candidate.

On Wednesday, Dole extolled the virtue of community policing at a California event - even though he voted against a 1994 crime bill that included seed money for a Clinton program to put up to 100,000 new police officers on the street. And the Clinton campaign was quick to point out Thursday that that same legislation included the Violence Against Women Act.

The Clinton campaign also said Dole's 1995 Republican budget tried to cut funding for the Violence Against Women Act in half - including spending on the very sensitivity training programs Dole praised in his Chicago remarks.

'In the last three years, President Clinton has led the fight against violence against women,' said Clinton deputy campaign manager Ann Lewis. 'Senator Dole has opposed him every step of the way.'"

Officers ready questions for Dole campaign visit

By Darrel Rowland
Dispatch Staffhouse Reporter

Police officers want to be more than a photo backdrop for Bob Dole during his visit Friday to central Ohio; they've got some tough questions for the presumed Republican presidential nominee.

"We're going to put him on the spot," said Mike Tanner, a Columbus police officer and president of the Capital City Lodge No. 9 of the Fraternal Order of Police. "There's not going to be any punches being pulled."

Dole is scheduled to take part in a discussion Friday afternoon with young police officers and Attorney General Betty Montgomery at the FOP lodge in Gahanna.

The public event follows a private fund-raiser for the Republican National Committee with Leslie H. Wexner, chief executive of The Limited, as host.

Dole's Columbus-area visit will come after a stop in Cincinnati.

The Senate majority leader is emphasizing crime issues this week in his campaign, saying President Clinton has been "heavy on promises, light on accomplishments" in fighting crime.

"I truly believe he's sincere about wanting to know what our issues are," Tanner said. "But this

gives us a chance to get our 2 cents in. I'm welcoming that."

Tanner said Dole's Ohio campaign officials are choosing participants in the roundtable, but he will make sure at least a few veteran officers are included.

"Once they're in my house, I can have my say-so," Tanner said. "I want to see what he's got a commitment toward."

For example, officers fear Dole wants to gut the Brady law and the federal ban on assault weapons, Tanner said. Police are pushing federal legislation allowing retired officers to carry guns.

There also are widespread concerns about funding cuts for crime prevention measures and programs such as DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) and possible changes in state collective bargaining laws, he said.

A long-standing issue is the National Police Officers Bill of Rights, which would give the men and women in blue the same due process rights as any citizen — rights now denied, for instance, during internal police investigations, Tanner said.

Dole's campaign, which has spent virtually its entire federal allocation until the GOP national convention in August, is relying on party coffers and other sources to fund the cross-country foray.

[Columbus Dispatch, 5/30/96]

Dole brings anti-crime appeal to town,

By Thomas Hardy
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole brought his presidential campaign to Chicago Thursday for an anti-crime appeal to women voters, but he encountered unexpected challenges to his voting record on domestic violence and to his assertion that the welfare system is to blame for the violence.

Dole met privately at a West Side school with a coalition of activists against domestic violence and a trio of popular Republican officeholders—Gov. Jim Edgar, Atty. Gen. Jim Ryan and Cook County State's Atty. Jack

O'Malley—and then opened the roundtable discussion to reporters.

The presumptive GOP presidential nominee, facing a substantial gender gap with women voters favoring President Clinton, promised tough punishment against men who abuse their spouse or companion, and he advocated better coordination of resources for counseling and law enforcement.

"Men who commit violence in the home must understand that their behavior is not just a family matter. It is our concern and America's concern, and Congress has started to move in this area," Dole said, after listening to Edgar and the others extol the accom-

plishments of Project Success, a \$3 million-a-year program that provides intervention services in 400 Illinois schools for students from troubled homes.

But two Democratic women in the room spoiled the made-for-TV event, the latest in Dole's weeklong crime-fighting theme, which was being filmed by a crew from his television commercial production firm.

Leslie Landis, executive director of an advocacy group for victims of domestic violence and once an aide to former U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), told Dole that \$175 million in federal funding for the prevention of crime against

women was slow to trickle out of Washington to community groups.

"I'll check on that," Dole responded.

Berta Hinajosa, a victims counselor, disagreed after Dole said that one major factor behind the rise in domestic violence was "the failure of the welfare system."

Dole added: "We need radical change. . . . We're trying to provide a whole new outlook for people on welfare in terms of regaining their self-esteem and their dignity. . . ."

Hinajosa, who later described herself as a Clinton supporter, responded: "I don't think that domestic violence discriminates. The only color domestic violence knows is the purple of its victims' bruises."

"I didn't suggest that at all," Dole said of the implication that the problem was endemic to low-income families. He said he meant

but is ambushed by critics

that welfare reform was "one way to address it."

The Kansas senator has been hammering away at the welfare reform issue in recent weeks, criticizing Clinton for having twice vetoed legislation passed by the GOP-led Congress that would give states greater latitude to overhaul the welfare system.

Democrats contended that Dole hasn't been much help on issues of criminal violence and domestic abuse against women.

The Clinton campaign issued a record of votes Dole has cast in the Senate against legislation on women's issues, and the White House dispatched Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun to a downtown news conference to call Dole a hypocrite.

Dole brushed off Moseley-Braun's criticism. "I don't think Carol Moseley-Braun really believes that. We're very good

friends. . . . It's a slow day at the White House, and I guess they've got Carol working overtime."

The Dole camp produced examples of his record supporting a number of women's initiatives, including the Women's Equal Opportunity Act of 1991 and the Sexual Assault Prevention Act of 1993.

He acknowledged voting against Clinton's 1994 anti-crime package, which included domestic-violence provisions like those he advocated Thursday.

Dole said he voted against the bill because it included what he considered wasteful patronage in crime-prevention programs.

The Republican candidate, whose resignation from the Senate is to take effect soon, participated in a \$1 million GOP fundraiser Thursday evening, and earlier in the day met with former Polish President Lech Walesa.

5/31/96

The San Diego Union-Tribune.

A Copley Newspaper

W. JEFF GATEWOOD
Founder, Oct. 10, 1868

JOHN D. SPRECKELS
Publisher, 1890-1926

COL. IRA C. COPLEY
Publisher, 1928-1937

JAMES S. COPLEY
Publisher, 1937-1973

HELEN K. COPLEY
Chairman and Publisher

KARIN E. WINNER
Editor

ROBERT A. KITTLE
Editor of the Editorial Page

"The King of Truth"

Get the facts

Federal drug prosecutions here are soaring

Sen. Bob Dole's campaign stop in San Diego this week is an encouraging sign that, unlike George Bush in 1992, he intends to wage a vigorous battle against President Clinton for California's 54 electoral votes. But the presumptive GOP nominee veered off the tracks in accusing federal prosecutors here of being lenient on Mexican nationals caught smuggling drugs across the border.

Echoing charges leveled earlier by Gov. Pete Wilson, Dole claimed that the Justice Department goes easy on Mexican smugglers by simply releasing them back across the border instead of prosecuting them as it does U.S. citizens. Those assertions were based largely on stories that had appeared recently in the *Los Angeles Times*.

The only problem is, the *Times* got its facts wrong and admitted so in a lengthy retraction. But that didn't deter Dole from making his unsubstantiated claims in an appearance at City Heights Community Park.

To sort out the truth, simply consider that the number of border crossers prosecuted on felony drug charges in San Diego jumped from 764 in 1994 to 1,406 in 1995. This year, border-related drug busts are expected to top 2,300.

Do these escalating prosecutions suggest the feds are going soft on border drug crime? Hardly.

"We prosecute every drug-smuggling

U.S. Attorney Alan Bersin. His statement is backed up not only by the facts but also by District Attorney Paul Pfingst and other law enforcement leaders, both Democrat and Republican, in San Diego County.

Since 1994, Bersin and Pfingst have worked in concert under a joint county-federal agreement to crack down on drug couriers. That cooperation, a model for other border cities, is producing results. More drug mules are landing behind bars than ever before.

That does not mean, however, that every single person caught with drugs in his vehicle at the border faces felony charges. In cases where some specific criteria are met, the suspect is referred to immigration court. That results in his border-crossing card being confiscated and the suspect being deported.

Bersin's criteria for referring suspects to immigration court are that "proof of knowledge and criminal intent is lacking"; the foreign national has no criminal record in this country and little or no knowledge about organized smuggling; and the amount of drugs is less than 125 pounds of marijuana.

As a practical matter, this policy allows federal prosecutors to concentrate their resources on the most serious and most winnable cases of drug smuggling. Considering the swift increase in drug-related prosecutions by both federal and local prosecutors in San Diego, it's certainly a stretch to claim as Dole did that the Justice Department deals more harshly with American drug dealers than with Mexican drug dealers.

Illegal immigration and narcotics trafficking at the border are still enormous problems, to be sure. But Bersin cannot be faulted for being soft on border crime. On Sen. Dole's next campaign



Bob Dole

Home, Page 55
Index, Page 78

UNION

Bureau Chief: William A. Ransau
Phone: 908-322-1755
Fax: 908-322-2680

Drug kingpin accused of raping associate's daughter

By ROBERT E. MISSECK

A Mountainside man serving a federal prison term for laundering drug money has been charged with raping the teenage daughter of a business associate on more than 100 occasions, including while he was home on a prison furlough earlier this year.

Alfred A. Korang, 38, is charged with numerous counts of second-degree sexual assault as a result of the attacks in his Summit Road home, said interim Union County Prosecutor Edward M. Neasey. They occurred during an

18-month period when he was the youngster's legal guardian.

Authorities said Korang is serving a five-year term at the Allegheny Federal Prison Camp in Montgomery, Pa., and has another 18 months remaining on that sentence.

He pleaded guilty in January 1993 to federal charges that he used his import-export business, Dynamic Marketing Systems in Queens, to launder at least \$800,000 from an international heroin smuggling operation. Authorities said he was among seven people, mostly Ghanaian nationals, who were arrested in 1993.

According to Assistant Prosecutor Carol M. Berger, Korang was made the temporary legal guardian of a business associate's 16-year-old daughter while the girl's father went to England and her mother returned to their native Ghana to be with her other children in May 1991.

She said the suspect "would force himself on the young girl, beginning in May 1991, and ending this past February ... while home on a prison furlough."

Authorities said all of the attacks occurred in Korang's lavish 1½-story ranch home, where

he lived with his wife. Officials said the assault apparently took place while Korang's wife was at work and that she apparently was unaware of what was going on.

Berger said the crimes were uncovered when the victim's father came to get her and she told him what Korang had done.

"The suspect was placed in a position of trust as the youngster's guardian," said Neasey. He said an investigation by Mountainside Police Sgt. Richard Osierja and Detective Kevin Foley of the prosecutor's office "uncovered facts that clearly show that trust was totally abused."

002

ODAG

05/24/96 17:41

05/24/96 17:41

05/24/96 17:41

Gingrich seeks to get freshmen to toe party line

By Jeanne Cummings
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington — After two conservative rebellions that nearly dealt humiliating defeats to the House leadership, Speaker Newt Gingrich has ordered a military-style "after-action review" to assess what's gone wrong.

"We've talked about doing this and ... it's time to do one because mistakes are being made," said House Conference Chairman John Boehner (R-Ohio).

The review project has been assigned to Reps. Peter Hoekstra of Michigan and J.D. Hayworth of Arizona, who will be assisted by three military advisers on loan from the Pentagon.

Gingrich announced the review — using the military jargon — during a rare, unannounced GOP conference meeting Thursday morning.

Less than 24 hours earlier, the GOP six-year budget plan passed 216-211, just three votes shy of defeat. Nineteen Republicans, mostly freshmen, voted against it.

The GOP leadership seemed unaware of how much trouble it was in until the eve of the vote when the conservatives unleashed their frustration at a closed meeting. Even new Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, who received a standing ovation when he arrived at the conference, was reported to have felt the brunt of their anger.

The rebel lawmakers were furious that they learned only the day before the vote that the budget plan negotiated with the Senate actually increases the deficit one year before moving back into a steadily declining slope.

As members were filing in to record their votes, Gingrich worked the floor with mixed success. At one point, the speaker threw up his hands and shrugged at his vote counters after talking with Reps. Helen Chenoweth of Idaho and Sue Myrick of North Carolina. Both women voted against the budget plan.

The budget vote is symptomatic of a strain that has been developing between Gingrich and the conservative wing for months.

Just a few weeks ago, the speaker had to personally appeal to conservatives to stand by him during a vote to increase the minimum wage.

The instability in the GOP conference could prove particularly troublesome in the next few weeks as the House takes action on a series of departmental budgets, including Health and Human Services and the EPA, that have proved controversial in the past.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 3, 1994

The Honorable Janet Reno
U.S. Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Reno:

According to information compiled by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, there has been a significant drop in the number of criminal cases being commenced in federal courts throughout the country. Since the Justice Department is the chief federal law enforcement agency, these statistics suggest that the Department is taking an approach to criminal law enforcement that is less aggressive than the approach taken during the Bush Administration.

According to the Administrative Office, a total of 47,467 criminal cases were initiated in federal district court between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992. Between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994, the total number of criminal cases dropped to 44,919. This represents more than a 5% decline in the total number of new criminal prosecutions.

An analysis of the number of prosecutions initiated for specific criminal offenses during the same time periods--July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992 and July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994--yields the following results:

- * Robbery prosecutions--Down 9.5% (from 1,804 to 1,631)
- * Assault prosecutions--Down 17.6% (from 641 to 528)
- * Prosecutions for Larceny and Theft--Down 8% (from 3,583 to 3,294)
- * Sex Offense Prosecutions--Down 11.4% (from 393 to 348)
- * Prosecutions under the Federal Drug Laws--Down 9.2% (from 12,512 to 11,356)

Even prosecutions for weapons and firearms offenses are down by a staggering 23%--from 4,132 to 3,178.

As you know, the Justice Department recently released its annual Crime Victimization Survey, which shows that the number of "personal crimes," including rape, other sexual attacks, robbery,

assault, and personal thefts, increased by an estimated 6.7% between 1992 and 1993. In light of the Survey, one can fairly draw the troubling conclusion that the number of criminal prosecutions initiated by the Justice Department has gone down, while crime continues to go up.

Attorney General Reno, if we are wrong on this point, please let us know. But if we are right, we would appreciate an explanation as to why the number of federal criminal prosecutions has declined so substantially.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,


BOB DOLE


ORRIN G. HATCH



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

November 4, 1994

The Honorable Robert Dole
The Honorable Orrin Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Dole and Hatch:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday regarding our violent crime prosecutions.

I can assure you that combatting violent crime and drug trafficking is among my top priorities at the Justice Department. That is why, last March, I launched the National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative -- and why, this year, I fought so hard to win passage of the President's Crime Bill.

As a result of these efforts, we are working more closely than ever before with state and local prosecutors to bring violent criminals to justice; enforcing stiff federal penalties, in appropriate cases; and working to put 100,000 new police on our nation's streets. In each federal district, we have implemented strategies designed to end internecine squabbling over turf and numbers -- and instead, to launch aggressive investigations targeting the criminal infrastructure of each community.

As these strategies mature, prosecutive decisions will be made, together, based upon what is best for the case, without regard to which partner gets the statistical credit. The result in the short-term may be fewer federal cases, with our work focused on the most serious offenders. For I am persuaded that over the long-term, our focus on partnership is the best way to make a genuine impact on the crime plaguing America's communities.

Thus, as a general rule, I believe that "counting cases" is not a sound measure of our success. Any such tabulations are a snapshot, and tell us little about the sorts of cases being brought, or the effect of those prosecutions on public safety. Moreover, they fail to give appropriate weight to the most serious cases of greatest public concern.

November 4, 1994
Page Two

However, as you have asked about such statistics, I am pleased to provide them to you. As the table below indicates, in the first year of the Clinton administration, the Justice Department won prison sentences for more criminals -- for longer average terms of incarceration -- than did the Bush administration in its final year in office. These statistics come from the bipartisan U.S. Sentencing Commission, which was chaired by Judge William Wilkins during the periods in question.

Specifically, we put over 3,000 more criminals behind bars in 1993 than the prior administration did in 1992. More impressively still, we increased by more than 800 the number of serious criminals receiving long prison terms of over 5 years. The number of federal criminals against whom we won prison sentences for robbery, drug trafficking, firearms offenses, and immigration crimes all rose in 1993 from their 1992 levels. And on average, the length of sentences that we won against these criminals also rose from their 1992 levels.

Thus, in response to your request for information comparing 1992 to 1993, here is what I have learned:

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>Sentenced to Prison -- 1992</u>	<u>Sentenced to Prison -- 1993</u>
All Offenses	28,754	32,140
Robbery	1,608	1,633
Drug Trafficking	14,622	16,125
Firearms Crimes	2,685	2,759
Immigration Crimes	1,540	1,824

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>Sentences of Over 5 Years - 1992</u>	<u>Sentences of Over 5 Years - 1993</u>
All Offenses	9,509	10,367
Robbery	1,005	1,078
Drug Trafficking	7,251	7,574
Firearms Crimes	607	871
Immigration Crimes	24	65

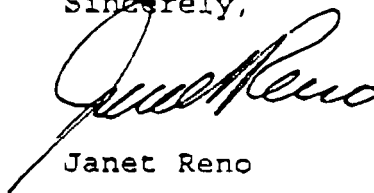
In sum, Senators, in its first year, this administration won more prison sentences -- for longer periods -- than did its predecessor. While the value of such comparisons seems slight to me, they certainly bely any suggestion that our approach to prosecuting violent crime is "less aggressive" than that of the previous administration.

November 4, 1994
Page Three

And above all, I hope you will agree with me that fighting crime and violence in our society should not be reduced to statistical games or partisan bickering. Under President Bush, the nation set three records for the total number of homicides; these sorts of statistics alone, however, tell us little about the nature of our efforts to reduce crime and violence, or their prospects for success.

Rather than debate and divide, I hope you will instead choose to join with me in a bipartisan effort to implement the most effective and aggressive attack on violent crime possible. I look forward to working with you both in this regard in the weeks and months ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno

The Clinton Administration v. the Republican Congress: **Comparing Anti-Drug Records**

The Clinton Administration:

Tremendous progress has been achieved in addressing drug use and related crime within the Nation as a whole. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced to 30 percent since 1992. American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion last year. Americans are particularly pleased that for the first time in memory the Nation's crime rate is actually declining. Murders are down by 12 percent. Robberies are down by 10 percent.

President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

- He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.
- He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.
- He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.
- He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
- He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.
- He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.
- He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

In addition, President Clinton has also continued to propose the largest drug budgets to Congress of any Administration while the Republican-led Congress has attempted to cut interdiction efforts. The Clinton Administration's efforts have resulted in the arrest of six of the top leaders of Colombian Cali Cartel -- the most powerful drug syndicate in the world. He has strengthened U.S. Borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents -- an agency that was extremely neglected by prior Republican Administrations. And unlike

George Bush, who replaced his Drug Czar with a defeated politician, President Clinton nominated Four-star General Barry McCaffrey -- the hero of the Persian Gulf War and U.S. military commander in South America -- to lead the country's efforts to reduce drug use.

The Republican Congress:

While President Clinton's anti-drug record is a litany of firsts, the Republican-led Congress has been quite consistent, too -- in its total disregard towards the issue of drugs in this country. Their record speaks for itself:

Number of times "drugs" were mentioned
in the Republican *Contract with America*: **Zero**

Number of times "drugs" were mentioned
by Senator Dole in his response to the
State of the Union: **Zero**

Number of hearings that the Grassley-chaired
Senate International Narcotics Caucus held
in the first year of his chairmanship: **Zero**

Number of major anti-drug bills that Bob Dole
and Chuck Grassley have introduced in
the first year of this Congress: **Zero**

Number of police officers guaranteed under
the *Contract with America* Crime Block Grant: **Zero**

Number of Drug Courts guaranteed under
the *Contract with America* Crime Block Grant: **Zero**

Number of non-Republican and non-Members
of Congress on the Grassley Task Force: **Zero**

The hypocrisy of the Republican-led Congress on the issue of drugs has no limit. Indeed, while at the same time Senator Grassley and Republican Members of Congress were spending funds to create Congressional partisan task forces to "study" the issue of drugs, they were also sending a bill to the President -- which he rightfully vetoed -- that cut Federal law enforcement task forces (OCEDTF) of FBI, DEA, and Treasury agents who are busting drug traffickers. This Republican bill also cut DEA, FBI, U.S. Marshals, drug prosecutors, Bureau of Prisons and other drug fighting resources.

What task force would the American public rather have to fight drugs -- one made up of Al D'Amato and Chuck Grassley or one made up of DEA and FBI agents?

What Has NLC Done For You Lately?



A Lot.



NLC continues to work hard for you in 1996! The National League of Cities aggressively advocated municipal interests before Congress and the Administration and developed new initiatives to help city and town leaders improve governance skills to serve citizens more effectively. Some recent highlights:

- ☛ Adopted a five-point "Action Agenda" that establishes a clear local voice on issues being discussed at the national level -- items for 1996 are reducing the federal deficit and controlling entitlements, fixing current mandates, making cities safer, tax reform, and housing and community development.
- ☛ By leveraging the new unfunded mandate law, ensured that local government authority over zoning and public rights-of-way was protected in national telecommunications legislation, saving cities more than \$50 million annually. Also published the first major guidebook to national telecommunications legislation -- *The Telecommunications Act of 1996: What It Means to Local Governments* -- and organized a companion series of regional training seminars.
- ☛ Secured passage of anti-crime legislation in both the House and Senate to **block grant nearly \$2 billion** in federal, flexible funds directly to cities and towns for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), rural enforcement and training, and rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement.
- ☛ Secured enactment into law legislation to restore local control over the **regulation of tow trucks** in cases where drivers are hurt or otherwise impaired.
- ☛ As part of a state/local coalition, achieved unanimous Senate passage of major revisions to the **Safe Drinking Water Act** which would provide significantly enhanced public health protection along with relief to municipalities from burdensome requirements that have little or no impact on public health.
- ☛ Continued to pursue relief for municipalities from the federally-mandated **stormwater program** by participating on three EPA advisory committees designed to address urban wet weather issues. Continued to work on legislative changes addressing municipal liability under **Superfund**.
- ☛ Initiated an **Election '96** strategy to ensure that issues facing cities and towns are addressed during the upcoming Presidential and Congressional campaigns.
- ☛ Created a forum for connecting local issues with national priorities during the election year when more than 3,000 local leaders came to Washington for the **1995 Congressional City Conference** that featured four days of policy meetings, legislative briefings, how-to workshops and visits to Capitol Hill.

Over ☛☛☛

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: political (3 pages)	04/18/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [2]

2016-0931-S
rc2256

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. fax	re: political (3 pages)	04/19/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [2]

2016-0931-S
rc2256

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

AP Story - Nothing new.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

- Angus

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

May 11, 1996, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Political News

LENGTH: 667 words

HEADLINE: Dole Pledges Crime War, No Parole For Violent Offenders

BYLINE: By SANDRA SOBIERAJ, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: OMAHA, Neb.

BODY:

Sen. Bob Dole pledged Saturday to wage a war on crime in which police and prosecutors don't have to "ask permission to fight back."

In a get-tough campaign speech outside Omaha police headquarters, the Republican presidential nominee-in-waiting called for uniform state laws abolishing parole for violent criminals. He also called for teen-agers accused of unspecified "serious, violent crimes" to be taken out of juvenile courts and tried as adults.

Standing beside a monument to 22 local police officers killed in the line of duty, the Kansas senator painted President Clinton and the "liberal" judges he's appointed as too easy on the bad guys. Dole maintained that violent criminals are one-fifth as likely to serve their full sentence today as they were 30 years ago.

Calling Clinton's crime policies mere rhetoric, Dole even suggested that a Clinton program to beef up police patrols nationwide - a program that congressional Republicans have repeatedly attempted to cut - didn't go far enough.

"He claims he's putting 100,000 cops on the street, but the real number is only a fraction of that," Dole told the crowd of about 300.

At the White House, presidential counsellor George Stephanopoulos shot back that "President Clinton has built a solid record of putting cops on the streets and taking guns off, despite Sen. Dole's opposition every step of the way."

Stephanopoulos said that as of next week the administration will have funded 43,000 of the 100,000 new police officers. And he said the budget the president signed two weeks ago pays for the full 100,000.

"Sen. Dole voted to gut the 100,000 police provision," Stephanopoulos said.

The Associated Press, May 11, 1996

Sticking with a now-familiar criticism of Clinton's judicial appointments, Dole said the Clinton bench has "made careers of getting tough on cops" by ruling too much evidence inadmissible in criminal cases.

"The liberal attitude toward crime isn't 'Make My Day,' it's 'Have a Nice Day,'" Dole said. He promised, if elected president, to reform the courts' rules of evidence so that it's harder for defendants to get off on technicalities.

Before his remarks, Dole laid a wreath at the memorial in honor of Jimmy Wilson Jr., a 24-year-old police officer shot to death in August 1995 by an assault suspect during a routine traffic stop. Wilson's assailant last week was sentenced to life in prison, which led local officials on Saturday to hail Dole for his support for the death penalty.

Wilson's father, Jimmy Wilson Sr., was to fly back to Washington on Dole's campaign plane in order to attend "National Law Enforcement Week" ceremonies there. Wilson was also scheduled to meet with Clinton.

"Tough" was the buzz word Saturday as Dole touted his own work, as Senate majority leader, to push passage last week of "Megan's Law," a measure allowing law enforcement authorities to notify communities when a convicted sex offender is paroled into their neighborhoods. The bill passed overwhelmingly and Clinton supports it.

Dole also said he "led the fight for legislation that made it easier to convict repeat rapists." Dole was referring to his amendment to the 1994 crime bill, which he ultimately voted against because of opposition to other provisions.

"What Sen. Dole did not reveal today is his commitment to the Washington gun lobby to repeal the assault weapons ban," Stephanopoulos told reporters at the White House. "That's consistent with his 35-year record of opposition to sensible crime control."

Later Saturday, in an afternoon speech to the Kentucky GOP State Convention, Dole stretched his indictment of Clinton's "liberal" record to include first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and he framed the 1996 presidential race as clear referendum on the Clintons' first term.

"Who knows what he'd do without the restraint of a re-election," Dole said. "All the liberalism he can think of - and all his wife can think of - will come bubbling to the surface, and we can't stand it. You can't stand it, you can't handle it."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 11, 1996

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

May 12, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Page 26; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 709 words

HEADLINE: Dole Depicts Himself as Tough on Crime

BYLINE: By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

DATELINE: LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11

BODY:

Although the number of murders committed across America has dropped, Bob Dole said today that the country was still not safe because of the liberal oratory and inaction of President Clinton.

Addressing a rally outside police headquarters in Omaha, Mr. Dole declared: "Unlike the liberals, I don't think society is to blame for crime -- I think criminals are to blame for crime. In my view, killing is caused by killers, robbing by robbers, drug-dealing by drug-dealers. That's what it's all about."

While Mr. Dole painted himself as much tougher on crime and criminals than Mr. Clinton, he offered no new solutions to the problems he described, instead running down Mr. Clinton to such a degree that he even blamed him for the weather. "The seasons are all mixed up," Mr. Dole asserted in the snappy morning chill. "That's what Clinton has done for us."

Later at a rally here with the Kentucky State Republican Party, Mr. Dole continued his attack on President Clinton with a warning of what another four years of a Clinton Administration would bring.

"Who knows what he'll do without the restraint of a re-election," Mr. Dole said. "All the liberalism he can think of and all his wife can think of will come bubbling to the surface, and we can't stand it. We can't handle it. You can't stand it. You can't handle it."

Then the dog-owning candidate declared, "We're going to send Socks back to Little Rock," referring to the first feline. "We're going to put a leader in the White House. I have a schnauzer named Leader."

Mr. Dole, the presumptive Republican Presidential nominee, has been striving lately to delineate his differences with Mr. Clinton and to portray what his campaign calls the "credibility gap" between Mr. Clinton's comments and his actions. He did so again today.

"Sure, President Clinton talks tough on crime, but his rhetoric doesn't match his record," Mr. Dole said in Omaha. "He claims he's putting 100,000 cops on the street, but the real number is only a fraction of that. He downgraded the drug



The New York Times, May 12, 1996



czar's office and cut funding for drug interdiction. Narcotics prosecutions by the Clinton Justice Department have dropped significantly. And he appointed a Surgeon General who believed the best way to deal with drugs was to legalize them."

George Stephanopoulos, an adviser to Mr. Clinton, said by telephone from Washington that Mr. Dole was off the mark on several points.

"President Clinton has a solid record of putting cops on the street and taking guns off, despite Senator Dole's opposition every step of the way," Mr. Stephanopoulos said, noting that Mr. Dole did not mention his "commitment" to the National Rifle Association that repealing the ban on assault weapons was one of his priorities.

"Next week, 43,000 of the 100,000 cops will be on the street and funded," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. Mr. Dole and other Republicans fought Mr. Clinton's measure to pay for the police, instead offering communities block grants to fight crime in any way they chose.

Mr. Stephanopoulos also said that Federal drug prosecutions increased 13 percent from 1994 to 1995 and that the Administration had achieved an 84 percent conviction rate in 1995.

The Republicans' law-and-order platforms have traditionally given them an advantage with voters on the crime issue, but this started to erode in 1994 with Republican opposition to anti-crime legislation and to gun-control measures. Now, Mr. Dole is making a bid to take it back.

Mr. Dole took credit for pushing through the Senate "Megan's Law," which allows law-enforcement officials to notify people when a convicted sex offender moves into the neighborhood. But the measure was supported overwhelmingly by most members of Congress, as well as President Clinton, and Mr. Dole never previously made an issue of it on the campaign trail.

Mr. Dole said he would make uniform across the country various state laws to abolish parole for criminals convicted of violent crime. He also supports trying juveniles who commit serious violent crimes as adults.

The overall thrust of today's speech fit into a larger theme that Mr. Dole has been road-testing lately -- that Mr. Clinton is liberal, weak and indecisive, while Mr. Dole is conservative, tough and resolute.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 12, 1996

Here's the Post Story, if it helps.

Page 8

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

May 12, 1996, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A19

LENGTH: 982 words

HEADLINE: Dole Pledges A 'Real War' On Criminals; Presumptive GOP Nominee Offers
No New Remedies

BYLINE: Kevin Merida, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: OMAHA, May 11

BODY:

Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) today sharply questioned President Clinton's commitment to fighting crime and pledged that if elected president he would lead the nation in a "real war" to punish criminals more severely and restore safety in communities.

To make his case, Dole appeared at an outdoor rally backed by Jimmy Wilson, a decorated police officer whose 24-year-old son was a rookie cop when he was killed in 1995 while sitting in his patrol car checking the license plate of a van he had stopped. The killer got a life sentence, rather than the death penalty -- a sore point for the Wilson family. Together, Dole and Wilson placed a wreath honoring the son at the base of a memorial for slain officers at the Omaha Police Department headquarters.

But many of the crime remedies Dole prescribed today in his speech -- such as prosecuting juveniles as adults if they commit serious crimes or abolishing parole for violent offenders -- are either already in place on the federal level or fall under the jurisdiction of state governments. A Dole campaign official acknowledged that much of what Dole spoke of today is using the bully pulpit to exert better leadership than Clinton.

"I will ask America to wage a war," Dole said, "but it will be a real war. We will fight together -- and we will fight to win -- on every block and every town and every city and every state. And there will be those who oppose us. But my concern is not to do what is politically correct, but to do what is morally right."

Dating back to Richard M. Nixon's "law-and-order" campaign of 1968, portraying Democrats as "soft on crime" has been a staple of Republican campaigns. In 1988, then-Vice President George Bush successfully used the crime issue to help erase his 17-point deficit against Democrat Michael S. Dukakis.

Today's speech, said campaign spokesman Nelson Warfield, represented "the next count in the indictment of Bill Clinton's record on crime."

The Washington Post, May 12, 1996

The first count came in a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors last month in which Dole accused the president of appointing to the federal bench liberal activists who try to protect the rights of criminals over victims. He said this liberalism was one of the "root causes of the crime explosion" -- a line of attack he renewed today.

But Democrats have been fighting back on the crime front this year. A new Democratic National Committee television commercial highlights Clinton's crime record and notes that Dole and House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) initially opposed both the Brady handgun control law and other measures Clinton has supported to reduce crime. Administration officials have cast GOP leaders as captive to the National Rifle Association, noting that Republicans want to repeal the ban on assault weapons.

Today, Dole challenged the effectiveness of a Clinton initiative to put more police officers on the streets. "He claims he's putting 100,000 cops on the streets, but the real number is only a fraction of that," Dole claimed.

Clinton senior adviser George Stephanopoulos said yesterday that 43,000 of 100,000 police officers are funded and the budget the president signed two weeks ago ensures full funding for the full 100,000 police officers. ||

Dole also accused Clinton of downgrading the national drug policy office and cutting funding for drug interdiction and suggested the Clinton Justice Department has not been vigorous in prosecuting narcotics cases.

Stephanopoulos responded that federal drug prosecutions are up 13 percent from 1994 and the 48,000 drug dealers in prison are the most ever.

The crime issue fits into the Dole campaign's larger strategy of getting voters to focus on value-oriented themes such as honesty, decency, trust, family. They believe Dole will gain ground on Clinton if voters begin viewing the campaign from this perspective.

To that end, in warming up the crowd for Dole, Rep. Jon Christensen (R-Neb.) invoked President Ronald Reagan and spoke of the need "to protect our freedoms against enemies" like murderers, rapists and drug dealers.

Later at an appearance at the Kentucky Republican State Convention in Louisville, Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.) continued that theme in his warm-up, talking about Dole's "character" and saying he was not the kind of leader who would let teenage drug dealers loose on society.

In Omaha, Dole said he would reverse a climate in the country in which criminals' "idea of hardship is not having a remote control for their color TV. The liberal attitude toward crime isn't 'Make My Day,' it's 'Have a Nice Day.' "

But Dole did not offer any solutions that are not already being tried or implemented on the federal or state levels.

Dole, for instance, said convicted murderers should "never" be granted early parole. But federal sentencing guidelines that took effect in late 1980s have effectively eliminated parole for federal prisoners and ensured that the time a convicted criminal is sentenced is the time he serves. Many states also have

The Washington Post, May 12, 1996

moved toward "real-time" sentencing reform.

Dole also said he wanted to reform "the so-called exclusionary rule" that allows courts to throw out evidence because it was improperly collected, what Dole called "a technicality." But the Supreme Court has not been rigid on this issue and in fact has strengthened the hand of law enforcement to introduce evidence gathered without a search warrant.

Later, at the more partisan state GOP convention in Louisville, Dole served up the kind of rhetoric that fires up the party faithful. He urged them not to let Clinton "loose" on America for four more years and noted that unlike Clinton, he was "not too slick."

Even the First Family's pet did not escape Dole's fire. "We're going to send Socks back to Little Rock too. . . . Leader's going to replace Socks," a reference to Dole's dog.

GRAPHIC: Photo, ed reinke/ap, Presidential hopeful Robert J. Dole listens as he is introduced to a Kentucky GOP gathering. Presidential hopeful Robert J. Dole listens as he is introduced before speech to Omaha police officers.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 13, 1996

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Sentinel Communications Co.
THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

May 12, 1996 Sunday, METRO

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 439 words

HEADLINE: DOLE VOWS MAJOR WAR ON CRIME;
THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ALSO URGED STATES TO ABOLISH PAROLE FOR VIOLENT
CRIMINALS.

BYLINE: Compiled From Wire Reports

DATELINE: OMAHA, NEB.

BODY:

Sen. Bob Dole pledged Saturday to wage a war on crime in which police and prosecutors don't have to "ask permission to fight back."

In a get-tough campaign speech outside Omaha police headquarters, the Republican presidential nominee-in-waiting called for uniform state laws abolishing parole for violent criminals.

He also called for teen-agers accused of unspecified "serious, violent crimes" to be taken out of juvenile courts and tried as adults.

Standing beside a monument to 22 local police officers killed in the line of duty, the senator from Kansas painted President Clinton and the "liberal" judges he has appointed as too easy on the bad guys. Dole maintained that violent criminals are one-fifth as likely to serve their full sentence today as they were 30 years ago.

Calling Clinton's crime policies mere rhetoric, Dole even suggested that a Clinton program to beef up police patrols nationwide - a program that congressional Republicans have repeatedly attempted to cut - didn't go far enough.

"He claims he's putting 100,000 cops on the street, but the real number is only a fraction of that," Dole told the crowd of about 300.

At the White House, presidential counselor George Stephanopoulos shot back that "President Clinton has built a solid record of putting cops on the streets and taking guns off, despite Sen. Dole's opposition every step of the way."

Stephanopoulos said that as of this week, the administration will have funded 43,000 of the 100,000 new police officers. And he said the budget the president signed two weeks ago pays for the full 100,000.

Sticking with criticism of Clinton's judicial appointments, Dole said the Clinton bench has "made careers of getting tough on cops" by ruling too much

Orlando Sentinel Tribune, May 12, 1996

evidence inadmissible in criminal cases.

"The liberal attitude toward crime isn't 'Make My Day,' it's 'Have a Nice Day,' " Dole said. He promised, if elected, to reform the courts' rules of evidence so that it becomes for defendants to get off on technicalities.

Dole is making a 24-hour three-state swing through Nebraska, Kentucky and Delaware.

Trailing Clinton in the opinion polls, Dole is running up against pre-convention spending limits, so his campaign has centered on the Senate floor, where he is Republican leader.

Before his remarks, Dole laid a wreath at the memorial in honor of Jimmy Wilson Jr., a 24-year-old police officer shot to death in August 1995 by an assault suspect during a routine traffic stop.

Wilson's assailant earlier this month was sentenced to life in prison, which led local officials on Saturday to hail Dole for his support for the death penalty.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Presidential candidate Bob Dole lays a wreath for fallen police Saturday in Omaha, Neb. ASSOCIATED PRESS

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 12, 1996

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Omaha World-Herald Company
Omaha World Herald

May 12, 1996 Sunday SUNRISE EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1107 words

HEADLINE: Dole Spends Omaha Stop Talking Tough on Crime

BYLINE: C. DAVID KOTOK, WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Sen. Bob Dole delivered a get-tough speech on crime Saturday on the plaza outside Omaha Police Headquarters, declaring that the best crime prevention is a prison cell.

"I've been asked how much prison space do we need," Dole said. "My answer is as much as it takes to put space between hard-core criminals and law-abiding Americans." Many of Dole's prescriptions for dealing with crime - treating violent teen-agers as adults and curtailing parole, for instance - are matters for states to decide.

But, after shaking hands with many in a crowd that police estimated at 1,000 but others said was about half that, Dole said a president can lead the way to a national assault on criminals.

"We are federalizing a lot of crimes now," Dole said in an interview. "So we are reaching out more and more." Dole had always planned to come to Nebraska in advance of Tuesday's primary, just as he has tried to visit every primary state since wrapping up the Republican presidential nomination in March.

He also attended a breakfast fund-raiser organized by 1994 Republican Senate candidate Jan Stoney that raised about \$ 200,000 for the national party.

Omaha was chosen as the site for a policy address on crime after the Dole campaign was informed about the slaying of Omaha Police Officer Jimmy Wilson Jr. and the sentencing of Kevin Allen last week to life in prison instead of death.

Before the rally, Dole hopped into the front seat of an Omaha police cruiser to get a first-hand explanation of automatic video equipment from Jimmy Wilson Sr., who established a foundation in his son's memory to finance the video cameras. The officer was shot in his cruiser last August after pulling over a van with improper license plates.

Wilson told Dole that the video equipment "not only protects the officer, it protects the citizens." Wilson also gave Dole his full backing at the rally and again criticized the decision not to sentence Allen to death.

Nelson Warfield, Dole's press secretary, said the Omaha speech is "the second count of our indictment of Bill Clinton on crime." For weeks, Dole has hammered

Omaha World Herald, May 12, 1996 Sunday

at the president's judicial appointments. On Saturday he repeated that attack, saying Clinton "appoints liberal judges who have made careers of getting tough on cops." If he is elected president, Dole said, "only conservative judges need apply." Dole granted that Clinton talks tough on crime. But Dole said he would back up words with action.

Dole said the Clinton crime package, enacted in 1994 over the objection of many congressional Republicans, including Dole, falsely promised to put an additional 100,000 police officers on the nation's streets.

"The real number is only a fraction of that," Dole said.

At the White House, presidential counselor George Stephanopoulos shot back that "President Clinton has built a solid record of putting cops on the streets and taking guns off, despite Senator Dole's opposition every step of the way." The benefits of the Clinton crime package to Nebraska were disputed.

U.S. Reps. Bill Barrett and Jon Christensen, Nebraska Republicans who attended the rally, questioned the Clinton plan to curb crime.

Christensen said it was political and Barrett called it "a boondoggle." Mayor Daub, an early and active Dole supporter, said, however, that the city is benefiting from the crime programs. He said Republicans deserve credit for funding the worthwhile aspects of the plan and giving local governments the flexibility to use the funds in a manner they believe will have the most impact.

According to estimates provided by the office of U.S. Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Nebr., who supported the Clinton package, the crime bill will provide Nebraska with the following between 1995 and 2000: \$ 83 million for up to 900 police officers, with \$ 12 million of the total going toward training for the implementation of community policing.

\$ 15 million for prison grants, including financing for military-style boot camps if adopted by Nebraska and up to \$ 10 million if Nebraska meets national standards for tough sentencing of second-time violent offenders.

\$ 6.5 million for rural drug and crime enforcement.

\$ 8 million for drug court programs, including treatment and drug testing, for nonviolent drug offenders.

Although the Clinton administration has highlighted some declines in the crime rate, Dole said no one should feel comforted that the number of murders last year fell from more than 23,000 to 21,400.

"Frankly, when 21,000 killings are good news, we're losing perspective," Dole said. A good-sized town in the Midlands has 21,000 people, Dole said, and that number is about four times the population of his native Russell, Kan.

"Unlike the liberals," Dole said, "I don't think society is to blame for crime. I think criminals are to blame. I think killings are caused by killers, robbing by robbers, drug-dealing by drug dealers.

"These are the people who are turning our communities into war zones," he

Omaha World Herald, May 12, 1996 Sunday

said.

Dole said he is not the type of political leader who talks tough on crime to get votes but then does little after he is elected.

Action is needed, Dole said, when criminals are only a fifth as likely to serve their full sentences as they were in the 1960s, rapists serve an average of five years in prison and drug traffickers less than two years.

Already, Dole said, he has pushed through changes to curtail the number of appeals that people on death row can make to federal courts and last week helped pass legislation to notify communities of the presence of convicted sex offenders.

Dole pledged to work to abolish parole for those convicted of violent crimes.

He said the exclusionary rule, which prohibits the use of evidence gathered in a manner that the courts have interpreted as inappropriate, must be reformed. A trial should again become a search for truth, "not an opportunity for trial lawyers to manipulate every technicality," he said.

"Criminals should be on trial, not the cops who arrested them," Dole said.

As he has in his most recent appearances, Dole worked from a prepared text to keep the message well-defined. Dole has come under considerable criticism in recent weeks for being unfocused. During that time, Clinton has steadily gained in the polls.

Barrett was among those who said Dole's Omaha speech demonstrates a more determined Republican challenger to Clinton.

"This was a message that was more substantive," Barrett said. "It was darn good. It was more focused and more defined."

GRAPHIC: B&W Photo/1; PAYING RESPECTS: Sen. Bob Dole pauses for a moment of silence at the police memorial in front of Omaha Police Headquarters. A crowd estimated by police at 1,000 heard Dole deliver a get-tough speech on crime.; Color Photo/1; LAW AND ORDER: Sen. Bob Dole, at a campaign rally at Omaha Police Headquarters, said he would follow tough talk on crime with action and would only appoint conservative judges if he is elected president., JEFF BUNDY/WORLD-HERALD/1sf/1

LOAD-DATE: May 15, 1996

DOLE AND CRIME

Dole: President doesn't "get" the crime problem.

"Bill Clinton will be remembered as the President who just didn't get it. He understands what he needs to say, but he just doesn't grasp what he needs to do." [NYT, 5/29/96]

REALITY:

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CRIME INITIATIVES ARE WORKING

- The President's efforts have made a dramatic impact on crime in America. The President's Crime Bill, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that was signed Sept. 13, 1994, has been an integral part of reducing crime.
- Mayors, Police Chiefs, and everyday citizens are very pleased with the President's efforts.

- ▶ **FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE** -- "No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

"In the same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law abiding citizens." Dewey R. Stokes, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95

- **The Crime Rate is down.**
- The overall crime rate dropped 2 percent in 1994, the third consecutive year it has fallen, with a 4 percent decrease in the rate of violent crimes. Rate of violent crime has fallen to its lowest level since 1989 and the murder rate has declined to its lowest level since 1989. [FBI, 11/95]
- Robberies down 10% and car theft down 5%. [FBI, 11/95]

*We
can get
better quotes*

Dole: President Clinton Vetoed Anti-Crime Bill

"Republicans also included a number of tough anti--crime provisions in the Commerce, State, Justice Department Appropriations Bill. Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the bill."
[Remarks on Senate floor, Opening day of 2nd session of 104th Congress, Dole Press Release, 1/3/96]

REALITY:

The GOP Commerce, State, Justice bill repealed the President's COPS program. As President Clinton said in his veto message, "[T]he bill represents an unacceptable retreat in our fight against crime and drugs. It eliminates my COPS initiative (Community Oriented Policing Services) to put 100,000 more police officers on the street ... **The block grant that H.R. 2076 would offer instead would not guarantee a single new police officer.**" [President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95, emphasis added]

Dole: Leadership Against Crime Missing in the White House

"I know that the distinguished chair of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Hatch, will continue to look for ways in which Congress can provide the leadership in the fight against crime that has been missing at the White House." [Remarks on Senate floor, Opening day of 2nd session of 104th Congress, Dole Press Release, 1/3/96]

REALITY:

Despite Republican gridlock and obstruction, President Clinton signed the first major crime bill in eight years.

- The President's efforts have made a dramatic impact on crime in America. The President's Crime Bill, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that was signed Sept. 13, 1994, has been an integral part of reducing crime.
- Mayors, Police Chiefs, and everyday citizens are very pleased with the President's efforts.

- ▶ **FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE --** "No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

"In the same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law

we have
several
letters
from cop
groups
to the
hill in
strong
opposition
to the
CJS
Bill
& supporting
the POTUS.

abiding citizens." Dewey R. Stokes, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95

- ▶ **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS, AFL-CIO** -- "The Executive Board unanimously supported the 100,000 COPS initiative which has already put more than 17,000 new community policing officers are now working in smaller jurisdictions throughout this nation ... The Executive Board also lauded the fact that this 100,000 COPS initiative not only makes our communities safer through community policing efforts; it also makes the job of street police safer because of the interactions of police and their communities." - Robert B. Kliesmet, International President, International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO, 2/10/95
- ▶ **NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION** -- "I am writing in support of the continuation of the COPS program enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 ... This program of policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties." -- Charles B. Meeks, National Sheriffs' Association, 2/10/95
- ▶ **U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS** -- "I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act ... As you are aware, we strongly support the COPS Program. In addition during our Winter Meeting, mayors reaffirmed their commitment to a strong prevention component and to working to see the bill's prevention programs funded next year." -- Victor Ashe, Mayor of Knoxville, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2/1/95
- ▶ Re: Cops grants -- "I was not only impressed at the speed, but happy with the way they handled it. No bureaucracy, and it was quick and decisive. This is the first time money flowed from a bill so quickly." -- Police Commissioner Michael Carpentieri of the village of Pawling [Poughkeepsie Journal, 2/9/95]
- ▶ Patrolman John Gregg says that his neighborhood in Sharon, PA, "has quieted down immensely" and that the biggest measure [of the precinct's] success is you have the kids out playing again and you have people sitting on their front porches again." [Herald, 7/15/95]
- ▶ The Violence Against Women Act "filled a gaping hole that had been in the law before." -- Julie Goldscheid, lawyer with the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Organization for Women.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, stressing policing, prevention and punishment, is a balanced approach toward combating crime. The law is funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, savings realized from the reduction of the Federal workforce. [The Attorney General's Report to the

President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994]

PUTTING COPS ON THE STREETS

- As of June 1996, the Administration has awarded grants to add more than ~~43,000~~ ^{44,000} additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to our nation's streets, and at least 17,000 are already on the beat with more officers graduating from training academies each week. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Home Page; COPS Office, 5/96]

Dole: Last Year's Crime Bill Oversold

"Of course, last year's crime bill was one of the most politically-oversold pieces of legislation in recent memory. As most experts will tell you, the 1994 crime bill barely contains enough funding to hire 25,000 more cops, never mind 100,000. So, President Clinton's complaints may make for good rhetoric, but when all is said and done, rhetoric has never put a single cop on the beat. [Dole Press Release, 2/15/95]

The RNC notes: "Last month, in response to Clinton's radio address, Bob Dole pointed out Clinton's repeated exaggerations that he's putting 100,000 police officers on the street as the result of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Clinton senior advisor George Stephanopolous shot back that 43,000 cops would be on the street as of the following week. When Attorney General Janet Reno was pressed in a briefing, she said, "What I am advised is that there are 17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets." (Janet Reno's weekly media availability, May 16)." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

REALITY:

PRESIDENT IS PUTTING COPS ON THE STREETS

- As of June 1996, the Administration has awarded grants to add more than ~~43,000~~ ^{44,000} additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to our nation's streets, and at least 17,000 are already on the beat with more officers graduating from training academies each week. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Home Page; COPS Office, 5/96]
- **MATCHING FUNDS** -- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act does require that states, cities, and localities match the commitment of federal dollars with dollars of their own, but this is neither an unfunded mandate (no city nor community need apply for the money) nor is it an unworkable requirement. Nearly half of all law enforcement agencies have applied for community policing grants. [The Attorney General's Report to the President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994]

DOLE AND DRUGS

Sen. Dole: "[W]hile drug use has gone up during the past two- and-half years, the Clinton administration has sat on the sidelines, transforming the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. The President has abandoned the moral bully pulpit, cut the staff at the Drug Czar's office by nearly 80 percent, and appointed a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them. He has presided over an administration that has de-emphasized the interdiction effort, allowed the number of federal drug prosecutions to decline, and overseen a 'source country' effort that the General Accounting Office describes as badly managed and poorly coordinated." [Dole Press Release, 9/12/95]

REALITY:

1982: Dole Voted Against Creating Drug Czar's Office. Dole voted against an amendment to the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Act of 1982 (S 2572) to create the Drug Czar's office in the White House to coordinate drug enforcement operations and policy. The amendment passed, 63-33. [CQ Almanac, 1982, vote 377, pg. 64-S]

Five goals for President Clinton's national drug control strategy:

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

A new "meth" strategy of working together. The President's new "Meth Strategy" brings law enforcement, medical, environmental and treatment communities together to attack this problem. This comprehensive national strategy involves enhanced law enforcement efforts, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, tougher penalties and other legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public education campaign.

We have begun to turn the tide. With drug enforcement and prevention as a top priority of the Clinton Administration, America has begun to see results.

- * Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985 to 12.2 million in 1994;
- * Drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent;
- * We have strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which enables schools to develop and implement violence and drug programs.

Sen. Dole: "Through neglect and mismanagement, bad policy and misplaced priorities, the Clinton administration has transformed the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. Drug interdiction is down. Drug prosecutions are down. The General Accounting Office tells us that the anti-drug effort in the 'source' countries is badly mismanaged. And, perhaps most importantly, the bully pulpit has been abandoned. Regrettably, the Administration's most memorable voice on this issue has been a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them." [Dole Press Release, 11/2/95]

Sen. Dole: "Shortly after taking office, President Clinton cut staffing for the Office of National Drug Control Policy -- the "Drug Czar's" Office -- by more than 80 percent." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Sen. Dole: "Drug interdiction, the process by which drugs are seized before they reach our borders, has become a low priority." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Sen. Dole: "The Clinton administration has placed too much emphasis on treatment for hard-core users.... [T]reatment for hard-core addicts is, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition. It is no substitute for a comprehensive strategy that focuses on reducing the supply of illegal drugs." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Dole: President AWOL on drug program.

"Mr. President, you were AWOL for three years. You were absent without leadership on the drug program for three years." [USA Today, 6/4/96]

REALITY:

President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.

He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.

He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.

He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.

He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.

He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.

He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

CLINTON-DOLE CONTRASTS

SCHOOL ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS

PRESIDENT CLINTON

Safe & Drug-Free Schools Program

- On October 20, 1994, President Clinton signed the Elementary & Secondary Education Reauthorization Act of 1994 (H.R. 6) which included the "Safe & Drug-Free Schools" program. [Washington Post, 10/21/94]
- The program funds anti-drug and anti-violence programs organized under each Governor, as well as programs on dozens of college campuses. [Dep't of Education release, 2/9/96]
- 40 million students benefit from this program in 97% of America's school districts. [Dep't of Education release, 2/9/96]
- Safe & Drug-Free Schools funds such things as: drug counselors, security officers, DARE officers, metal detectors, teachers to teach conflict resolution courses, training for teachers and administrators in drug and violence prevention and education, and support for student groups such as SADD or MADD. [Dept of Education release, 2/9/96]

Gun-Free Schools Act

- On October 20, 1994, President Clinton signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act (ESEA) of 1994 (H.R. 6) which included the Gun-Free Schools Act. The Gun-Free Schools Act enforces "zero tolerance" for guns in schools, by requiring States to pass laws that demand a one-year expulsion for any student who brings a gun to school for one year. [1994 CQ Almanac, p. 383; ESEA, Sec. 14601. Gun-Free Requirements]

BOB DOLE

Dole Votes to Cut 'Safe & Drug-Free Schools' Program by 50%

- On May 25, 1995, Dole voted for the Conference Report (H.R. 1158) on the GOP's FY 95 rescissions bill, which cut the Safe & Drug-Free Schools program by \$236 million (51%), from \$482 million to \$246 million. [Congressional Record, 5/25/95, Senate vote #203, p. S-7,405; Dep't of Education release, 2/9/96; OMB Director Alice Rivlin's letter to House Appropriations Chair Bob Livingston, 6/7/95]

Dole Votes Against School Anti-Drug Programs

- On October 5, 1994, Dole voted against passage of the conference report to reauthorize the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965 (H.R. 6), which included the Safe & Drug-Free School program and the D.A.R.E. program. [Congressional Record, 10/5/94, Senate vote #321, p. S-14,206; 1994 CQ Almanac, p. 392-396]

Dole Votes Against Gun-Free Schools Act

- On October 5, 1994, Dole voted against passage of the conference report to reauthorize the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965 (H.R. 6), which included the Gun Free Schools Act. [Congressional Record, 10/5/94, Senate vote #321, p. S-14,206]

Dole Votes Against Creation of Drug Czar

- Dole voted against the creation of the Drug Czar's Office in the White House to coordinate drug enforcement operations and policy, as authorized in an amendment to the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Act of 1982 (S 2572). [1982 CQ Almanac, vote #377, p. 64-S]

CLINTON-DOLE CONTRASTS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

PRESIDENT CLINTON

- The Violence Against Women Act, an element of the Clinton Crime Bill, combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims.
- Provisions of the Act include: strengthening domestic violence laws, hiring more prosecutors, training police officers, and instituting a national domestic violence hotline.
- [Need more specifics from the Act]

BOB DOLE

Dole Votes Against Crime Bill and Violence Against Women Act

- On August 25, 1994, after filibustering and threatening to kill the bill, Dole voted against the Clinton Crime Bill and its \$1.8 billion in funding for the Violence Against Women Act. [Los Angeles Times, 8/24/94; 1994 CQ Almanac, p. 50-S, Vote # 293-295]

Dole Criticizes Crime Bill for Pork, Including Violence Against Women Act

- Dole criticized the Crime Bill for "these \$9 billion spending programs" which have "nothing to do with crime." The \$9 billion Dole cited includes the \$1.8 billion for the Violence Against Women Act. [NBC's "Meet The Press," 8/14/94; Washington Post, 8/15/94; Los Angeles Times, 8/12/94]

Under pressure from President Clinton, and Senators Boxer, Moseley-Braun and Biden, Dole proposed an amendment that would have spared the \$1.8 billion in funding for the Violence Against Women Act from the cuts. [New York Times, 8/25/94; AP, 8/24/94; CNN, 8/25/94; Moseley-Braun press release, 8/22/94]

Nevertheless, Dole subsequently led a GOP filibuster against the 1994 Crime Bill and eventually voted against the bill and its \$1.8 billion in funding for the Violence Against Women Act. [Los Angeles Times, 8/24/94; 1994 CQ Almanac, p. 50-S, Vote # 293-295]

1995: Senate GOP's Bill Cuts Funding for Violence Against Women Act

- In 1995, the original Senate Republicans' Justice Department Appropriations Bill cut funding for the Violence Against Women Act by \$75 million -- from \$175 million to \$100 million. Senator Biden forced the Senate to restore the \$75 million in an amendment that passed 99-0. [Washington Post, 9/19/95; Senator Biden Press Release, 9/26/95; 9/29/95]

Dole Takes Credit For Violence Against Women Act, Despite Voting Against It

- Despite voting against the Clinton Crime Bill, Dole has since taken credit for the Violence Against Women Act when discussing his record: "It's a record that includes authoring the Women's Equal Opportunity Act, which is part of the 1994 Crime Bill that changed the law to make it easier to convict repeat rapists. It's a record that includes leading the Senate to fully fund -- for the first time in history -- the Violence Against Women Act." [CNN News, 5/8/96]

The New York Times pointed out that Dole had opposed the measures for which he had claimed credit: "[Dole] noted first that he had sponsored a measure to make it easier to convict repeat rapists. However, that measure was part of the 1994 anti-crime bill, which Mr. Dole ultimately voted against because it contained a ban on assault weapons. The bill passed anyway. The second item for which he took credit was 'leading the Senate' to fund the Violence Against Women Act. That, too, was part of the anti-crime legislation that he opposed." [NYT, 5/8/96]

CLINTON-DOLE CONTRASTS

100,000 COPS ON THE BEAT

PRESIDENT CLINTON

Clinton COPS Program Puts 100,000 Police on Street

- On September 13, 1994, President Clinton signed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCA), which authorized funding for 100,000 more police on the streets through the COPS initiative (Community Oriented Policing Services). [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services]
- VCCA authorizes \$8.8 billion over six years for grants to police departments and sheriff's offices to add 100,000 community policing officers to the beat. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services]
- As of June 1996, the Administration has awarded grants to add more than 43,000 additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to our nation's streets, and at least 17,000 are already on the beat with more officers graduating from training academies each week. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; COPS Office, 5/96]

BOB DOLE

Dole Filibusters, Votes Against 100,000 Cops

- After leading a GOP filibuster and threatening to kill the bill, Dole voted, on August 25, 1994, against the Clinton Crime Bill, which included grants to put 100,000 new cops on the beat. [Los Angeles Times, 8/24/94; 1994 CQ Almanac, p. 50-S, vote # 293-295]

Dole Votes to Eliminate COPS Program

- On December 7, 1995, Dole voted for the GOP's Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations conference report which eliminated the COPS program, and substituted a block grant that would not guarantee a single new police officer. [Congressional Record, 12/7/95, Vote # 591, CQ, 12/9/95; President's Veto Message on HR 2076]

CLINTON-DOLE CONTRASTS

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

PRESIDENT CLINTON

Clinton Signs Assault Weapons Ban

- On September 13, 1994, President Clinton signed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which bans the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons. [New York Times, 9/14/94]

Assault Weapons Ban Effective

- The ban has worked, reducing the number of assault weapons traced to crimes by 18.4% in the first eight months of 1995. [Handgun Control Inc., 2/96]

Police Support Assault Weapons Ban

- Police officers want the ban to remain in place. Fraternal Order of Police National President Gilbert Gallegos said, "On behalf of the 270,000 members of the Fraternal Order of the Police, I urge all members of Congress to vote to uphold the assault weapons ban." [FOP Letter, 3/21/96]

BOB DOLE

Dole Voted Against Assault Weapons Ban

- On August 25, 1994, Dole voted against passage of the Clinton Crime bill, which included the ban on 19 types of assault weapons. [Congressional Record, 8/25/94, Senate vote # 295, p. S-12,600]

Dole Amendment Blocks Inclusion of Assault Weapons Ban

- In 1993, Dole offered a motion to kill an amendment that included the assault weapons ban in the 1993 Crime Bill. [1993 CQ Almanac, p. 47-S, vote #365, 49-51]
- Dole also voted against the amendment that added the assault weapons ban to the bill. [1993 CQ Almanac, p. 48-S, vote #375, 56-43]

Dole Pledges Repeal of Ban As Priority

- In a letter to the NRA and their chief lobbyist, Dole pledged to repeal the ban on assault weapons: "Repealing the ill-conceived gun ban passed as part of President Clinton's crime bill last year is one of my legislative priorities....I hope to have a bill on the President's desk by this summer." [Dole letter to NRA Executive Director Tanya Metaksa, 3/10/95]
- Dole: "President Clinton has said he will oppose repealing this measure, an indication of one of our many differences." [Dole letter to NRA Executive Director Tanya Metaksa, 3/10/95]

NRA Confident That Dole Will Repeal Assault Weapons Ban

- After Dole offered “oblique” remarks on his assault weapons position, claiming to have “moved beyond the debate...over banning assault weapons,” the NRA’s chief lobbyist, Tanya Metaksa, reassured NRA-TV viewers that Dole would keep his 1995 promise. [NYT, 7/10/96]

Metaksa: “In 1997, a President Dole would then have the option of signing or vetoing [repeal of the assault weapons ban]. I don’t see him vetoing it. I see him signing it.” [NRA lobbyist Tanya Metaksa, on National Empowerment Television’s “NRA-TV,” 7/9/96]

Dole On the Assault Weapons Ban

- Dole has called the assault weapons ban “ill-conceived,” and referred to gun control as “a completely ineffective approach” to fighting crime. [NYT, 3/18/95]
- “The assault weapon thing sounds good, but in reality, it doesn’t work.” [Meet the Press, 4/16/95]
- “...it hasn’t been effective, it hasn’t worked, the assault weapon ban.” [Imus in the Morning, 7/11/96]
- “...when I’m president of the United States...I’ll tell the Congress, ‘Let’s move ahead. Don’t worry about the assault weapon ban. It doesn’t mean anything’.” [Imus in the Morning, 7/11/96]

CLINTON-DOLE CONTRASTS

THE BRADY BILL

CLINTON

- On November 30, 1993, President Clinton signed the Brady Bill, which implemented a five-day waiting period so that background checks can be conducted before an individual may purchase a handgun.
- In 1995, an estimate 60,613 persons were denied access to a handgun as a result of background checks. [BATF Report, 1/18/96]
- Of the 60,613 persons denied handguns in 1995, 43,217 were projected to be convicted felons. [BATF Report, 1/18/96]

DOLE

1993: Dole Filibustered, Voted Against Brady Bill

- On November 20, 1993, Dole voted against passage of the Brady Bill. [1993 CQ Almanac, p. 302; p. 51-S, votes # 394]
- Upon voting against final passage, Dole stated: "We lost one." [Houston Chronicle, 11/25/93]
- Dole had also led a GOP filibuster of the Brady Bill, voting twice against cloture, despite the fact that the bill represented a compromise measure that he helped draft. [1993 CQ Almanac, p. 302; votes #387, 390, 11/19/93, p. 50-S]
- Despite voting against the Brady Bill, Dole has bragged about his support of it: "I supported the Brady Bill because there was an instant check provision in it." [The Courier (Littleton), 1/24/96]

1992: Dole Votes Twice for Filibuster to Block Brady Bill

- NEED BETTER LANGUAGE

Dole on the Brady Bill

- "I think the Brady bill...it can't be implemented, it's totally symbolic." [Meet the Press, 1/2/94]
- "...will [the Brady bill] make much difference? Probably not." [CBS Evening News, 11/27/93]
- "...to be politically correct, you've got to talk about the guns, ban the guns, ban the guns, ban the guns. My view is, there are several other issues that ought to be addressed."

[Meet the Press, 1/2/94]

Newspapers Call for Dole to Renounce NRA Membership

- Unlike former-President Bush who renounced his membership in the National Rifle Association, Bob Dole has continued to remain a member of the NRA.

Two major newspapers have called for Dole to follow Bush and renounce his membership too.

Los Angeles Times: "Republicans who aspire to the office he [Bush] once held -- notably Sens. Bob Dole and Phil Gramm -- should follow. [LA Times, 5/12/95]

New York Times: "Come on, Bob Dole, stand up for the 'sense of decency and honor' defined by George Bush and turn in your card too. [NYT, 5/12/95]

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ►

To <u>Dennis Burke</u>	From _____
Dept./Agency _____	Phone # _____
Fax # <u>456-7028</u>	Fax # _____
NSN 7540-01-317-7358 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

July 5, 1996

2:30 p.m.

Prepared by Bert Brandenburg

Revised by Dave Jones, based on revisions submitted by Julie Samuels (CRM), Steve Shandy (CRM), Barbara Tone (EOUSA), Mike Roper (JMD), Terri Black (COPS), Liz Hyman (VAWA), Erik Reid

Questions and Answers - David Johnston Interview**ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD**

Q: The President has been bragging a lot about cutting crime, but haven't the gains been very modest?

A: They are real.

- Violent crime has dropped by 4%, murders are down 8%, robberies have dropped 7%, forcible rape is down 6%, and aggravated assaults have declined by 3%, from 1994 to 1995, the last year for which we have complete data. Violent crime declined in all regions of the country.
- The Brady Law has kept more than 60,000 prohibited persons from buying handguns and the number of assault weapons traced to crimes has dropped a full 18%.
- OCDTEF cases are increasingly significant, targeting the infrastructure of major trafficking organizations. In the past three years, we have had major successes in large, complex prosecutions of significant organizations.¹
- Nine career criminals have been sentenced to life imprisonment because of the "Three Strikes" law. 23 other defendants who potentially qualify for Three Strikes are currently being prosecuted by US Attorneys across the country. I have authorized the death penalty against 43 defendants, of the 71 authorized since 1990.

¹ Overall drug numbers (OCDETF plus other drug prosecutions) are pretty flat since 1993. OCDETF cases are up almost 11% from 1994 to 1995, the last year for which we have data. Even with this recent increase from 1994 to 1995, however, OCDETF cases are still down a total of 8.4% since 1993.

Q: You say you are tough on crime, but very little prison assistance has been provided to the states in this Administration.

A: We support police, prisons, and prevention. The Crime Bill authorized nearly \$8 billion to states to build and expand prisons, but Congressional debates have held up much of that. In FY 1996, the Justice Department will give out approximately \$400 million for prison construction grants to the states.

Ours was also the first administration to implement the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program which reimburses states for the costs of housing criminal aliens. The number of state and federal prison inmates grew by over 89,000 during the twelve months ending June 30, 1995, the largest 12-month increase in the U.S. prison population in history.

GUNS

Q: After working so hard to pass the Brady Bill and hyping it with events, why have you only prosecuted a handful of offenders?

A: The Brady Act is saving lives by preventing illegal over-the-counter handgun sales. More than 60,000 felons, fugitives, and those subject to certain domestic violence restraining orders and other illegal purchasers have been turned away. And firearms were used in 6 percent fewer assaults in 1994 than in 1993.

Brady Act checks are also helping local police identify and arrest gun-buying criminals, often on other serious charges. The Brady checks have helped law enforcement arrest murderers, drug dealers, fugitives, wife-beaters and other criminals.

Q: Similarly, you regularly speak about the assault weapons ban, but you've hardly prosecuted anyone.

A: Again, the assault weapons ban is working as we intended it to. In the year after the assault weapons ban was enacted, there was an 18 percent drop in the number of assault weapons traced to crime.

This is consistent with the Bush Administration's experience banning the importation of certain assault weapons. One year after that ban the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime fell by 45 percent -- even while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same.

Q: Republicans complain that you are prosecuting fewer gun cases and getting lighter sentences.

A: The average length of Federal sentences for firearm crimes has increased 11% percent since the start of this Administration, and we have had at least an 85% percent conviction rate each year for firearms criminals.

Q: In particular, the Department has abandoned Project Triggerlock.

A: The Justice Department is committed to Triggerlock as part of the Anti Violent Crime Initiative, a broader strategy for fighting violent crime. The AVCI targets include large-scale violent organizations and shares the prosecutorial burden with state and local authorities -- which helps fight the link between guns and crime but may not add to Triggerlock numbers.

Since Project Triggerlock began in 1991, Sentencing Commission data show an annual increase in the percentage of gun defendants sentenced to prison and the average length of their prison sentence. And the number of Triggerlock defendants charged went up slightly in FY95.

The Supreme Court's Bailey decision has impeded our ability to prosecute gun cases. We have submitted legislation to Congress to remedy the problem created by the Bailey decision.

Q: Isn't this Administration's promotion of gun control a sideshow, given the persistence of black markets and your poor prosecution record?

A: We have to work to keep guns out of the wrong hands. Reasonable limits on handguns and banning assault weapons saves lives. There are no single answers to crime, and we can't ignore any crime-fighting tool that works.

DRUGS

Q: After more than a decade of decline, teenage drug use is rising dramatically and young people see less harm in using drugs.

A: Drugs continue to be a serious problem, and recent numbers are mixed -- though the rise in teenaged drug use began in 1991. The number of illegal drug users has fallen by half since 1985, from 22.3 million to 12.2 million "past month" users. Spending on drugs has dropped 23 percent drop in the last five years. There has been about a thirty percent drop in "occasional" cocaine use from 1992 to 1994.

Q: The Administration's record on prosecuting drug defendants has been widely criticized. Why has the number of federal prosecutions for drug offenses declined by 8 percent since 1992?²

² According to AOUSC data, the total number of federal drug defendants charged were down from 25,033 in 1992 to 22,926 in 1995. EOUSA data show a similar trend

A: The numbers do not tell the whole story. The important thing to understand is we are going after major trafficking organizations, to disrupt and dismantle their infrastructure. These cases are more difficult and may result in fewer prosecutions, but they are more effective in keeping drugs off our streets because they go after the highest levels of the organizations, rather than merely rounding up large numbers of low level drug dealers.

In FY95, overall drug case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 13 percent. There are now about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- one half of the total federal sentenced inmate population and the highest in history.

Q: But isn't it fair to say that you have put less emphasis on drug enforcement.

A: Absolutely not. In addition to targeting the infrastructure of trafficking organizations, we are going to drug test all people arrested on federal criminal charges, we've supported drug testing programs in Supreme Court filings, and we have funded drug courts that help break the cycle of drugs and crime.

Q: Why did you cut 227 DEA agent positions between 1992-95?

A: Since FY93, we have increased our funding to ⁹⁷fight illegal drugs by 34 percent, and asked for another increase of 11 percent in FY96, including an 18 percent boost in DEA resources. We are also asking for 116 new agents to fight drug trafficking and violence.

Q: Hasn't the President been silent on the drug issue?

A: President Clinton is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a cabinet position. He has proposed larger drug-fighting budgets than any other administration, and is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries. He is the first President to make the fight against drugs a centerpiece of his annual address to the United Nations, and the first to convene a White House conference on youth drug use and violence.

The President also called for drug testing of federal arrestees, strengthened the Drug-Free

-- a 5% drop from 22,259 in 1992 to 21,109 in 1995. (EOUSA totals are lower because they do not include as many misdemeanor defendants as AOUSC.)

The "trend" observed, of course, is based on the timeframe selected for analysis. We suggest using 1992 because Congressional correspondence to the Department about drug prosecutions has routinely cited AOUSC data from 1992 compared to more recent years. The Department would appear more favorably in a comparison of 1993 to 1995, because nearly equal numbers of drug defendants were charged in those years; however, the latter timeframe would not address the allegation of declining drug prosecutions.

Schools Act, issued the first Heroin strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin, initiated a National Drug Media Literacy Campaign, and fought to restrict youth access to tobacco products.

In April, the Administration issued a comprehensive National Methamphetamine Strategy, seeking to stop the spread of this dangerous drug, and the environmental threats associated with its manufacture, through enforcement; legislation and sentencing reform; regulation of precursor chemicals; public awareness; treatment, prevention and education; and training of federal, state and local investigators and prosecutors.

Q: Was it a mistake to slash the Drug Czar's office?

A: I'm skeptical that the staff size of one office could ever make an enormous difference in fighting drugs across America. But ONDCP will soon be larger than it was when President Clinton first took office, and General McCaffrey, with his military background and experience in the field, has been at the forefront of the Administration's efforts to fight drugs.

Q: Hasn't the administration shifted resources from interdiction and enforcement to treatment?

A: Our strategy must be smart and balanced. We are spending more than ever on fighting drugs, and spending it better. Simply put, treatment works where enforcement and punishment leave off -- it can turn addicts around, help them contribute to society, make our streets safer and save tax dollars by curbing future criminal activity.

Q: The Republicans say that your cuts in interdiction are crippling our efforts to keep drugs out of the country.

A: We are having success overseas. The Cali Cartel is effectively dismantled, Juan Garcia Abrego has been brought to the United States and other major traffickers in Bolivia and Peru have been brought to justice in the last year.

With U.S. assistance, Colombia and Peru have been disrupting the international "airbridge" that ships about 75% of the world's cocaine. Successful interdictions has backed up tons of cocaine in Peru, and Colombia eradicated a significant portion of its cocaine crop last year.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Q: You have hyped VAWA and brought in a Violence Against Women Director, but your VAWA prosecutions have been paltry.

A: The federal law provides a new tool to federal, state and local prosecutors so that together, they can determine who should prosecute interstate domestic violence cases. The vast majority of violence against women cases have to be brought at the state and local levels, because in most cases the required federal nexus, such as interstate travel, is not present. There is also lead time in prosecuting under any new federal law.

I think we're on schedule, and we're going to see more cases in the future. We are working with the National District Attorneys Association to get the word out because referrals of cases come from the state and local level. In addition, our grant programs have gotten critical resources out to state and local enforcement to assist in training for domestic violence cases. Both VAWA and Bonnie Campbell have been instrumental in making it clear that domestic violence is unacceptable, that it is a crime, and that you will not be able to run to another state and escape prosecution.

Q: Senator Dole says you haven't utilized the Crime Bill's changes to the federal rules of evidence, which allow evidence of prior crimes to be brought up in sexual assault cases.

A: We are certainly using that rule, and I am reviewing our use of it across the country.

COPS

Q: Your department says you've added 43,000 new officers, yet isn't the number far less?

A: This Administration has awarded grants to add to the streets more than 43,000 police officers and sheriffs' deputies, which puts us well ahead of schedule to fund 100,000. But it often can take as long as a year to bring a new officer on board, and we are not going to cut corners. The process of recruiting, screening, testing, and training new officers is demanding and lengthy. The number of officers hired and on patrol is more than 17,000, a number which makes sense in light of the lengthy lead time.

Q: Why the focus on hiring cops when there are so many other needs -- other than filling out a political scorecard? Why not a block grant?

A: When I was in Dade County, I saw the problems posed by block grant funds for local law enforcement. There was the red tape, and the difficulty in getting all of that aid right to the department. I don't want a middleman. That's why we worked directly with local law enforcement leaders in writing the crime bill to create a police hiring program to avoid those problems. A block grant doesn't guarantee that even one new officer will be hired, and the law enforcement community has said they do not want a block grant.

Also the COPS program is flexible -- it has helped pay for new technologies and equipment, the hiring of non-sworn administrative personnel, officer overtime,

community policing training, research, and other projects -- all with the goal of putting more officers on the streets and promoting community policing.

Q: With only 17,000 cops out there -- many for just months -- how can you really say that the COPS program is cutting crime?

A: In some areas, it's too early to tell. But the community policing that we are helping spread nationwide is definitely beginning to have an effect on crime, disorder, and the public's confidence in law enforcement.

Take the example of Fort Worth, Texas. Officers there worked with the local housing authority to establish substations and bike patrols in public housing developments. To encourage resident participation, neighborhood watch programs and quarterly community forums were set up. Public housing residents watched crime fall 29 percent in a year-and-a-half. Chief Tom Windham and his staff attribute the city's 44 percent drop in the crime level over the past four years -- the lowest level since 1978 -- to community policing.

Every week our office receives reports of dozens of these success stories.

THREE STRIKES

Q: Three strikes has also been hyped, but little used.

A: We have done very well, given that the law is new. Since the law was enacted, nine career criminals have been sentenced to life in prison under the Three Strikes provision. 23 other defendants who potentially qualify for Three Strikes are currently being prosecuted by US Attorneys across the country.

CHILD SUPPORT

Q: The Department has been sluggish in bringing child support enforcement actions.

A: This is a priority. In 1995, federal prosecutors indicted 81 deadbeat parents, up from only 2 in 1993. Among these indictments were Jeffrey Nichols, who repeatedly moved to various states to avoid more than \$500,000 in support for his children.

DEATH PENALTY

Q: The Republicans say that you have been slow to use all of the crime bill's new death penalties.

A: I have so far authorized the death penalty against 43 defendants, of the 71 authorized

since 1990. The death penalty was authorized 28 times in the previous Administration.³

YOUTH VIOLENCE [David Johnston agreed to embargo until POTUS Announcement]

Q: Isn't it true that youth violence has continued to grow under this Administration?

A: Statistics newly available from the FBI indicate that America has begun to turn the corner on the vexing problem of violent crime and murder committed by the country's juveniles.

Rather than continuing to rise sharply and steadily as it has for the past seven years, the violent crime rate for juveniles ages 10 to 17 rose just 0.7 per cent in 1995, the smallest rate on increase since 1987. To see the significance of this, consider that between 1987 and 1994, the juvenile violent crime rate went up 170 per cent.

The trend with respect to the juvenile murder arrest rate is ever more substantial. Between 1984 and 1993, the juvenile murder rate increased 287 per cent.

Since 1993, however, the juvenile murder rate has gone down each year. In 1994, juvenile murders declined 3.8 per cent, and, in 1995, there was an extraordinary 12 per cent decrease in the juvenile murder arrest rate. The total percentage decrease during the last two years was 15.1 per cent. The 1995 murder rate is the lowest rate for any year in the 1990s, and the 1994 to 1995 decline is the largest single year percentage decrease in the last 12 years.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Q: Is it possible that in the rush to help states, that federal law enforcement's unique priorities are being short-shifted -- like major international or transstate crimes?

A: Our budget, without counting resources for state and local programs, has risen 27.3% in the last four years (1992 - 1996)⁴, and we have devoted extra efforts and resources

³ The comparison to the previous Administration may be problematic for two reasons: 1) VCCA of 94, which added many new capital offenses, did not exist; and 2) the ADAA of 88 (which established constitutional procedures for federal capital cases) wasn't effective until November 1988. No death penalty cases were authorized until 1990.]

⁴ Depending on whether or not you include Departmental resources for state and local programs (OJP, COPS, PSOB, and CVF), the percentage growth differs. Amounts are provided for both the 1992-1996 and 1993-1997 request comparisons. The first comparison (1992-1996) is more accurate because there has been no congressional action on the 1997 request, and DOJ will not be funded at the request level.

(In thousands of dollars)

1996	1992	% increase
------	------	------------

to helping European nations fight organized crime before it can come here, apprehending and prosecuting terrorists, coming to grips with computer hackers operating in other countries, and other efforts.

And as a former local prosecutor, I can tell you how important it is to obtain badly needed federal assistance. From community policing grants to the anti-violent crime initiative, we have made the federal government a full partner in the fight against drugs and violence -- and it is showing results.

Q: In these tight budgetary times, how can the Federal government afford to pay for police hiring, which has been a local funding responsibility?

A: Many people do not realize that the funding for the Crime Act -- including the hiring of the 100,000 additional officers -- comes from cutting the federal work force by about 270,000. Also remember that it is no one's intention to permanently replace the traditional responsibility of local jurisdictions to provide for local law enforcement. That's why COPS grants are for three years, and require a local match. The Federal government is a partner -- a helping hand -- in the work of fighting crime, but not a replacement for a town's local sheriff's office or police department.

Q: Not since the 1970s has Federal law enforcement been so much a part of public debate. Do you worry that Waco and Ruby Ridge have eroded public trust under your watch?

A: I think we have made great strides in our approach to handling crisis situations -- and I think people understand that the peaceful resolution of the Freeman standoff shows that these reforms -- like the Critical Incident Response Groups -- are working.

Q: But aren't there signs of a bipartisan consensus to curb federal law enforcement power? You didn't get much of what you wanted in the terrorism bill, you defended an expansion of government powers in the internet porn bill, and incidents like the FBI files scandal have a lot of people concerned that the federal law enforcement still can't be trusted on basic issues.

A: I think there is broad support for our approach -- which is to do every last thing we can to protect Americans and prosecute criminals while upholding our basic civil liberties.

Total	16,302,382	10,493,011	55.4%
Without S&L	12,262,762	9,631,322	27.3%

	1997 Request	1993	% increase
Total	18,630,751	11,209,173	66.2%
Without S&L	13,922,328	10,213,691	36.3%

But when you try to strike that balance in the face of very complicated and dangerous threats, many of the nuances are simply not clear to the public. And if something is done wrong, we have to figure out what happened and try to fix it.

JOHNSTON.QA

Dennis

SENIORS

"I think we're obligated to balance this budget to take the debt off our children and our grandchildren, but we're obligated to do it in a way that represents -- that reflects our responsibility to our parents and our grandparents..."

President Bill Clinton
September 20, 1995

MBB Today, there are 33 million older Americans. By 2030, older Americans will number 70 million -- 20% of our population. Older Americans are doing better today -- healthier and wealthier -- than ever before. As we move into the 21st century, President Clinton is fighting to protect and improve those programs which have successfully provided older Americans a base of health, economic security and independence for decades, and to prepare for the challenges ahead. ✓

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Fighting Drastic Cuts in Medicare and Medicaid:** President Clinton is fighting Republican proposals for Medicare and Medicaid that would shift a staggering financial burden to elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries, reduce Medicaid nursing home coverage for elderly and disabled Americans, and result in damaging structural changes in the Medicare program.
- **Strengthening and Improving Medicare and Medicaid:** President Clinton enacted and continues to fight for proposals that strengthen the Medicare Trust Fund. The President's 1993 Economic Plan extended the life of the Trust Fund by three years, and his balanced budget guarantees the life of the Trust Fund for a decade. President Clinton is also strengthening the Medicare program by combating fraud and abuse, enhancing quality, and supporting an expansion of voluntary managed-care options to increase choices for beneficiaries -- not as a smokescreen for deep and arbitrary cuts. In addition, the President has proposed providing more preventive services and a respite care benefit for families of victims of Alzheimer's disease under Medicare.
- **Long-Term Care:** The President opposes Republican proposals to reduce Medicaid long-term care coverage. He has consistently supported expanding state administered home and community-based care services, tax clarifications and consumer standards for private long-term care insurance, and penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs to pay for long-term care.
- **Social Security:** Recognizing that Social Security has successfully provided a foundation of economic security to older Americans for decades, President Clinton is committed to ensuring the long-term integrity of the Trust Fund through a bipartisan solution that keeps the program dependable for all recipients. This Administration has improved the program by making Social Security an independent agency, reducing backlogs, and upgrading services. The President firmly opposes proposals to use Social Security benefits to balance the budget or pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. ✓

• **Promoting and Strengthening Retirement Savings:** President Clinton's pension initiatives are helping more Americans save for retirement and ensuring that pension benefits are safeguarded for retirement. The Retirement Savings and Security Act proposed this year by the President would increase pension portability, enhance pension protection and expand coverage. The Retirement Protection Act, signed by the President in 1994, strengthened pension plan standards and enhanced enforcement authority so that workers and retirees can count on receiving the pensions they have earned.

press release ✓

• **Strengthening Supportive Services and Opportunity:** This year, President Clinton proposed reauthorization of the Older Americans Act that will renew and strengthen critical Meals on Wheels, transportation, senior community employment and ombudsman services. The President is also fighting to support and protect the Corporation for National Service's Senior Service Programs -- Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. These programs give older Americans the opportunity for continued involvement in their communities and allow the nation to benefit from the rich resource that our elderly are.

SAP #
12/7/95
Goodling
H
P.4-5

• **Bringing Seniors to the Table:** President Clinton elevated the Commissioner of Aging to Assistant Secretary status and called for the fourth White House Conference on Aging in May 1995, after the 1991 Conference failed to take place.

• **Supporting Families:** President Clinton has enabled more than 12 million workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act). The President has proposed expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act to better help workers care for their families without sacrificing their work obligations. The expansion will allow workers to take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave in support of their children's educational needs, older relatives' health care and other family medical and dental obligations.

• **Making Our Communities Safer:** President Clinton broke six years of Congressional gridlock by signing the toughest and smartest Crime Bill ever with bipartisan support and endorsements from every major law enforcement organization. In addition, the President fought for and signed the Brady Bill which has prevented over 60,000 convicted felons, fugitives, stalkers and other criminals from buying handguns. These efforts are contributing to safer communities. In 1995, the number of murders fell 8% --one of the largest declines in more than three decades--and overall crime fell 6% in our nation's largest cities.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The President will continue to fight for policies that honor our commitments to older Americans and allow them to remain independent and active participants in our communities. The President will continue to work to:

- Preserve and strengthen Medicare through: assured financial solvency without substantial new costs on beneficiaries or damaging structural changes; expanded choices of high-quality health plans and delivery systems; and new preventive benefits and strong new protections against fraud and abuse.

- Improve access to home and community-based care and to protect nursing home coverage under Medicaid.
- Implement private long-term care insurance standards to protect consumers against substandard policies and unacceptable insurance practices.
- Maintain federal quality standards for nursing homes and protections against impoverishment for spouses of nursing home residents in the Medicaid program.
- Enhance economic security for older Americans through an improved pension system and a strong long-term financial basis for Social Security.

July 1996

THEMATIC ATTACKS:

President Clinton doesn't get the crime problem. *"Bill Clinton will be remembered as the President who just didn't get it. He understands what he needs to say, but he just doesn't grasp what he needs to do."* [NYT, 5/29/96]

President Clinton Vetoed Anti-Crime Bill. *"Republicans also included a number of tough anti-crime provisions in the Commerce, State, Justice Department Appropriations Bill. Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the bill."*

Leadership Against Crime Missing in the White House. *"I know that the distinguished chair of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Hatch, will continue to look for ways in which Congress can provide the leadership in the fight against crime that has been missing at the White House."*

Last year's (1994) Crime Bill Oversold. *"Of course, last year's crime bill was one of the politically-oversold pieces of legislation in recent memory. As most experts will tell you, the 1994 crime bill barely contains enough funding to hire 25,000 more cops, never mind 100,000. So, President Clinton's complaints may make for good rhetoric, but when all is said and done, rhetoric has never put a single cop on the beat."*

"Last month, in response to Clinton's radio address,...pointed out Clinton's repeated exaggerations that he's putting 100,000 police officers on the street as the result of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Clinton senior advisor George Stephanopolous shot back that 43,000 cops would be on the street the following week. When Attorney General Janet Reno was pressed in a briefing, she said, 'What I am advised is that there are 17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets.'"

Crime Bill still criticized as seriously flawed. *As recently as June 26, 1996, the 1994 Crime bill was attacked for being "seriously flawed":*

- *\$7 billion in social welfare spending like midnight basketball and dance lessons;*
- *Gaping holes in 'Truth in Sentencing' provisions (States only had to intend to increase percentage of sentences served);*
- *Underfunding 100,000 'cops on the street;' providing funding for only about 20,000 police - Attorney General Janet Reno recently admitted that only '17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets';*
- *Meaningless death penalty provisions;*
- *Rejected real crime-fighting measures -- like tougher penalties for juvenile gang offenses, mandatory restitution, and swift deportation of criminal aliens.*

The Clinton Administration ignored the drug problem. "While drug use has gone up during the past two and a half years, the Clinton Administration has sat on the sidelines, transforming the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. The President has abandoned the moral bully pulpit, cut the staff at the Drug Czar's office by nearly 80%, and appointed a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them. He has presided over an administration that has de-emphasized the interdiction effort, allowed the number of federal drug prosecutions to decline, and overseen a 'source country' effort that the General Accounting Office describes as badly managed and poorly coordinated."

Clinton war on drugs actually a "full scale retreat." "Through neglect and mismanagement, bad policy and misplaced priorities, the Clinton administration has transformed the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. Drug interdiction is down. Drug prosecutions are down. The General Accounting Office tells us that the anti-drug effort in the 'source' countries is badly managed. And, perhaps most memorable voice on this issue has been a Surgeon General who believed the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them."

"Shortly after taking office, President Clinton cut staffing for the office of National Drug Control Policy - the Drug Czar's Office -- by more than 80 percent." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

"Drug interdiction, the process by which drugs are seized before they reach our borders, has become a low priority." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

"The Clinton administration has placed too much emphasis on treatment for hard-core users...[T]reatment for hard-core addicts is, at best, a hit and miss proposition. It is no substitute for a comprehensive strategy that focuses on reducing the supply of illegal drugs." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

"Mr. President, you were AWOL for three years. you were absent without leadership on the drug program for three years." [USA TODAY, 6/4/96]

Drug use by young people is up under Clinton. Statistics about the use of illegal drugs by young people are sobering:

- For the third straight year, drug use among America's youth is up. Some 48.4 percent of the class of 1995 had tried drugs by graduation day.
- Recent marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12-13 year olds since 1992 and 200 percent among 14-15 year olds. In 1994, 2.9 million 12-17 year olds claimed to have used marijuana within the past year -- 1.3 million more children than in 1992.

- *Among high school seniors, 35 percent say they have experimented with marijuana on an annual basis.*
- *Among 10th graders, LSD use is up to 62 percent over the 1992 level. [5/30/96]*

"In September 1995, the Department of Health and Human Services released the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse which showed that marijuana use by 12-17 year olds has gone from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994. The survey also found a 137% increase in marijuana use among 12-13 year olds. The 14-15 year-old age group saw a 200% increase in the same period."

"The National Pride Survey (1995) of 200,000 students, shows a 35% increase in cocaine use among students in grades 9-12 since 1991-92 and hallucinogen use by high schoolers has risen 75% from 1988-89." [5/13/96]

Juvenile Crime is up substantially since Clinton took over.

"Clinton's record is clear, too. From putting a judge on the bench in New York whose liberal ruling put a major drug case in jeopardy, to appointing a U.S. Attorney in California who refuses to prosecute 'small time' Mexican drug smugglers, the evidence shows Bill Clinton is so liberal, it's a crime."

"The Problem:

- *Murder prosecutions of 14-17 year olds have increased 172% since 1985;*
- *Since 1992, recent marijuana use has increased 200 percent among 14 to 15 year olds;*
- *Since 1992, there has been a 52% increase in the number of seniors (High School) using drugs monthly;*
- *Thirty-five percent of all violent crime is now committed by kids less than 20 years of age;*
- *The number of juveniles arrested for violent crime is expected to double by the year 2010.*

CLINTON SOLUTIONS

School Uniforms

A truancy prevention manual

Teen curfews

Vetoed Welfare Reform Twice

Cut Drug Interdiction Funding

Proposed a gun database

DOLE SOLUTIONS

Will push for mandatory sentencing as adults for juveniles who commit violent crimes

Will keep violent juvenile in jail until they serve their time - no automatic release on their 18th and 20th birthday

Will preserve criminal records of violent juveniles for future review if needed by courts, schools and law enforcement

Will pass welfare reform to rebuild the family, curb illegitimacy and give welfare recipients the tools they need to work

Will toughen enforcement of drug laws, increase drug interdiction at our borders and use the presidency to tell young people that drugs are illegal and dangerous

Will increase the mandatory minimum sentences for federal crimes committed using a firearm

BRADY LAW

Triggerlock

Instant Check

ASSAULT WEAPONS

100,000 COPS

Doesn't really fund cops

Doesn't really fund 100,000 cops

Municipalities don't want the money

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

THE CRIME BILL

Using pork to solve crime problems -- midnight basketball

DRUGS

Janet Reno wanted to reduce the mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and related federal crimes.

Drug prosecutions are down

The number of major cases under the DEA's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force effort dropped more than 50%

227 agent positions were eliminated from the DEA

In the FY95 budget proposal, Clinton tried to cut an additional 621 drug enforcement positions

MEGAN'S LAW/WETTERLING'S

GANG ACTIVITY

BOOT CAMPS - WHY DON'T WE TALK ABOUT THEM?

PORNOGRAPHY

DRUG-FIGHTING EFFORTS

FACTS

Prosecutions

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

Drug Testing

- The President ordered federal prosecutors to seek drug testing of all people arrested on federal criminal charges, and is seeking \$42 million to fund this initiative in 1997. These tests will help federal judges determine whether a defendant should be granted bail.
- The Administration has also been supportive of drug testing programs for high school athletes. The Justice Department filed an amicus brief in the case of Veronia School District v. Acton in support of high school drug testing. President Clinton also publicly supported the initiative and encouraged schools around the country to consider implementing such a program.

Drug Courts

- The Justice Department has funded 65 grants totaling nearly \$8.5 million to help communities establish and expand drug courts that help break the cycle of drugs and crime. The 1994 Crime Act authorized \$1 billion through the year 2000 to support state and local drug courts.

CRITICISM OF ADMINISTRATION DRUG POLICY

Some have criticized the Administration for being "soft on drug prosecutions," for cutting staff at the ONDCP, and for not fighting for increases in funding for the DEA.

RESPONSE

The Clinton Administration is deeply committed to fighting and winning the war on drugs. Federal law enforcement and prosecutors are working harder than ever on drug cases, but are doing so in a smarter, more effective way by coordinating efforts

with state and local law enforcement. By leaving the smaller drug cases to state and local law enforcement, federal prosecutors have been able to focus on the bigger, tougher, more complex cases. This Administration is not interested in quibbling over who gets the credit for petty drug cases, we want bottom line results in our fight against drugs.

President Clinton has also reinvigorated the Drug Czar's office by appointing General Barry McCaffrey to lead our charge against drugs. President Clinton is the first ever to use the international stage of the State of the Union Address to announce this appointment -- signaling to the world our commitment to this cause.

Since FY93 the Administration has also increased funding for our fight against drugs by 34%, and asked for another 11% increase in FY96 for the DEA. As part of our effort to balance the budget and streamline government, the President did propose to reduce the number of DEA agents in prior years, but under our current request, we will see a 9.3% increase in DEA slots during the next four years.

Senate leadership however was not as supportive in their FY96 budget proposal however. In their budget, DEA would have gotten \$5 million less in funding for the current fiscal year.

DOLE AND CRIME

Dole: President doesn't "get" the crime problem.

"Bill Clinton will be remembered as the President who just didn't get it. He understands what he needs to say, but he just doesn't grasp what he needs to do." [NYT, 5/29/96]

REALITY:

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CRIME INITIATIVES ARE WORKING

- The President's efforts have made a dramatic impact on crime in America. The President's Crime Bill, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that was signed Sept. 13, 1994, has been an integral part of reducing crime.
- Mayors, Police Chiefs, and everyday citizens are very pleased with the President's efforts.

- ▶ **FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE** -- "No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

"In the same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law abiding citizens." Dewey R. Stokes, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95

- **The Crime Rate is down.**
- The overall crime rate dropped 2 percent in 1994, the third consecutive year it has fallen, with a 4 percent decrease in the rate of violent crimes. Rate of violent crime has fallen to its lowest level since 1989 and the murder rate has declined to its lowest level since 1989. [FBI, 11/95]
- Robberies down 10% and car theft down 5%. [FBI, 11/95]

Dole: President Clinton Vetoed Anti-Crime Bill

"Republicans also included a number of tough anti--crime provisions in the Commerce, State, Justice Department Appropriations Bill. Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the bill."
[Remarks on Senate floor, Opening day of 2nd session of 104th Congress, Dole Press Release, 1/3/96]

REALITY:

The GOP Commerce, State, Justice bill repealed the President's COPS program. As President Clinton said in his veto message, "[T]he bill represents an unacceptable retreat in our fight against crime and drugs. It eliminates my COPS initiative (Community Oriented Policing Services) to put 100,000 more police officers on the street ... **The block grant that H.R. 2076 would offer instead would not guarantee a single new police officer.**" [President's Veto Message Re: Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 12/19/95, emphasis added]

Dole: Leadership Against Crime Missing in the White House

"I know that the distinguished chair of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Hatch, will continue to look for ways in which Congress can provide the leadership in the fight against crime that has been missing at the White House." [Remarks on Senate floor, Opening day of 2nd session of 104th Congress, Dole Press Release, 1/3/96]

REALITY:

Despite Republican gridlock and obstruction, President Clinton signed the first major crime bill in eight years.

- The President's efforts have made a dramatic impact on crime in America. The President's Crime Bill, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that was signed Sept. 13, 1994, has been an integral part of reducing crime.
- Mayors, Police Chiefs, and everyday citizens are very pleased with the President's efforts.

- **FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE** -- "No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly support the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

"In the same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law

abiding citizens." Dewey R. Stokes, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, 2/6/95

- ▶ **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS, AFL-CIO --**
"The Executive Board unanimously supported the 100,000 COPS initiative which has already put more than 17,000 new community policing officers are now working in smaller jurisdictions throughout this nation ... The Executive Board also lauded the fact that this 100,000 COPS initiative not only makes our communities safer through community policing efforts; it also makes the job of street police safer because of the interactions of police and their communities." - Robert B. Kliesmet, International President, International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO, 2/10/95
- ▶ **NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION --** "I am writing in support of the continuation of the COPS program enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 ... This program of policing, will go a long way in helping to reduce crime in our counties." -- Charles B. Meeks, National Sheriffs' Association, 2/10/95
- ▶ **U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS --** "I would like to congratulate you on the outstanding job which the Department of Justice has done in implementing the 1994 crime act ... As you are aware, we strongly support the COPS Program. In addition during our Winter Meeting, mayors reaffirmed their commitment to a strong prevention component and to working to see the bill's prevention programs funded next year." -- Victor Ashe, Mayor of Knoxville, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2/1/95
- ▶ Re: Cops grants -- "I was not only impressed at the speed, but happy with the way they handled it. No bureaucracy, and it was quick and decisive. This is the first time money flowed from a bill so quickly." -- Police Commissioner Michael Carpentieri of the village of Pawling [Poughkeepsie Journal, 2/9/95]
- ▶ Patrolman John Gregg says that his neighborhood in Sharon, PA, "has quieted down immensely" and that the biggest measure [of the precinct's] success is you have the kids out playing again and you have people sitting on their front porches again." [Herald, 7/15/95]
- ▶ The Violence Against Women Act "filled a gaping hole that had been in the law before." -- Julie Goldscheid, lawyer with the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Organization for Women.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, stressing policing, prevention and punishment, is a balanced approach toward combating crime. The law is funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, savings realized from the reduction of the Federal workforce. [The Attorney General's Report to the

President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994]

PUTTING COPS ON THE STREETS

- As of June 1996, the Administration has awarded grants to add more than 43,000 additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to our nation's streets, and at least 17,000 are already on the beat with more officers graduating from training academies each week. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Home Page; COPS Office, 5/96]

Dole: Last Year's Crime Bill Oversold

"Of course, last year's crime bill was one of the most politically-oversold pieces of legislation in recent memory. As most experts will tell you, the 1994 crime bill barely contains enough funding to hire 25,000 more cops, never mind 100,000. So, President Clinton's complaints may make for good rhetoric, but when all is said and done, rhetoric has never put a single cop on the beat. [Dole Press Release, 2/15/95]

The RNC notes: "Last month, in response to Clinton's radio address, Bob Dole pointed out Clinton's repeated exaggerations that he's putting 100,000 police officers on the street as the result of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Clinton senior advisor George Stephanopolous shot back that 43,000 cops would be on the street as of the following week. When Attorney General Janet Reno was pressed in a briefing, she said, "What I am advised is that there are 17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets." (Janet Reno's weekly media availability, May 16)." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

REALITY:

PRESIDENT IS PUTTING COPS ON THE STREETS

- As of June 1996, the Administration has awarded grants to add more than 43,000 additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to our nation's streets, and at least 17,000 are already on the beat with more officers graduating from training academies each week. [U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Home Page; COPS Office, 5/96]
- **MATCHING FUNDS** -- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act does require that states, cities, and localities match the commitment of federal dollars with dollars of their own, but this is neither an unfunded mandate (no city nor community need apply for the money) nor is it an unworkable requirement. Nearly half of all law enforcement agencies have applied for community policing grants. [The Attorney General's Report to the President: The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994]

DOLE AND DRUGS

Sen. Dole: "[W]hile drug use has gone up during the past two- and-half years, the Clinton administration has sat on the sidelines, transforming the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. The President has abandoned the moral bully pulpit, cut the staff at the Drug Czar's office by nearly 80 percent, and appointed a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them. He has presided over an administration that has de-emphasized the interdiction effort, allowed the number of federal drug prosecutions to decline, and overseen a 'source country' effort that the General Accounting Office describes as badly managed and poorly coordinated." [Dole Press Release, 9/12/95]

REALITY:

1982: Dole Voted Against Creating Drug Czar's Office. Dole voted against an amendment to the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Act of 1982 (S 2572) to create the Drug Czar's office in the White House to coordinate drug enforcement operations and policy. The amendment passed, 63-33. [CQ Almanac, 1982, vote 377, pg. 64-S]

Five goals for President Clinton's national drug control strategy:

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

A new "meth" strategy of working together. The President's new "Meth Strategy" brings law enforcement, medical, environmental and treatment communities together to attack this problem. This comprehensive national strategy involves enhanced law enforcement efforts, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, tougher penalties and other legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public education campaign.

We have begun to turn the tide. With drug enforcement and prevention as a top priority of the Clinton Administration, America has begun to see results.

- * Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985 to 12.2 million in 1994;
- * Drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent;
- * We have strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which enables schools to develop and implement violence and drug programs.

Sen. Dole: "Through neglect and mismanagement, bad policy and misplaced priorities, the Clinton administration has transformed the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. Drug interdiction is down. Drug prosecutions are down. The General Accounting Office tells us that the anti-drug effort in the 'source' countries is badly mismanaged. And, perhaps most importantly, the bully pulpit has been abandoned. Regrettably, the Administration's most memorable voice on this issue has been a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them." [Dole Press Release, 11/2/95]

Sen. Dole: "Shortly after taking office, President Clinton cut staffing for the Office of National Drug Control Policy -- the "Drug Czar's" Office -- by more than 80 percent." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Sen. Dole: "Drug interdiction, the process by which drugs are seized before they reach our borders, has become a low priority." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Sen. Dole: "The Clinton administration has placed too much emphasis on treatment for hard-core users.... [T]reatment for hard-core addicts is, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition. It is no substitute for a comprehensive strategy that focuses on reducing the supply of illegal drugs." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

Dole: President AWOL on drug program.

"Mr. President, you were AWOL for three years. You were absent without leadership on the drug program for three years." [USA Today, 6/4/96]

REALITY:

President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.

He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.

He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.

He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.

He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.

He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.

He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

CRIME/DRUGS:**CLINTON SAT ON SIDELINES WHILE DRUG USE HAS INCREASED**

- ◆ Sen. Dole: "[W]hile drug use has gone up during the past two- and-half years, the Clinton administration has sat on the sidelines, transforming the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. The President has abandoned the moral bully pulpit, cut the staff at the Drug Czar's office by nearly 80 percent, and appointed a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them. He has presided over an administration that has de-emphasized the interdiction effort, allowed the number of federal drug prosecutions to decline, and overseen a 'source country' effort that the General Accounting Office describes as badly managed and poorly coordinated." [Dole Press Release, 9/12/95]

CLINTON HAS MISMANAGED THE WAR ON DRUGS

- ◆ Sen. Dole: "Through neglect and mismanagement, bad policy and misplaced priorities, the Clinton administration has transformed the war on drugs into a full-scale retreat. Drug interdiction is down. Drug prosecutions are down. The General Accounting Office tells us that the anti-drug effort in the 'source' countries is badly mismanaged. And, perhaps most importantly, the bully pulpit has been abandoned. Regrettably, the Administration's most memorable voice on this issue has been a Surgeon General who believes the best way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them." [Dole Press Release, 11/2/95]

CLINTON CUT DRUG CZAR STAFF

- ◆ Sen. Dole: "Shortly after taking office, President Clinton cut staffing for the Office of National Drug Control Policy -- the 'Drug Czar's' Office -- by more than 80 percent." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

DRUG INTERDICTION HAS BECOME A LOW PRIORITY

- ◆ Sen. Dole: "Drug interdiction, the process by which drugs are seized before they reach our borders, has become a low priority." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION NEGLECTS COMPREHENSIVE DRUG STRATEGY

- ◆ Sen. Dole: "The Clinton administration has placed too much emphasis on treatment for hard-core users.... [T]reatment for hard-core addicts is, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition. It is no substitute for a comprehensive strategy that focuses on reducing the supply of illegal drugs." [Washington Times, 9/22/95]

CLINTON'S DRUG POLICY IS JUST DO NOTHING

- ◆ (NEW) Livingston: "Since Bill Clinton took office, drug use among teenagers has skyrocketed," said U.S. Rep. Bob Livingston (R-Metarie). "This White House has taken national drug policy from 'Just Say No' to 'Just Do Nothing.'" [RNC Press Release, 5/30/96]

DRUG USE BY YOUNG PEOPLE IS UP UNDER CLINTON

- ◆ Tauzin noted that statistics about the use of illegal drugs by young people are sobering:
 - For the third straight year, drug use among America's youth is up. Some 48.4 percent of the class of 1995 had tried drugs by graduation day. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)
 - Recent marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12-13 year olds since 1992 and 200 percent among 14-15 year olds. In 1994, 2.9 million 12-17 year olds claimed to have used marijuana within the past year -- 1.3 million more children than in 1992. (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
 - Among high school seniors, 35 percent say they have experimented with marijuana on an annual basis. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)
 - Among 10th graders, LSD use is up 62 percent over the 1992 level. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)
- [RNC Press Release, 5/30/96]

- ◆ According to the House Republican Conference:
 - *In September 1995, the Department of Health and Human Services released the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse which showed that marijuana use by 12 to 17 year-olds has gone from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994. The survey also found a 137% increase in marijuana use among 12-13 year-olds. The 14-15- year-old age group saw a 200% increase in that time period."

"The National Pride Survey (1995) of 200,000 students, shows a 36% increase in cocaine use among students in grades 9 through 12 since 1991-92, and hallucinogen use by high schoolers has risen 75% from 1988-89." [House GOP Conference, 5/13/96]

CLINTON HAS ELIMINATED 227 AGENTS FROM DEA

- ◆ The RNC notes: "[Duncan] Hunter (R-CA) said Clinton's recent rhetoric also can't make up for the fact that Clinton abandoned the war on drugs. One of his first acts as president was to cut the Office of Drug Control Policy by 80 percent, from 146 to just 25 workers. In his three years in office, Clinton has also eliminated 227 agent positions from the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the first budget he submitted attempted to eliminate 93 agents from the U.S. Border Patrol. In addition, his Attorney General Janet Reno promptly proposed reductions in the mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and other drug-related federal crimes." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

GINGRICH CALLS PRESIDENT'S CRIME RECORD 'PATHETIC'

- ◆ In July, Gingrich called President Clinton's record on crime "pathetic": "Bill Clinton trying to wear a sheriff's badge is like Michael Dukakis riding a tank." [AP, 7/1/95]

GINGRICH SAID 25% OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF USED DRUGS

- ◆ On "Meet the Press" last December, Gingrich said that a senior law enforcement official he did not name had told him that "in his judgment, up to a quarter of the White House staff, when they first came in, had used drugs in the last four or five years." Gingrich later said he wished he hadn't made the allegation, but offered no apologies for the comment. "It was a comment which produced a larger effect than I intended," said Gingrich. But he added, "I stand by precisely what I said on Meet the Press." [LA Times, 12/6/94; AP, 12/9/94]

CLINTON NEGLECTING DUTIES ON DRUG PREVENTION

- ◆ Lamar Alexander: "President Clinton has been missing in action in the fight against drugs. For nearly three years his Administration has neglected its duty to prevent drugs from entering the country while it has been indifferent to those who use drugs. Abandoning the fight against drugs is the least-examined but most inexcusable failure of the Clinton Administration." [Alexander Iowa radio ad]

CLINTON DRUG POLICY IS MESSAGE OF INDIFFERENCE

- ◆ Lamar Alexander: "President Clinton has been neither tough nor compassionate when it comes to drugs. His neglect of the drug problem sends a message of indifference to the efforts to reduce the tide of drug use that are [sic] going on across the country. He has dramatically reduced efforts to stop cocaine shipments coming over the border. His Justice Department has scaled back its prosecution of federal drug crimes. He has dropped international drug trafficking as a top foreign policy concern." [Alexander press release, 12/12/95]

CLINTON REDUCED MANDATORY MINIMUMS FOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS

- ◆ The FRC writes the administration has, "Reduced mandatory minimums for drug traffickers." [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]

CLINTON CUTS SPENDING IN DRUG PROGRAMS DESPITE INCREASED DRUG USE

- ◆ FRC's Washington Watch: "Drug abuse among teenagers has risen significantly in recent years according to a nationwide survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse....Moreover, cocaine, crack, heroin, and LSD use among teenagers is also rising and may soon rival the high rates of the others." [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]
- ◆ FRC's Washington Watch: "Despite these trends, the Clinton Administration is leading an all-out retreat in the drug war. During the past two years, President Clinton has overseen the wholesale dismantling of government agencies that are at least partly responsible for the successes of the 1980s." [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]

CRITICAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM

- ◆ In FRC's Washington Watch newsletter: "Not only did the Clinton Administration call for drug legalization, but it also issued a 1993 report advocating needle-exchange programs even though these programs fail." [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]

CLINTON SUPPORTERS FAVOR DRUG LEGALIZATION

- ◆ The FRC quotes Reverend Walter Shropshire who stated that he believed government could "create a safer environment for all of us" if drugs were legalized. [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]
- ◆ In FRC's Washington Watch Newsletter, the FRC quotes the President's former law school professor and mentor Steven Duke, advocating the legalization of some drugs in his 1993 book *America's Longest War: Rethinking Our Tragic Crusade Against Drugs*. [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]

PRESIDENT IS NOT COMMITTED TO THE WAR ON DRUGS

- ◆ Family Research Council: "The Clinton administration's actions and its advisors' reputations suggest a general lack of commitment to the drug war. With drug abuse on the rise, the President must lead the nation in an all-out effort to turn the tide of drugs away from our shores and especially away from our children." [Family Research Council's Washington Watch, 5/95]

CRIME BILL FAILS TO TEACH MORALITY

- ◆ Ralph Reed: "We are very concerned that the crime bill discriminates against the free exercise of religious beliefs. It would make it almost impossible to impart young people the best values of Western civilization." [Washington Times, 8/8/94]

LIBERALS ABANDON THREAT OF PUNISHMENT IN THIS LIFE AND AFTER-LIFE

- ◆ Gary Bauer: "Almost all of the research, when you boil it down, has concluded that crime is kept under control by a combination of fear of punishment in this life and fear of punishment in the next life... Liberals, with their usual abandon, have continued to undermine both concepts in this bill." [Washington Times, 8/8/94]

CLINTON MISSED MARK ON CRIME BILL

- ◆ Beverly LaHaye writes: "When the House of Representatives passed its version late in August, President Clinton praised it as 'the toughest and smartest crime bill' in American history. He claimed it this was 'the way Washington ought to work.' I think Congress and the President missed the mark." [Concerned Women for America's Family Voice, 10/94]

CLINTON ADVISOR DEFENSE ACCUSED RAPIST

- ◆ (NEW) The RNC notes: "Dick Morris, a top advisor to Bill Clinton, recently worked on the defense team of a defendant accused of the brutal rapes of two teenage girls." [RNC Press Release, 5/30/96]

CRIME IS NOT FOUGHT WITH SOCIAL PROGRAMS

- ◆ Haley Barbour: "America's values tell you the answer to the epidemic of senseless, violent crime is tough law enforcement and stiff prison sentences. Washington values think solutions such as billions for social programs like midnight basketball will result in safe streets." [RNC Chairman Haley Barbour, Conservative Political Action Conference, 2/23/96]
- ◆ (NEW) The RNC notes: "...Clinton's 1994 crime bill stuck taxpayers with the bill for more than \$6.5 billion in spending for such pet projects as midnight basketball, arts and crafts, gender sensitivity training and interpretive dance programs." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

GUN CONTROL DOES NOT STOP CRIME

- ◆ Haley Barbour: "Bill Clinton's Washington values tell him gun control laws will stop crime, but at the same time criminals who commit crimes with guns are not prosecuted or punished to the full extent of the law by the Clinton administration." [RNC Chairman Haley Barbour, Conservative Political Action Conference, 2/23/96]

CLINTON CAN TAKE NO CREDIT ON CRIME RATE REDUCTIONS

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans say, the "Crime rates have fallen in spite of Bill Clinton's best efforts." They cite:
 - Crime rates have fallen because incarceration rates are increasing. The total estimated correctional population (probation, jail, parole, etc.) has risen 7.8% since 1992. (The State of Violent Crime in America, The Council on Crime in America, 1/96)
 - During the 1980s, California, under Gov. Deukmejian (R-CA) tripled its prison population, a bigger increase than any other state, and experienced a decline in serious crime of 13 percent relative to that of the nation. (National Center for Policy Analysis, 6/23/95)
 - The states, under the leadership of GOP governors, have implemented tough truth-in-sentencing and three-strikes-and-you're-out provisions which have reduced crime. [RNC's Response to the 1996 State of the Union]

CRIME BILL PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE WASTEFUL

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans quote a Seattle Times piece, "What was all the money for, then? All the usual liberal social programs and political pork. There was money for government-sponsored dance programs, arts and crafts, a midnight basketball league and programs to promote 'self-esteem.'" [Thomas Sowell, Seattle Times, 8/17/94, RNC's Response to the 1996 State of the Union]

COPS PROGRAM DOES NOT FUND 100,000 COPS

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans quote a Washington Post piece, "The program would never have supplied enough to pay salary, benefits, pensions and other costs, so the cities would have had to come up with a lot of up-front money many say they don't have." [Washington Post, 2/14/95; RNC's Response to the 1996 State of the Union]

The RNC notes: "Last month, in response to Clinton's radio address, Bob Dole pointed out Clinton's repeated exaggerations that he's putting 100,000 police officers on the street as the result of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Clinton senior advisor George Stephanopolous shot back that 43,000 cops would be on the street as of the following week. When Attorney General Janet Reno was pressed in a briefing, she said, "What I am advised is that there are 17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets." (Janet Reno's weekly media availability, May 16)." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

MOST CITIES DO NOT WANT THE COPS FUNDING

- ◆ (NEW) Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-CA): "One of Clinton's self-proclaimed highlights of his 1994 Crime Bill was the 100,000 police officers he claims the bill put on the streets. In truth, nearly 60 percent of eligible communities chose not to apply for the program, citing their inability to pick up the cost of the program after the three-year grant comes to an end." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]
- ◆ The RNC notes: "According to a 5/28/96 story in the San Diego Union-Tribune, it costs about \$80,000 a year to field one police officer. That means the federal funding stretched out over three years wouldn't even cover the cost of the first year of an officer's career." [RNC Press Release, 6/10/96]

GAO SAYS POLICE CANNOT AFFORD PROGRAM

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans note: an "October 1995 GAO investigation found that 58% of law enforcement jurisdictions haven't applied for the COPS program, citing the inability to pick up the tab for the entire program after the three-year grant cycle ends, and the numerous restrictions on the use of funds." [RNC's Response to the 1996 State of the Union]

SILENT ON HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans say that "Clinton's crime bill was silent on Habeas Corpus reform." [RNC's Response to the 1996 State of the Union]

NOTHING FROM CLINTON ON EXCLUSIONARY RULE REFORM

- ◆ In the RNC's response to the President's State of the Union, Republicans say that "Clinton's crime bill said nothing regarding 'good faith' exceptions to the exclusionary rule."

REPUBLICANS STILL CRITICIZE THE 1994 CRIME BILL

- ◆ As recently as June 26, 1996, the House Republican conference was still attacking the 1994 Crime Bill:

"In 1994, House Republicans were successful in making some improvements to the Clinton Congress' crime bill -- but even with those changes, the \$30.3 billion measure was seriously flawed:

- \$7 billion in social welfare spending like midnight basketball and dance classes;
- Gaping loopholes in 'Truth-in-Sentencing' provisions (states only had to *intend* to increase percentage of sentences served);
- Underfunding the 100,000 'cops on the street,' providing funding for only about 20,000 police -- Attorney General Janet Reno recently admitted that only '17,000 officers that can be identified as being on the streets' (weekly media briefing, 5/16/96);
- Meaningless death penalty provisions; and,
- Rejected real crime-fighting measures -- like tougher penalties for juvenile gang offenses, mandatory restitution, and swift deportation of criminal aliens. [GOP Conf. Release, 6/26/96]

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

24-Jul-1996 01:58pm

TO: berman_e

FROM: Robin Bachman

SUBJECT: - no subject (01I7GC68CJG2003KVM) -

NC TALKING POINTS

RIISING TEENAGE DRUG USE

BILL CLINTON HAS BEEN A.W.O.L. IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

July 23, 1996

"It's no surprise that teenage drug use has skyrocketed under Bill Clinton, a president who gives new meaning to the phrase 'crack White House staff.' "

--Republican National Committee Chairman Haley
Barbour, press release, 7/18/96

Bill Clinton and his administration have demonstrated a cavalier attitude toward drug use since first entering the White House in 1993:

- o One of Clinton's first acts as president was to cut the staff of his Drug Czar's office by 80 percent (The Washington Post, 3/6/96). He later tried to cut more than 620 drug enforcement positions from the federal government (Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2/94).
- o Bill Clinton has hired -- in spite of Secret Service protests -- White House staff with recent extensive histories of crack cocaine and other drug use (The Washington Post, 7/16/96).
- o Clinton's Press Secretary Mike McCurry spoke as if there was nothing wrong with using drugs: "You know, did I smoke a joint from time to time? Of course I did" (The Washington Post, 7/18/96).
- o Nancy Reagan told our kids to "just say no" -- Clinton told them "I didn't inhale." In an interview on MTV, Clinton even told kids if he had it to do over, he would inhale (MTV, 6/92).
- o Clinton's Surgeon General, Joycelyn Elders, wanted to legalize drugs.

No wonder teenage drug use is up but drug interdiction and

arrests are down under Bill Clinton:

- o After 11 years of steady decline under presidents Reagan and Bush, marijuana use among teenagers has doubled under Bill Clinton (Dept. of Health and Human Services, 9/95).
- o Marijuana use has gone up 200 percent among 14-15 year-olds and 137 percent among 12-13 year-olds (Dept. of Health and Human Services, 9/95).
- o Emergency room reports of heroin-related episodes are up 77% under Clinton (HHS, 5/96).
- o Clinton cut drug interdiction spending 25% below the levels of the Bush administration (National Drug Control Strategy, The White House, 1995 and 1996).

"I have never, never, never seen a president who cares less about this issue."

--Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY), The Washington Times, 9/24/95

The Republican FY 1997 budget increases funding needed to fight a real war on drugs:

- o More than \$7 billion is provided for the nation's anti-drug efforts.
- o Funding for the Drug Enforcement Agency is increased \$173

KNOX -- CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

FACTS

In October 1992, the conviction of Stephen Knox was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in United States v. Knox. Knox was found guilty by the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania of knowingly receiving child pornography by mail.

The Supreme Court granted certiorari in 1993, and remanded the cases to the Court of Appeals for further review, after the Solicitor General filed a brief suggesting that the Third Circuit reconsider the case.

On June 9, 1994, the Third Circuit issued a second opinion on remand from the Supreme Court. The panel affirmed Knox's conviction. Knox petitioned for a writ of certiorari a second time. The Attorney General then filed a brief in opposition, urging that further review be denied and the conviction upheld. The Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari on January 17, 1995.

CRITICISM

The Solicitor General appointed by President Clinton urged the Supreme Court to take a "soft on child porn" stance in the Knox case.

RESPONSE

In the Knox case, the Solicitor General took the position on the child pornography statute he felt was most faithful to Congress' intent. The Attorney General later submitted a brief to the Supreme Court taking a tougher position against child pornography. In the Attorney General's brief, she stated that this is an issue upon which reasonable people applying the law in good faith can, and have, disagreed.

The Violence Against Women Act

FACTS

- In 1995, \$26 million went directly to the states under the S*T*O*P Violence Against Women Grant Program (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors). Every state has been awarded \$426,364 under this formula grant program which provides funding to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies and improve victims services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Approximately \$120 million more will be sent to states in FY1996.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline -- 1-800-799-SAFE -- is one solution that promises to reach every community in the nation. A critical component of the Violence Against Women Act, this national toll-free hotline will serve as a lifeline to victims of domestic violence across the country, providing local referral information to victims in need.
- On September 8, 1995, the Attorney General announced the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Grant Program. This \$20 million grant program is the first of its kind. It is open to all state, local, Indian Tribal and other public and private law enforcement agencies committed to using community policing to address domestic violence. Police departments must partner with non-profit, non-governmental victim service programs, domestic violence shelters, or community service groups to apply for funding under this solicitation.
- The Violence Against Women Act: bans firearm possession for domestic abusers; prohibits anyone facing a restraining order for domestic abuse from possessing a firearm; enhances and protects the rights of crime victims; strengthens restitution orders and extends the "rape shield law" to protect victims from abusive inquiries regarding their private sexual conduct; protects battered women who move across state lines; establishes the nationwide enforcement of protection of abuse orders entered in any court and provides penalties for crossing state lines to abuse a spouse or violate a protection order. As of May 1996, more than a dozen federal cases have been brought under this provision of the Act. The Act also established a federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence. Victims of a felony crime of violence motivated at least in part by gender may bring a civil suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court.

CRITICISM

There have only been eighteen federal prosecutions since the Violence Against Women Act has been in existence. This law is ineffective at the federal level and this crime should be left for states to prosecute.

RESPONSE

There is no question that the vast majority of violence against women cases will be brought at the state and local levels. Indeed, that is exactly why the Administration fought so hard to ensure appropriate funding of the VAWA grants to support state and local law enforcement activity -- \$26 million in FY95 and \$120 million more in FY96. But there is also no denying that there are some unique cases that will be out of reach for state and local prosecutors. In the few but egregious cases where someone travels across state lines to commit an act of violence the federal government has an obligation to use its jurisdiction to bring that criminal to justice. While it is true that there will be relatively few federal Violence Against Women Act cases, without the law, these cases would go unprosecuted.

VICTIMS

FACTS:

- The Clinton Administration has stood strong with victims of crime and their families. On June 25, 1996, President Clinton announced his support for an initiative to give victims of crime inalienable rights under the United States Constitution.
- The President's Crime Act also took strong steps toward helping victims of crime. The Act gave victims the right of allocution at sentencing, mandatory restitution, and the right of domestic violence victims to be heard at a pre-release hearing of a defendant.
- On yet another front, the Office of Victims of Crime administers the Crime Victims Fund, which is derived not from tax dollars, but from fines and penalties paid by Federal criminal defendants. Nearly 90 percent of the money collected each year -- \$233 million in 1995 -- is distributed to states for funding of victim assistance and compensation programs, the lifeline services that enable many victims to heal.
- Victim assistance funds support nearly 3,000 local victim services agencies, such as domestic violence shelters, child advocacy centers, and rape treatment programs. Compensation funds provide victims with out-of-pocket expenses resulting from crime, including medical costs, lost wages, and mental health counseling.

CRITICISM

The Clinton Administration is tough on victims and soft on criminals.

RESPONSE

The President and Attorney General have not only been successful in reducing crime and putting more police on the streets, but have also made supporting victims of crime a real priority. Whether it be the President's support for a Constitutional Victims Rights Amendment, the victims restitution and allocution provisions in the Crime Act, the unparralled support shown to the victims and families of the Oklahoma City bombing before and during the trial, or the more than \$211 million that will be distributed to victims and victims groups in FY 1996, the Clinton Administration has shown its unwavering support for victims of crime in this country.

JACOB WETTERLING ACT / MEGAN'S LAW

FACTS:

The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, provides a financial incentive for states to establish effective registration systems for convicted child molesters and other persons convicted of sexually violent crimes. It also requires community notification concerning the location of registered offenders where necessary for public safety.

States that fail to establish conforming registration systems within three years from the date of enactment of the Act (September 13, 1994), subject to a possible two year extension, face a ten percent reduction in their BJA/Byrne Formula Grant funding, and resulting surplus funds will be reallocated to states that are in compliance with the Act.

Prior to enactment of the Wetterling Act in September 1994, 39 states had approved some form of sex offender registration system. Following the enactment of the Act, 10 additional states adopted sex offender registration programs. Only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia have not adopted a sex offender registration system of any type, although proposals are under consideration in both. However, the majority of states will need to make at least some changes to their registration schemes in order to comply with the Wetterling Act.

President Clinton also recently signed what is known as Megan's Law. This law takes the community notification principle made law by the Wetterling Act a step further by requiring states to notify communities when sexual predators move into the neighborhood.

CRITICISM

The Jacob Wetterling Act did not go far enough in encouraging or requiring states to notify communities when sexual predators are released from prison.

RESPONSE

The Wetterling Act provides a significant financial incentive to states to establish registration systems for convicted child molesters. The President has recently taken one more step to protect communities from sexual predators by signing Megan's Law, which requires, not just encourages, states to establish such systems.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

FACTS:

- In 1994, Attorney General Reno announced a three point plan to aggressively investigate and prosecute these cases. In addition to federal enforcement action, the plan called for comprehensive training of federal prosecutors and FBI agents to implement the program, and close coordination with state child support agencies who conduct the vast majority of enforcement investigations.
- Last year federal prosecutors indicted 81 deadbeat parents, up from 2 in 1993, including New York investment advisor Jeffrey Nichols, who repeatedly moved to various states to avoid more than \$500,000 in support for his three children. The Justice Department has designated a child support enforcement coordinator in each of the nation's 93 U.S. Attorney's offices, and we have numerous cases currently under review.
- As of the Spring of 1992, there were 11.5 million single-parent households with children under 21 years of age and a non-custodial parent living somewhere else who potentially could contribute support toward their well-being. Only 54 percent of the custodial parents had agreements or court orders for child support. Less than one-third of all custodial parents receive the full court-awarded child support, while nearly two-thirds get little or nothing.

CRITICISM

The Department of Justice has not been aggressive enough in investigating and enforcing child support laws.

RESPONSE

The Attorney General has made the enforcement of child support orders a priority for federal law enforcement and prosecutors. In 1995 federal prosecutors indicted 81 deadbeat parents, up from only 2 in 1993. Among these indictments were Jeffrey Nichols, who repeatedly moved to various states to avoid more than \$500,000 in support for his children. Undeniably, this Administration has made child support enforcement a priority.

PRISONS

FACTS

- 1995 saw the largest increase in the U.S. prison population in history. The number of state and federal prison inmates grew by over 89,000 during the twelve months ending June 30, 1995. At the end of June, 1995, state prisons held over one million inmates while the federal inmate population approached 100,000.
- In FY 95, the Department awarded \$129 million to 44 states and the District of Columbia under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). The states of California (\$64 M), Texas (\$17 M), New York (\$13 M), Florida (\$6.5 M), and Illinois (\$4.4 M) were the recipients of the largest awards.
- The Clinton Administration is dedicated to helping states meet their need for more prison space. In FY 1996, the Justice Department will give out approximately \$400 million for prison construction grants to the states. Fifty percent of this grant money is limited to states that have -- or will soon have -- truth in sentencing laws mandating that violent criminals serve at least 85% of their sentences, just like in the federal system.
- The Justice Department has awarded 64 grants totalling \$7.6 million to enable state and local jurisdictions design, implement, and enhance drug court programs. To date, jurisdictions in 34 states have received Justice Department drug court grants.

CRITICISM

The Administration is more interested in "soft on crime" prevention programs than in building prisons to lock up criminals.

RESPONSE

The Clinton Administration's approach to fighting crime is three-pronged: police, prisons, prevention. The Crime Bill the President fought for and signed into law authorized nearly \$8 billion to states to build and expand prisons. Unfortunately, the delivery of this much needed money to states has been delayed because of Congress' lack of appropriations action and partisan squabbling over Truth in Sentencing. Furthermore, the Clinton Administration was the first to implement the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program which reimburses states for the costs of housing criminal illegal aliens.

THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

FACTS

- The Assault Weapons Ban outlaws the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, those with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds. The law also protects the rights of hunters by specifically exempting more than 650 types of hunting and sporting weapons by name. The President has made it clear that he will veto any effort to repeal the ban.
- The November 29, 1995 study by Handgun Control, Inc., "Cops Under Fire" (attached) revealed that *36% of law enforcement officers who were killed with firearms that could be identified, were killed by assault weapons or guns sold with magazines effected by the assault weapons law. Just last year, at least 11 police officers were killed by assault weapons banned by the law.*
- According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, in fewer than two years after President Clinton signed the Assault Weapons Ban into law, *the number of assault weapons traced to crimes dropped a full 18% -- even though this number had been steadily rising prior to its enactment (study attached).*

CRITICISM

The Assault Weapons Ban does nothing to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. Instead, it merely keeps law abiding citizens from purchasing firearms they are entitled to buy under the 2nd Amendment.

RESPONSE

Assault weapons are the guns of choice for gangs, drug dealers, and murderers, and they are responsible for 36% of law enforcement deaths related to guns from 1/1/94 to 9/30/95. Since the ban has been in effect, the number of assault weapons traced to crimes dropped 18%, even though this number had been steadily rising prior to its enactment.

These statistics prove that the Assault Weapons Ban is drying up the supply of these killing machines, and is keeping them out of the hands of killers. The law also specifically exempts more than 650 types of hunting and sporting weapons so that the right of law abiding citizens to own guns for legitimate purposes is protected.

This should be a common sense issue, not a partisan political issue. The Bush Administration banned the importation -- but not the manufacture -- of certain assault weapons. One year after that ban the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime fell by 45% -- while at the same time the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same.

THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT

FACTS

- President Clinton's 1994 Crime Act made "Three Strikes" the law of the land. It requires life imprisonment (without) possibility of parole) for federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony, after two or more federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense.
- Since enactment of the law, *fifteen career criminals in thirteen states have either been sentenced to life in prison under the Three Strikes provision, or are awaiting sentencing or trial.*

CRITICISM OF THE "THREE STRIKES" LAW

Opponents of the "Three Strikes" law say that this is a little used provision that was included in the President's Crime Bill more for show than for use in a court of law.

RESPONSE

The families of victims in the thirteen states where career criminals are being locked up for life don't think this law is for show. Because of the "Three Strikes" provision of President Clinton's Crime Law, Federal prosecutors now have the tools to put these most heinous career rapists, murderers, and kidnappers behind bars for the rest of their lives.

Instead of criticizing the law, we should all be thankful that when we do come across the vicious criminals eligible for the "Three Strikes" law, we now can ensure they never again see the outside of a Federal prison.

THE BRADY LAW

FACTS

- The Brady Law provides for a 5-day waiting period and background check on prospective handgun buyers. As of February of 1996, the Brady Law had already kept approximately 60,000 felons, fugitives, and mental defectives from buying guns over the counter. The Brady Law also requires that a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) be established by November 1998, and authorized \$200 million to help states upgrade their criminal history records.

CRITICISM

The Brady Law violates the principles of the 10th Amendment by regulating an activity that is clearly under purview of states -- selling firearms and doing background checks on citizens.

RESPONSE

The Clinton Administration is committed to keeping guns out of the hands of criminals and those who are legally ineligible to own them. Statistics have proven that the Brady Law is an extremely effective way of accomplishing this and keeping our communities safer. Already, more than 60,000 convicted felons and people otherwise ineligible from buying handguns have been prevented from purchasing weapons over-the-counter.

As law enforcement officials know, the use of guns in committing a crime in many ways is related to interstate commerce, and therefore giving the federal government jurisdiction over the regulation of their sale.

U.S. Newswire

02:18 PM, Monday, July 8, 1996

Dole Campaign Comment on Juveniles and Guns

US Newswire

Keywords:

Dole Campaign Comment on Juveniles and Guns

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Nelson Warfield of Dole for President, 202-414-8050

WASHINGTON, July 8 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement by Dole for President Press Secretary Nelson Warfield:

"Maybe it was too far away from Election Day, Nov. 5, 1996, for Bill Clinton to focus on juvenile predators and guns, but the fact is this 'new' program was first announced by the ATF way back on Nov. 5, 1993. Leave it to Bill Clinton to wait until four months before the election to embrace the idea.

"Leaving Bill Clinton's election year acrobatics aside, this is a sound idea and a step in the right direction. However helpful, by its very nature, this program only deals with guns after they have been used in a crime. That alone is not good enough. In fact, that is one reason Bob Dole is pushing for a national computerized instant check for the purchase of firearms so that any kind of gun -- handgun, shotgun, rifle -- can't be legally sold to criminals."

-- Nelson Warfield

Press Secretary

Source: "Federal Agency Vows to Locate Source of Guns Used by Youth; Bureau Pledges Focus on Juvenile Violence," The San Francisco Examiner; A-16; Nov. 6, 1993

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

07/08 14:18

Copyright 1996, U.S. Newswire

U.S. Newswire

06:18 PM, Monday, July 8, 1996

RNC Says More Empty Rhetoric from President Clinton

US Newswire

Keywords:

More Empty Rhetoric From the 'Say Anything, Do Nothing' President,
Says RNC

To: National Desk

Contact: Virginia Hume of the Republican National Committee,
202-863-8550

WASHINGTON, /U.S. Newswire/ -- The following is a statement made
by Republican National Committee Chairman Haley Barbour:

The idea larceny continues. Not two days after Bob Dole makes a major speech about juvenile crime, Bill Clinton announces a new initiative, ostensibly to cut back on -- guess what -- juvenile crime. Of course, I'd probably be making a lot of last-minute promises if I had Bill Clinton's record on juvenile crime and drug use.

Midnight basketball just hasn't cut it. If Bill Clinton had taken any genuine action on crime and drugs, perhaps juvenile crime would not have skyrocketed as it has since he took office. Since 1992, total juvenile violent crime is up 11.8 percent. Juvenile murder is up 8.9 percent. Juvenile robberies are up 16.4 percent. Juvenile aggravated assault is up 10.6 percent. Other assaults are up 21.8 percent. And drug abuse violations are up a whopping 76.5 percent. (Source: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI, 11/95).

Youth drug use has also skyrocketed. Recent marijuana use is up 200 percent among 14-15 year-olds, 137 percent among 12-13 year-olds. (Source: Senate Judiciary Committee). Since 1992, monthly LSD use is up 56 percent among 8th graders, 88 percent among 10th graders and 100 percent for 12th graders. (Monitoring the Future: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 12/15/95). The horrifying statistics go on and on. Even Clinton's own Drug Czar said, "drug use among children -- adolescents -- is now within emergency levels."

Bill Clinton knows how to talk like a conservative. The problem is, what Bill Clinton says often has nothing in commons with what he does. Every day it seems Clinton announces another promise of another program to solve another problem that he ignored for the

first 3 and 1/2 years of his presidency. But the American people won't be charmed again by Clinton's election year rhetoric. We all recognize while Bill Clinton certainly knows how to campaign, he just as certainly doesn't know how to govern.

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

07/08 18:18

Copyright 1996, U.S. Newswire

Comtex/NewsGrid

04:31 PM, Saturday, July 6, 1996

Statement by Dole Campaign on Juvenile Crime

Hot News

Keywords: DOLE; CAMPAIGN; CLINTON

Statement by Dole Campaign on Juvenile Crime

WASHINGTON, July 6 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement by Dole for President Campaign Press Secretary Nelson Warfield:

"From allegedly backing tax cuts to supposedly opposing same-sex marriage, Bill Clinton is a repeat offender when it comes to pilfering GOP ideas. So when Bob Dole spoke out about juvenile crime today, Bill Clinton's campaign reacted like a thief who runs into a lock that can't be picked. Since Bill Clinton didn't dispute the merits of the juvenile crime reforms Bob Dole proposed, no one should be surprised on Monday if Bill Clinton tries to steal these ideas, too.

"Bob Dole's record is clear and consistent. Before leaving the Senate, Bob Dole introduced legislation to treat the worst juvenile offenders as adults, to increase penalties for using a gun in drug trafficking cases, to provide funding for prevention programs that include religious and community groups, and to make gang violence a federal crime.

"Clinton's record is clear, too. From putting a judge on the bench in New York whose liberal ruling put a major drug case in jeopardy, to appointing U.S. Attorney in California who refuses to prosecute "small time" Mexican drug smugglers, the evidence shows Bill Clinton is so liberal, it's a crime."

Categories: lcommunity lcrime lecology lenvironment lhealthcare
lpharmaceuticals appointment
california communism crime gang legislation marriage news newsgrid religion
senate sex usa usn
Retrieval: statement dole campaign juvenile_crime washington_july dole
bill_clinton gop
bob_dole senate_bob_dole clinton new+york california mexican

Copyright 1996, Comtex News

U.S. Newswire

04:00 PM, Monday, July 8, 1996

Dole Campaign Backgrounder on Juvenile Crime

US Newswire

Keywords:

Dole Campaign Backgrounder on Juvenile Crime

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Dole for President Press Office, 202-414-6444

WASHINGTON, July 8 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The following was released today by Dole for President:

America's Juvenile Crime Crisis: Comparing the Candidates on the Issues

The Problem

- Murder prosecutions of 14- to 17-year-olds have increased by 172 percent since 1985.
- Since 1992, recent marijuana use has increased 200 percent among 14- to 15-year-olds.
- Since 1992, there has been a 52 percent increase in the number of seniors using drugs monthly.
- Thirty-five percent of all violent crime is now committed by kids less than 20 years of age.
- The number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes is expected to double by the year 2010.

Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Nov. 1995; Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 4/11/96; Wall Street Journal, 5/2/96

Bill Clinton's Solution

School Uniforms

Bob Dole's Solution

Will Push Mandatory Sentencing
as Adults for Juveniles Who
Commit Violent Crimes

A Truancy Prevention Manual Will Keep Violent Juveniles in
Jail Until They Serve Their Time
-- No Automatic Release at Their
18th or 20th Birthday

Teen Curfews

Will Preserve Criminal Records
of Violent Juveniles for Future
Review if Needed by Courts,
Schools and Law Enforcement

Vetoed Welfare Reform -- Twice Will Pass Real Welfare Reform to
Rebuild the Family, Curb
Illegitimacy and Give Welfare
Recipients the Tools They Need
to Work

Cut Drug Interdiction Funding Will Toughen Enforcement of Drug
Laws, Increase Drug Interdiction
at Our Borders, and Use the
Presidency to Tell Young People
that Drugs are Illegal and
Dangerous

Proposed a Gun Database Will Increase the Mandatory
Minimum Sentences for Federal
Crimes Committed Using a
Firearm

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
07/08 16:00

Copyright 1996, U.S. Newswire



RNC NEWS RELEASE

FROM: Haley Barbour
Chairman

TO: 2024562239
Evelyn W. McPhail
Co-Chairman

PfIGE:07

PAGE:07

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 8, 1996

CONTACT: Virginia Hume
(202) 863-8550

MORE EMPTY RHETORIC FROM THE "SAY ANYTHING, DO NOTHING" PRESIDENT *Statement by RNC Chairman Haley Barbour*

The idea larceny continues. Not two days after Bob Dole makes a major speech about juvenile crime, Bill Clinton announces a new initiative, ostensibly to cut back on — guess what — juvenile crime. Of course, I'd probably be making a lot of last-minute promises if I had Bill Clinton's record on juvenile crime and drug use.

Midnight basketball just hasn't cut it. If Bill Clinton had taken any genuine action on crime and drugs, perhaps juvenile crime would not have skyrocketed as it has since he took office. Since 1992, total juvenile violent crime is up 11.8%. Juvenile murder is up 8.9%. Juvenile robberies are up 16.4%. Juvenile aggravated assault is up 10.6%. Other assaults are up 21.8%. Vandalism is up 8.1%. And drug abuse violations are up a whopping 76.5%. (Source: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI, 11/95).

Youth drug use has also skyrocketed. Recent marijuana use is up 200% among 14-15 year-olds, 137% among 12-13 year-olds. (Source: Senate Judiciary Committee). Since 1992, monthly LSD use is up 56% among 8th graders, 88% among 10th graders and 100% for 12th graders. (Monitoring the Future: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 12/15/95). The horrifying statistics go on and on. Even Clinton's own Drug Czar said, "drug use among children - adolescents - is now within emergency levels."

Bill Clinton knows how to talk like a conservative. The problem is, what Bill Clinton says often has nothing in common with what he does. Every day it seems Clinton announces another promise of another program to solve another problem that he ignored for the first 3 and 1/2 years of his presidency. But the American people won't be charmed again by Clinton's election year rhetoric. We all recognize while Bill Clinton certainly knows how to campaign, he just as certainly doesn't know how to govern.

###



U.S. Newswire

06:10 PM, Wednesday, July 3, 1996

RNC Says Clinton Courts NEA Votes

US Newswire

Keywords:

RNC Says While Clinton Courts NEA Votes, Schoolchildren Pay Price For Abandonment of Drug War

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Mary Mead Crawford of the Republican National Committee,
202-863-8550

WASHINGTON, July 3 /U.S. Newswire/ -- While President Clinton courts the vote of teachers' union activists, America's schoolchildren continue to pay the price for his "abandonment" of the war on drugs, Republican National Committee (RNC) Chairman Haley Barbour charged today.

"In this crucial election year, Bill Clinton would like the American people to believe he has been a crusader for America's children, but the hard, cold facts tell a different story when it comes to the drug war," Barbour said. "Bill Clinton has been AWOL -- Absent Without Leadership -- in the war on drugs, and the nation's schoolchildren are paying the price."

Among Clinton's first acts as president was to slash staff in the White House Office of Drug Control Policy by 80 percent, Barbour pointed out. (The Wall Street Journal, 4/6/95) Among Janet Reno's early acts as attorney general was to announce "she wanted to reduce the mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and related federal crimes." (The Wall Street Journal, 4/6/95) Under Clinton, prosecutions for drug crimes are down compared to 1992. (Investors Business Daily, 6/26/96) Even in his latest election-year budget, Clinton sets drug interdiction spending 25 percent below the Bush levels, in nominal terms. (1995 and 1996 Drug Control Strategy, The White House)

In the first three years of Clinton's presidency, the number of major cases under the DEA's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force effort dropped more than 50 percent. (The Washington Post, 5/1/96) From 1992 to 1995, 227 agent positions were eliminated from the Drug Enforcement Agency. In his FY 1995 budget proposal, Clinton tried to cut an additional 621 drug enforcement positions. Fortunately, the Republican Congress stopped him.

The result of Clinton going AWOL in the war on drugs? "There is no war on drugs," says U.S. Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.) (The

Associated Press, 6/5/96)

Drug use by American schoolchildren has skyrocketed.

Bill Clinton has presided over the largest three-year increase in drug use among children ages 12-17 in history. Marijuana use among young people has increased an average of 50 percent under Bill Clinton's presidency, recently jumping 200 percent among 14- and 15-year-olds and 137 percent among 12 and 13-year olds. (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services) LSD use is up 62 percent among 10th-graders. (Senate Judiciary Committee)

As Democrat Congressman Charles Rangel said, "I have never, never, never seen a president who cares less about this issue." (The Washington Times, 9/24/95)

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
07/03 18:10

Copyright 1996, U.S. Newswire

File: *Dole memo*

Comtex/NewsGrid

02:36 PM, Wednesday, July 3, 1996

Dole Campaign Comment on Clinton NEA Speech

Hot News

Keywords: DOLE; CAMPAIGN; CLINTON

Dole Campaign Comment on Clinton NEA Speech

WASHINGTON, July 3 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The Dole for President campaign released the following statement on President Clinton's speech to the National Education Association convention in Washington, D.C., today:

"Bill Clinton is only talking about keeping kids in school because he's failed to keep drugs out of school. There's certainly not an American out there who doesn't agree that our kids should be in school, but this is hardly the aggressive action needed to protect our kids from the ravages of drugs. If Bill Clinton were issued a report card on the teen drug war, it would read F for effort, F for results, and F for overall leadership. Marijuana use among young people has nearly doubled since Bill Clinton took office, and we've seen a three-year increase in virtually all categories of drug use among 12 to 17 year olds."

-- Christina Martin, Deputy Press Secretary

Categories: Clinton !community !education !federal !healthcare

!pharmaceuticals drugs

education news newsgrid usa usn war washington

Companies: national+education+corp[(nec)]

Retrieval: dole_campaign_comment clinton_nea_speech washington_july dole president

president clinton bill clinton american marijuana

christina_martin_deputy_press_secretary

Copyright 1996, Comtex News

76TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Investor's Business Daily, Inc.
Investor's Business Daily

July 16, 1996

SECTION: National Issue; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1424 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON'S COPS: A SHELL GAME?

BYLINE: By Adrienne Fox, Investor's Daily

BODY:

In his 1994 State of the Union Address, President Clinton pledged to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets. That speech spawned the Community Oriented Policing Services, and has become one of Clinton's pet anti-crime success stories.

But the number of new police on the street falls way short of that lofty goal, and a significant number are patrolling parks and marine sanctuaries, not tough inner city streets or even suburban enclaves.

Investor's Business Daily has obtained documents showing the Clinton Justice Department is awarding a portion of the COPS funding to state parks and EPA offices - not to prevent violent crime.

At least \$ 7.2 million in COPS grants has been used to hire 86 officers for state parks, marinas and other areas seemingly far removed from violent crime. Moreover, though Justice, and later Clinton, claimed some 43,000 new cops had been put on the streets by the program, Attorney General Janet Reno has since publicly cut that number to 17,000.

This wasn't the way it was supposed to happen.

'During the presidential campaign,' Clinton said in the '94 State of the Union message, 'I promised the American people that I would cut 100,000 federal bureaucrats in Washington and use those savings to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets.'

Later in 1994, Congress approved \$ 8.8 billion over the next six years for the COPS program.

And in '95, Clinton hailed the program in a radio address. 'Police departments all around the country are putting this effort to work, hiring, training, and deploying officers as fast as we can give a go-ahead,' he said.

Even though the number of officers hired for the questionable jobs is small, it raises questions about the program among elected officials who approved the funding. The list reads more like an Interior Department or Environmental Protection Agency budget than a Justice crime-fighting program.

In Florida, 30 'enviro-cops' were added to the state Department of Environmental Protection to keep watch over a coral sanctuary off the Florida Keys. The cost? \$ 3.5 million.

'(The cops) would be law enforcement officers to cover the new Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary,' said Maj. Kenneth Willoughby of the Florida DEP. 'These officers would help patrol and protect these areas.'

Florida also received a \$ 1.8 million grant to hire 25 cops for its state parks.

Both grants were approved by and paid out of the COPS program, which covers 75% of the cost of each officer up to \$ 75,000 annually for three years.

When Rep. Tillie Fowler, R-Fla., first learned of the Florida DEP award, she wrote to Reno asking her to explain the grant.

'The Florida EPA grant appears to be completely inconsistent with the intent of the program, which is to put more police on the streets to protect our communities,' Fowler wrote.

Her colleague, Rep. Bill McCollum, R-Fla., agrees environmental police are not what Congress envisioned when it passed the program. He heads the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, which oversees the grants.

'Nobody debated that,' McCollum said. 'I can guarantee you there's not a single person in the U.S. House who would have thought that it was going toward the purpose of anything other than a street cop.'

McCollum said that when Clinton gives stump speeches on how he's putting '100,000 cops on the streets,' most people picture a cop walking the beat in a crime-infested area.

'This is just one further sign of how much this administration wants to puff and exaggerate the success of this program,' McCollum said.

At the same time the Florida DEP received its \$ 3.5 million grant, Justice rejected a request from the St. Augustine Police Department in northern Florida to fund a one-year anti-domestic violence program.

The program would have cost \$ 80,000 to hire one officer.

'It was to help build partnerships so that hopefully after the year, we could continue it,' said St. Augustine Police Chief Bill Robinson. 'I guess we were in competition with other departments out there wanting money for domestic violence. And we weren't selected.'

His response to the \$ 3.5 million DEP grant was one of disbelief. 'Thirty people to go watch some coral? I'm not sure that's what people are afraid of in our communities.'

Six months ago, Donald Coventry, chief of the park police in Decatur, Ill., won a \$ 71,300 grant from the COPS program. He will use the money the way Congress intended - to teach youths about the dangers of drugs.

When told that some of the money is not being used to prevent violent crime, the 30-year police veteran said, "Cut them off, and send me my check. It amazes me how these people get their hands on this money."

The Murfreesboro, Tenn., Parks and Recreation Department got its hands on a \$ 281,159 grant from Justice to hire five park rangers.

"They will not only be public information officers," explained Lanny Goodwin, deputy director of the park department. "But they will also have the policing powers to enforce the rules and regulations of the parks."

Those rules forbid drinking and overnight camping and make certain parking restrictions.

The Texas city of Shavano won a similar grant for \$ 275,865 - to add five park police.

And the Maryland Natural Resource Police received two grants totaling \$ 1 million from the Justice Department to hire 19 park rangers.

The COPS program is described on the Justice Department's Web site as "a number of grant initiatives to put more officers on America's streets and promote community policing strategies."

Local agencies are supposed to be awarded grants if the money will be used for community policing. Other programs funded include problem-solving programs, anti-gang efforts, equipment and overtime budgets, combating youth violence and training retiring soldiers to become cops.

But, according to the data, that's not what happens. Charles Miller, spokesman for the COPS program, said as long as an agency hires law enforcement officers who have gone through a police academy and the budget meets COPS' guidelines the grant is approved.

He also said the guidelines don't include whether there has been a history of violent crime in an area to be covered or whether people even reside there.

There's no question that violent crimes are committed in state and national parks. But have they reached a crisis?" "In some cases yes, and in some cases no," Miller responded. "The mandate we have received is to fund additional officers. And those jurisdictions are qualified if they hire sworn officers."

But hasn't Clinton said repeatedly that the COPS program is to combat violent crime? "No. Well, there is violent crime in parks," Miller stressed. "But the whole point of this (program) was to add 100,000 police to the nation's streets and to have them involved in community policing."

The dictionary definition of community is being stretched beyond the standard "unified body of persons."

For instance, the COPS office believes the coral reef off the Florida Keys is a community -even though it's marine life. "But it's very unique," Florida DEP's Willoughby explained.

"Instead of our program being in a city's neighborhood, our neighborhood is the marine environment itself," he added.

The Justice Department points out that the bulk of the funding is going to cities and police departments.

Justice also said Congress is aware of all the grants approved and how the money is being awarded. The COPS application form, for instance, asks the local agency to check areas of priority. Two of the areas listed are agriculture crime and wildlife crime.

But Rep. McCollum and Coventry, Decatur's park police chief, agreed there are higher priorities.

"With the task we have before us, law enforcement should not be abusing one red cent of federal money to help fight crime," Coventry said.

McCollum said, "Unless there truly is a law enforcement nexus that is real, this is just a sham."

McCollum adds that while there may be a real need for more environmental policing, it should not come out of the COPS budget.

The House Subcommittee on Crime is starting an investigation into the COPS grants. McCollum suggested he might craft a bill setting limits on how the money can be spent.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 16, 1996

CRIME

"At last we have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime. This strategy, called community policing, is clearly working. Violent crime is coming down all across America... Let's stick with a strategy that is working, and keep the crime rate coming down."

President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 23, 1996

Over the past three years, the Clinton Administration has made tremendous progress in bringing crime and drug abuse under control. The violent crime and murder rates across the country are falling, thousands of criminals have been prevented from buying guns, and more police are on the street. We must continue to move forward. For while overall crime rates are decreasing, we are witnessing more crime committed by juveniles. President Clinton is committed to stopping any attempts to roll back the progress we have made in reducing crime and will continue in his efforts to put more cops on the street and take guns, drugs, and gangs off the streets.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- Broke six years of Congressional gridlock by signing the toughest and smartest Crime Bill ever with bipartisan support and endorsements from every major law enforcement organization. This historic legislation:
 - Created the COPS program, which is putting 100,000 new community police officers in cities, towns, and rural areas. (Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Title I, Sec. 10003)
 - Banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies, but specifically protected more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons; (Title XI, Subtitle A, Sec. 110102 and 110103)
 - Provided the death penalty for drug kingpins and the murder of law enforcement officers; (Title VI, Sec. 60003 and 60007)
 - Increased penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders; (Title IV, Subtitle A, Chapter 1; Title IV, Chapter 2, Subtitle B, Chapter 9)
 - Included the Violence Against Women Act; the first national effort to reduce violence against women ever. The Act tripled funding for battered women's shelters, and has already provided \$26 million in state grants to bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims services; (Title IV, Subtitle B, Chapter 4; The Attorney General's Report to the President, The First Year of the Violent Control Act of 1994, p. 4)
 - Created a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline that provides immediate

- crisis intervention, counseling and referrals; (Title IV, Subtitle B, Chapter 1)
 - Targeted career violent offenders with a "Three Strikes and You're Out" policy that keeps them behind bars for life; (The Attorney General's Report to the President, The First Year of the Violent Control Act of 1994, p. 25)
 - Provided \$7.9 billion in funding for more prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences; (Title II, Subtitle A, Sec. 20101)
 - Created the Community Schools Program, which promotes constructive alternatives for young people after school, in the evening, on weekends and during the summer to prevent involvement in and the victimization by crime. (Title III, Subtitle D, Sec. 30402)
- Fought for and signed the Brady Bill, which has prevented over 60,000 convicted felons, fugitives, stalkers and other prohibited purchasers from buying a handgun. (Treasury Department News, February 28, 1996).
- Granted awards totalling \$88 million to assist states in automating and updating their criminal history record systems to prevent the sale of firearms to prohibited purchasers. (The Attorney General's Report to the President, The First Year of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, p. 4)
- Launched the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative that has led to the arrest and conviction of many of our most violent criminals.
- Provided grants to fight gang activity and youth violence through the HHS Youth Gang Initiative Program.
- Provided up to \$1 million to each of 10 urban police departments, through the COPS Youth Handgun Initiative, to expand or enhance community policing and enforcement efforts to comprehensively address the rise of youth firearms violence.
- Initiated Operation Safe Home in which federal law enforcement agencies are working with public housing residents and managers to increase the arrest and conviction of violent and drug-related suspects so that public housing can be a safer place to live.
- Issued a Presidential Directive to enforce the "zero tolerance" measures outlined in the Gun-Free Schools Act.
- Supported School Athlete Drug Testing before the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools.
- Encouraged schools to adopt School Uniform Policies, which promote discipline and respect, and developed a manual for schools to assist them in establishing these policies, which will be distributed to 16,000 school districts.

Statistical Backup:

- In just over one year, provided funding to hire 44,000 new community policing officers throughout the country. (U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, July 10, 1996)
- The homicide rate fell 12% in the first half of 1995 -- the lowest level in more than three decades. The nation's largest cities saw their overall crime rate fall 6% during the same period. (FBI Crime Statistics, Unified Crime Report, Tables 1 and 3)
- In two years, the Brady Law has stopped more than 60,000 felons, fugitives, and others from purchasing handguns. (Treasury Department News, February 28, 1996).

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

While overall crime rates have been dropping, young people today are increasingly the perpetrators -- and the victims -- of some of society's most violent crimes. That is why reducing juvenile crime and violence are key components of President Clinton's continuing crime-fighting agenda: The President is challenging Congress and our communities to get tough with juvenile criminals by:

- Urging Congress to pass legislation providing tougher sentences for gun-wielding drug dealers and gang members and that will restore our ability to prosecute people who bring guns into schools. (Armed Dangerous Felons Act)
- Submitting to Congress legislation that gives prosecutors the discretion to prosecute juvenile offenders as adults. Juveniles who commit adult crimes should face adult consequences.

In addition, the President is challenging:

- Congress to pass his comprehensive Anti-Terrorism legislation;
- States to ensure that prisoners serve at least 85% of their sentences; and
- Local housing authorities to implement a One-Strike-And-You're-Out program for public housing for those who commit crime and sell drugs.

While President Clinton is moving forward with additional initiatives to rid our streets and neighborhoods of crime and drugs, he will fight any misguided attempts by Congress to erode our progress -- such as any effort to repeal the Assault Weapons Ban or reduce the number of police in our communities.

Contact: Dennis Burke DPC 210 456-5568
Last Update: August 1, 1996.

Public Law 103-322
103d Congress

An Act

Sept. 13, 1994
[H.R. 3355]

To control and prevent crime.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The following is the table of contents for this Act:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

- Sec. 10001. Short title.
- Sec. 10002. Purposes.
- Sec. 10003. Community policing; "Cops on the Beat".

TITLE II—PRISONS

Subtitle A—Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants

- Sec. 20101. Grants for correctional facilities.
- Sec. 20102. Truth in sentencing incentive grants.
- Sec. 20103. Violent offender incarceration grants.
- Sec. 20104. Matching requirement.
- Sec. 20105. Rules and regulations.
- Sec. 20106. Technical assistance and training.
- Sec. 20107. Evaluation.
- Sec. 20108. Definitions.
- Sec. 20109. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Punishment for Young Offenders

- Sec. 20201. Certain punishment for young offenders.

Subtitle C—Alien Incarceration

- Sec. 20301. Incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous Provisions

- Sec. 20401. Prisoner's place of imprisonment.
- Sec. 20402. Prison impact assessments.
- Sec. 20403. Sentences to account for costs to the Government of imprisonment, release, and probation.
- Sec. 20404. Application to prisoners to which prior law applies.
- Sec. 20405. Crediting of "good time".
- Sec. 20406. Task force on prison construction standardization and techniques.
- Sec. 20407. Efficiency in law enforcement and corrections.
- Sec. 20408. Amendments to the Department of Education Organization Act and the National Literacy Act of 1991.
- Sec. 20409. Appropriate remedies for prison overcrowding.
- Sec. 20410. Congressional approval of any expansion at Lorton and congressional hearings on future needs.

- Sec. 20411. Awards of Pell Grants to prisoners prohibited.
- Sec. 20412. Education requirement for early release.
- Sec. 20413. Conversion of closed military installations into Federal prison facilities.
- Sec. 20414. Post-conviction release drug testing—Federal offenders.
- Sec. 20415. Reporting of cash received by criminal court clerks.
- Sec. 20416. Civil rights of institutionalized persons.
- Sec. 20417. Notification of release of prisoners.
- Sec. 20418. Correctional job training and placement.

TITLE III—CRIME PREVENTION

Subtitle A—Ounce of Prevention Council

- Sec. 30101. Ounce of Prevention Council.
- Sec. 30102. Ounce of prevention grant program.
- Sec. 30103. Definition.
- Sec. 30104. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Local Crime Prevention Block Grant Program

- Sec. 30201. Payments to local governments.
- Sec. 30202. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 30203. Qualification for payment.
- Sec. 30204. Allocation and distribution of funds.
- Sec. 30205. Utilization of private sector.
- Sec. 30206. Public participation.
- Sec. 30207. Administrative provisions.
- Sec. 30208. Definitions.

Subtitle C—Model Intensive Grant Programs

- Sec. 30301. Grant authorization.
- Sec. 30302. Uses of funds.
- Sec. 30303. Program requirements.
- Sec. 30304. Applications.
- Sec. 30305. Reports.
- Sec. 30306. Definitions.
- Sec. 30307. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle D—Family and Community Endeavor Schools Grant Program

- Sec. 30401. Community schools youth services and supervision grant program.
- Sec. 30402. Family and community endeavor schools grant program.
- Sec. 30403. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle G—Assistance for Delinquent and At-Risk Youth

- Sec. 30701. Grant authority.
- Sec. 30702. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle H—Police Recruitment

- Sec. 30801. Grant authority.
- Sec. 30802. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle J—Local Partnership Act

- Sec. 31001. Establishment of payment program.
- Sec. 31002. Technical amendment.

Subtitle K—National Community Economic Partnership

- Sec. 31101. Short title.

CHAPTER 1—COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT FUNDS

- Sec. 31111. Purpose.
- Sec. 31112. Provision of assistance.
- Sec. 31113. Approval of applications.
- Sec. 31114. Availability of lines of credit and use.
- Sec. 31115. Limitations on use of funds.
- Sec. 31116. Program priority for special emphasis programs.

CHAPTER 2—EMERGING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

- Sec. 31121. Community development corporation improvement grants.
- Sec. 31122. Emerging community development corporation revolving loan funds.

CHAPTER 3—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 31131. Definitions.

- Sec. 31132. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 31133. Prohibition.

Subtitle O—Urban Recreation and At-Risk Youth

- Sec. 31501. Purpose of assistance.
Sec. 31502. Definitions.
Sec. 31503. Criteria for selection.
Sec. 31504. Park and recreation action recovery programs.
Sec. 31505. Miscellaneous and technical amendments.

Subtitle Q—Community-Based Justice Grants for Prosecutors

- Sec. 31701. Grant authorization.
Sec. 31702. Use of funds.
Sec. 31703. Applications.
Sec. 31704. Allocation of funds; limitations on grants.
Sec. 31705. Award of grants.
Sec. 31706. Reports.
Sec. 31707. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 31708. Definitions.

Subtitle S—Family Unity Demonstration Project

- Sec. 31901. Short title.
Sec. 31902. Purpose.
Sec. 31903. Definitions.
Sec. 31904. Authorization of appropriations.

CHAPTER 1—GRANTS TO STATES

- Sec. 31911. Authority to make grants.
Sec. 31912. Eligibility to receive grants.
Sec. 31913. Reports.

CHAPTER 2—FAMILY UNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

- Sec. 31921. Authority of the Attorney General.
Sec. 31922. Requirements.

Subtitle T—Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons

- Sec. 32001. Substance abuse treatment in Federal prisons.

Subtitle U—Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners

- Sec. 32101. Residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners.

Subtitle V—Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Tuberculosis in Correctional Institutions

- Sec. 32201. Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis in correctional institutions.

Subtitle X—Gang Resistance Education and Training

- Sec. 32401. Gang resistance education and training projects.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Sec. 40001. Short title.

Subtitle A—Safe Streets for Women

- Sec. 40101. Short title.

CHAPTER 1—FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR SEX CRIMES

- Sec. 40111. Repeat offenders.
Sec. 40112. Federal penalties.
Sec. 40113. Mandatory restitution for sex crimes.
Sec. 40114. Authorization for Federal victim's counselors.

CHAPTER 2—LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION GRANTS TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

- Sec. 40121. Grants to combat violent crimes against women.

CHAPTER 3—SAFETY FOR WOMEN IN PUBLIC TRANSIT AND PUBLIC PARKS

- Sec. 40131. Grants for capital improvements to prevent crime in public transportation.

- Sec. 40132. Grants for capital improvements to prevent crime in national parks.
Sec. 40133. Grants for capital improvements to prevent crime in public parks.

CHAPTER 4—NEW EVIDENTIARY RULES

- Sec. 40141. Sexual history in criminal and civil cases.

CHAPTER 5—ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Sec. 40151. Education and prevention grants to reduce sexual assaults against women.
Sec. 40152. Training programs.
Sec. 40153. Confidentiality of communications between sexual assault or domestic violence victims and their counselors.
Sec. 40154. Information programs.
Sec. 40155. Education and prevention grants to reduce sexual abuse of runaway, homeless, and street youth.
Sec. 40156. Victims of child abuse programs.

Subtitle B—Safe Homes for Women

- Sec. 40201. Short title.

CHAPTER 1—NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

- Sec. 40211. Grant for a national domestic violence hotline.

CHAPTER 2—INTERSTATE ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 40221. Interstate enforcement.

CHAPTER 3—ARREST POLICIES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

- Sec. 40231. Encouraging arrest policies.

CHAPTER 4—SHELTER GRANTS

- Sec. 40241. Grants for battered women's shelters.

CHAPTER 5—YOUTH EDUCATION

- Sec. 40251. Youth education and domestic violence.

CHAPTER 6—COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Sec. 40261. Establishment of community programs on domestic violence.

CHAPTER 7—FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT AMENDMENTS

- Sec. 40271. Grantee reporting.
Sec. 40272. Technical amendments.

CHAPTER 8—CONFIDENTIALITY FOR ABUSED PERSONS

- Sec. 40281. Confidentiality of abused person's address.

CHAPTER 9—DATA AND RESEARCH

- Sec. 40291. Research agenda.
Sec. 40292. State databases.
Sec. 40293. Number and cost of injuries.

CHAPTER 10—RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 40295. Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance.

Subtitle C—Civil Rights for Women

- Sec. 40301. Short title.
Sec. 40302. Civil rights.
Sec. 40303. Attorney's fees.
Sec. 40304. Sense of the Senate concerning protection of the privacy of rape victims.

Subtitle D—Equal Justice for Women in the Courts Act

- Sec. 40401. Short title.

CHAPTER 1—EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL IN STATE COURTS

- Sec. 40411. Grants authorized.
Sec. 40412. Training provided by grants.

- Sec. 40413. Cooperation in developing programs in making grants under this title.
 Sec. 40414. Authorization of appropriations.

**CHAPTER 2—EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL IN
 FEDERAL COURTS**

- Sec. 40421. Authorizations of circuit studies; education and training grants.
 Sec. 40422. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle E—Violence Against Women Act Improvements

- Sec. 40501. Pre-trial detention in sex offense cases.
 Sec. 40502. Increased penalties for sex offenses against victims below the age of 16.
 Sec. 40503. Payment of cost of testing for sexually transmitted diseases.
 Sec. 40504. Extension and strengthening of restitution.
 Sec. 40505. Enforcement of restitution orders through suspension of Federal benefits.
 Sec. 40506. National baseline study on campus sexual assault.
 Sec. 40507. Report on battered women's syndrome.
 Sec. 40508. Report on confidentiality of addresses for victims of domestic violence.
 Sec. 40509. Report on recordkeeping relating to domestic violence.

Subtitle F—National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction

- Sec. 40601. Authorizing access to Federal criminal information databases.
 Sec. 40602. Grant program.
 Sec. 40603. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 40604. Application requirements.
 Sec. 40605. Disbursement.
 Sec. 40606. Technical assistance, training, and evaluations.
 Sec. 40607. Training programs for judges.
 Sec. 40608. Recommendations on intrastate communication.
 Sec. 40609. Inclusion in national incident-based reporting system.
 Sec. 40610. Report to Congress.
 Sec. 40611. Definitions.

Subtitle G—Protections for Battered Immigrant Women and Children

- Sec. 40701. Alien petitioning rights for immediate relative or second preference status.
 Sec. 40702. Use of credible evidence in spousal waiver applications.
 Sec. 40703. Suspension of deportation.

TITLE V—DRUG COURTS

- Sec. 50001. Drug courts.
 Sec. 50002. Study by the General Accounting Office.

TITLE VI—DEATH PENALTY

- Sec. 60001. Short title.
 Sec. 60002. Constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death.
 Sec. 60003. Specific offenses for which death penalty is authorized.
 Sec. 60004. Applicability to Uniform Code of Military Justice.
 Sec. 60005. Death penalty for murder by a Federal prisoner.
 Sec. 60006. Death penalty for civil rights murders.
 Sec. 60007. Death penalty for the murder of Federal law enforcement officials.
 Sec. 60008. New offense for the indiscriminate use of weapons to further drug conspiracies.
 Sec. 60009. Foreign murder of United States nationals.
 Sec. 60010. Death penalty for rape and child molestation murders.
 Sec. 60011. Death penalty for sexual exploitation of children.
 Sec. 60012. Murder by escaped prisoners.
 Sec. 60013. Death penalty for gun murders during Federal crimes of violence and drug trafficking crimes.
 Sec. 60014. Homicides and attempted homicides involving firearms in Federal facilities.
 Sec. 60015. Death penalty for the murder of State or local officials assisting Federal law enforcement officials and State correctional officers.
 Sec. 60016. Protection of court officers and jurors.
 Sec. 60017. Prohibition of retaliatory killings of witnesses, victims, and informants.
 Sec. 60018. Death penalty for murder of Federal witnesses.
 Sec. 60019. Offenses of violence against maritime navigation or fixed platforms.
 Sec. 60020. Torture.
 Sec. 60021. Violence at airports serving international civil aviation.
 Sec. 60022. Terrorist Death Penalty Act.

- Sec. 60023. Weapons of mass destruction.
 Sec. 60024. Enhanced penalties for alien smuggling.
 Sec. 60025. Protection of jurors and witnesses in capital cases.
 Sec. 60026. Appointment of Counsel.

**TITLE VII—MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR PERSONS CONVICTED
 OF CERTAIN FELONIES**

- Sec. 70001. Mandatory life imprisonment for persons convicted of certain felonies.
 Sec. 70002. Limited grant of authority to Bureau of Prisons.

**TITLE VIII—APPLICABILITY OF MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTIES IN
 CERTAIN CASES**

- Sec. 80001. Limitation on applicability of mandatory minimum penalties in certain cases.

TITLE IX—DRUG CONTROL

Subtitle A—Enhanced Penalties and General Provisions

- Sec. 90101. Enhancement of penalties for drug trafficking in prisons.
 Sec. 90102. Increased penalties for drug-dealing in "drug-free" zones.
 Sec. 90103. Enhanced penalties for illegal drug use in Federal prisons and for smuggling drugs into Federal prisons.
 Sec. 90104. Clarification of narcotic or other dangerous drugs under RICO.
 Sec. 90105. Conforming amendments to recidivist penalty provisions of the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.
 Sec. 90106. Advertising.
 Sec. 90107. Violent crime and drug emergency areas.

Subtitle B—National Narcotics Leadership Act Amendments

- Sec. 90201. Implementation of National Drug Control Strategy.
 Sec. 90202. Report on reprogramming; office personnel restriction.
 Sec. 90203. National Drug Control Strategy outcome measures.
 Sec. 90204. Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center.
 Sec. 90205. Special Forfeiture Fund amendments.
 Sec. 90206. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 90207. Adequate staffing of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
 Sec. 90208. Termination of Office of National Drug Control Policy.

TITLE X—DRUNK DRIVING PROVISIONS

- Sec. 100001. Short title.
 Sec. 100002. State laws applied in areas of Federal jurisdiction.
 Sec. 100003. Driving while intoxicated prosecution program.

TITLE XI—FIREARMS

Subtitle A—Assault Weapons

- Sec. 110101. Short title.
 Sec. 110102. Restriction on manufacture, transfer, and possession of certain semi-automatic assault weapons.
 Sec. 110103. Ban of large capacity ammunition feeding devices.
 Sec. 110104. Study by Attorney General.
 Sec. 110105. Effective date.
 Sec. 110106. Appendix A to section 922 of title 18.

Subtitle B—Youth Handgun Safety

- Sec. 110201. Prohibition of the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a juvenile.

Subtitle C—Licensure

- Sec. 110301. Firearms licensure and registration to require a photograph and fingerprints.
 Sec. 110302. Compliance with State and local law as a condition to license.
 Sec. 110303. Action on firearms license application.
 Sec. 110304. Inspection of firearms licensees' inventory and records.
 Sec. 110305. Reports of theft or loss of firearms.
 Sec. 110306. Responses to requests for information.
 Sec. 110307. Notification of names and addresses of firearms licensees.

Subtitle D—Domestic Violence

- Sec. 110401. Prohibition against disposal of firearms to, or receipt of firearms by, persons who have committed domestic abuse.

Subtitle E—Gun Crime Penalties

- Sec. 110501. Enhanced penalty for use of a semiautomatic firearm during a crime of violence or a drug trafficking crime.
- Sec. 110502. Enhanced penalty for second offense of using an explosive to commit a felony.
- Sec. 110503. Smuggling firearms in aid of drug trafficking.
- Sec. 110504. Theft of firearms and explosives.
- Sec. 110505. Revocation of supervised release after imprisonment.
- Sec. 110506. Revocation of probation.
- Sec. 110507. Increased penalty for knowingly making false, material statement in connection with the acquisition of a firearm from a licensed dealer.
- Sec. 110508. Possession of explosives by felons and others.
- Sec. 110509. Summary destruction of explosives subject to forfeiture.
- Sec. 110510. Elimination of outmoded language relating to parole.
- Sec. 110511. Prohibition against transactions involving stolen firearms which have moved in interstate or foreign commerce.
- Sec. 110512. Using a firearm in the commission of counterfeiting or forgery.
- Sec. 110513. Enhanced penalties for firearms possession by violent felons and serious drug offenders.
- Sec. 110514. Receipt of firearms by nonresident.
- Sec. 110515. Theft of firearms or explosives from licensee.
- Sec. 110516. Disposing of explosives to prohibited persons.
- Sec. 110517. Increased penalty for interstate gun trafficking.
- Sec. 110518. Firearms and explosives conspiracy.
- Sec. 110519. Definition of armor piercing ammunition.

TITLE XII—TERRORISM

- Sec. 120001. Extension of the statute of limitation for certain terrorism offenses.
- Sec. 120002. Jurisdiction over crimes against United States nationals on certain foreign ships.
- Sec. 120003. Counterfeiting United States currency abroad.
- Sec. 120004. Sentencing guidelines increase for terrorist crimes.
- Sec. 120005. Providing material support to terrorists.

TITLE XIII—CRIMINAL ALIENS AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 130001. Enhancement of penalties for failing to depart, or reentering, after final order of deportation.
- Sec. 130002. Criminal alien tracking center.
- Sec. 130003. Alien witness cooperation and counterterrorism information.
- Sec. 130004. Deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents.
- Sec. 130005. Expeditious deportation for denied asylum applicants.
- Sec. 130006. Improving border controls.
- Sec. 130007. Expanded special deportation proceedings.
- Sec. 130008. Authority to accept certain assistance.
- Sec. 130009. Passport and visa offenses penalties improvement.
- Sec. 130010. Asylum.

TITLE XIV—YOUTH VIOLENCE

- Sec. 140001. Prosecution as adults of certain juveniles for crimes of violence.
- Sec. 140002. Commencement of juvenile proceeding.
- Sec. 140003. Separation of juvenile from adult offenders.
- Sec. 140004. Bindover system for certain violent juveniles.
- Sec. 140005. Amendment concerning records of crimes committed by juveniles.
- Sec. 140006. Increased penalties for employing children to distribute drugs near schools and playgrounds.
- Sec. 140007. Increased penalties for Travel Act crimes involving violence and conspiracy to commit contract killings.
- Sec. 140008. Solicitation of minor to commit crime.

TITLE XV—CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

- Sec. 150001. Criminal street gangs.
- Sec. 150002. Adult prosecution of serious juvenile offenders.
- Sec. 150003. Addition of anti-gang Byrne grant funding objective.
- Sec. 150006. Mentoring program.
- Sec. 150007. Juvenile anti-drug and anti-gang grants in federally assisted low-income housing.
- Sec. 150008. Gang investigation coordination and information collection.
- Sec. 150009. Multijurisdictional gang task forces.

TITLE XVI—CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

- Sec. 160001. Penalties for international trafficking in child pornography.

- Sec. 160002. Sense of Congress concerning State legislation regarding child pornography.
- Sec. 160003. Confirmation of intent of Congress in enacting sections 2252 and 2256 of title 18, United States Code.

TITLE XVII—CRIMES AGAINST CHILDRENSubtitle A—Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

- Sec. 170101. Establishment of program.

Subtitle B—Assaults Against Children

- Sec. 170201. Assaults against children.

Subtitle C—Missing and Exploited Children

- Sec. 170301. Short title.
- Sec. 170302. Purpose.
- Sec. 170303. Establishment of task force.

TITLE XVIII—RURAL CRIMESubtitle A—Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas

- Sec. 180101. Authorizations for rural law enforcement agencies.
- Sec. 180102. Rural crime and drug enforcement task forces.
- Sec. 180103. Rural drug enforcement training.
- Sec. 180104. More agents for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Subtitle B—Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas

- Sec. 180201. Drug free truck stops and safety rest areas.

Subtitle C—Sense of Congress Regarding Funding for Rural Areas

- Sec. 180301. Funding for rural areas.

TITLE XIX—FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 190001. Federal judiciary and Federal law enforcement.

TITLE XX—POLICE CORPS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING AND EDUCATIONSubtitle A—Police Corps

- Sec. 200101. Short title.
- Sec. 200102. Purposes.
- Sec. 200103. Definitions.
- Sec. 200104. Establishment of office of the police corps and law enforcement education.
- Sec. 200105. Designation of lead agency and submission of State plan.
- Sec. 200106. Scholarship assistance.
- Sec. 200107. Selection of participants.
- Sec. 200108. Police corps training.
- Sec. 200109. Service obligation.
- Sec. 200110. State plan requirements.
- Sec. 200111. Assistance to States and localities employing police corps officers.
- Sec. 200112. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 200113. Reports to congress.

Subtitle B—Law Enforcement Scholarship Program

- Sec. 200201. Short title.
- Sec. 200202. Definitions.
- Sec. 200203. Allotment.
- Sec. 200204. Establishment of program.
- Sec. 200205. Scholarships.
- Sec. 200206. Eligibility.
- Sec. 200207. State application.
- Sec. 200208. Local application.
- Sec. 200209. Scholarship agreement.
- Sec. 200210. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE XXI—STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENTSubtitle A—Byrne Program

- Sec. 210101. Extension of Byrne Grant funding.

Subtitle B—Law Enforcement Family Support

Sec. 210201. Law enforcement family support.

Subtitle C—DNA Identification

- Sec. 210301. Short title.
 Sec. 210302. Funding to improve the quality and availability of DNA analyses for law enforcement identification purposes.
 Sec. 210303. Quality assurance and proficiency testing standards.
 Sec. 210304. Index to facilitate law enforcement exchange of DNA identification information.
 Sec. 210305. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Sec. 210306. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle D—Police Pattern or Practice

- Sec. 210401. Cause of action.
 Sec. 210402. Data on use of excessive force.

Subtitle E—Improved Training and Technical Automation

Sec. 210501. Improved training and technical automation.

Subtitle F—Other State and Local Aid

- Sec. 210601. Reauthorization of Office of Justice Programs.
 Sec. 210602. Federal assistance to ease the increased burdens on State court systems resulting from enactment of this Act.
 Sec. 210603. Availability of violent crime reduction trust fund to fund activities authorized by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

TITLE XXII—MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION

- Sec. 220001. Short title.
 Sec. 220002. Motor vehicle theft prevention program.
 Sec. 220003. Altering or removing motor vehicle identification numbers.

TITLE XXIII—VICTIMS OF CRIME**Subtitle A—Victims of Crime**

- Sec. 230101. Victim's right of allocution in sentencing.
 Sec. 230102. Sense of the Senate concerning the right of a victim of a violent crime or sexual abuse to speak at an offender's sentencing hearing and any parole hearing.

Subtitle B—Crime Victims' Fund

- Sec. 230201. Allocation of funds for costs and grants.
 Sec. 230202. Relationship of crime victim compensation to certain Federal programs.
 Sec. 230203. Administrative costs for crime victim compensation.
 Sec. 230204. Grants for demonstration projects.
 Sec. 230205. Administrative costs for crime victim assistance.
 Sec. 230206. Maintenance of effort.
 Sec. 230207. Change of due date for required report.
 Sec. 230208. Amendment of the Victims of Crime Act.

TITLE XXIV—PROTECTIONS FOR THE ELDERLY

- Sec. 240001. Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program.
 Sec. 240002. Crimes against the elderly.

TITLE XXV—SENIOR CITIZENS AGAINST MARKETING SCAMS

- Sec. 250001. Short title.
 Sec. 250002. Enhanced penalties for telemarketing fraud.
 Sec. 250003. Increased penalties for fraud against older victims.
 Sec. 250004. Rewards for information leading to prosecution and conviction.
 Sec. 250005. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 250006. Broadening application of mail fraud statute.
 Sec. 250007. Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices.
 Sec. 250008. Information network.

TITLE XXVI—COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP AND APPOINTMENT

- Sec. 260001. Commission membership and appointment.
 Sec. 260002. Conforming amendment.

TITLE XXVII—PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT ON VIOLENCE AND NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Sec. 270001. Presidential summit.
 Sec. 270002. Establishment; committees and task forces; representation.
 Sec. 270003. Purposes.
 Sec. 270004. Responsibilities of the Commission.
 Sec. 270005. Administrative matters.
 Sec. 270006. Staff and support services.
 Sec. 270007. Powers.
 Sec. 270008. Report; termination.
 Sec. 270009. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE XXVIII—SENTENCING PROVISIONS

- Sec. 280001. Imposition of sentence.
 Sec. 280002. Technical amendment to mandatory conditions of probation.
 Sec. 280003. Direction to United States Sentencing Commission regarding sentencing enhancements for hate crimes.
 Sec. 280004. Authorization of probation for petty offenses in certain cases.
 Sec. 280005. Full-time vice chairs of the United States Sentencing Commission.
 Sec. 280006. Cocaine penalty study.

TITLE XXIX—COMPUTER CRIME

Sec. 290001. Computer Abuse Amendments Act of 1994.

TITLE XXX—PROTECTION OF PRIVACY OF INFORMATION IN STATE MOTOR VEHICLE RECORDS

- Sec. 300001. Short title.
 Sec. 300002. Prohibition on release and use of certain personal information from State motor vehicle records.
 Sec. 300003. Effective date.

TITLE XXXI—VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND

- Sec. 310001. Creation of Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
 Sec. 310002. Conforming reduction in discretionary spending limits.
 Sec. 310003. Extension of authorizations of appropriations for fiscal years for which the full amount authorized is not appropriated.
 Sec. 310004. Flexibility in making of appropriations.

TITLE XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS**Subtitle A—Increases in Penalties**

- Sec. 320101. Increased penalties for assault.
 Sec. 320102. Increased penalties for manslaughter.
 Sec. 320103. Increased penalties for civil rights violations.
 Sec. 320104. Penalties for trafficking in counterfeit goods and services.
 Sec. 320105. Increased penalty for conspiracy to commit murder for hire.
 Sec. 320106. Increased penalties for arson.
 Sec. 320107. Increased penalties for drug trafficking near public housing.
 Sec. 320108. Task force and criminal penalties relating to the introduction of nonindigenous species.
 Sec. 320109. Military medals and decorations.

Subtitle B—Extension of Protection of Civil Rights Statutes

Sec. 320201. Extension of protection of civil rights statutes.

Subtitle C—Audit and Report

- Sec. 320301. Audit requirement for State and local law enforcement agencies receiving Federal asset forfeiture funds.
 Sec. 320302. Report to Congress on administrative and contracting expenses.

Subtitle D—Coordination

Sec. 320401. Coordination of substance abuse treatment and prevention programs.

Subtitle E—Gambling

Sec. 320501. Clarifying amendment regarding scope of prohibition against gambling on ships in international waters.

Subtitle F—White Collar Crime Amendments

Sec. 320601. Receiving the proceeds of extortion or kidnapping.

- Sec. 320602. Receiving the proceeds of a postal robbery.
 Sec. 320603. Crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance whose activities affect interstate commerce.
 Sec. 320604. Miscellaneous amendments to title 18, United States Code.
 Sec. 320605. Federal Deposit Insurance Act amendment.
 Sec. 320606. Federal Credit Union Act amendments.
 Sec. 320607. Addition of predicate offenses to financial institutions rewards statute.
 Sec. 320608. Definition of "savings and loan association" for purposes of the offense of bank robbery and related offenses.
 Sec. 320609. Definition of 1-year period for purposes of the offense of obstruction of a Federal audit.

Subtitle G—Safer Streets and Neighborhoods

- Sec. 320701. Short title.
 Sec. 320702. Limitation on grant distribution.

Subtitle H—Recreational Hunting Safety

- Sec. 320801. Short title.
 Sec. 320802. Obstruction of a lawful hunt.
 Sec. 320803. Civil penalties.
 Sec. 320804. Other relief.
 Sec. 320805. Relationship to State and local law and civil actions.
 Sec. 320806. Regulations.
 Sec. 320807. Rule of construction.
 Sec. 320808. Definitions.

Subtitle I—Other Provisions

- Sec. 320901. Wiretaps.
 Sec. 320902. Theft of major artwork.
 Sec. 320903. Addition of attempted robbery, kidnapping, smuggling, and property damage offenses to eliminate inconsistencies and gaps in coverage.
 Sec. 320904. Gun-free school zones.
 Sec. 320905. Interstate wagering.
 Sec. 320906. Sense of Congress with respect to violence against truckers.
 Sec. 320907. Sense of the Senate regarding a study on out-of-wedlock births.
 Sec. 320908. Sense of the Senate regarding the role of the United Nations in international organized crime control.
 Sec. 320909. Optional venue for espionage and related offenses.
 Sec. 320910. Undercover operations.
 Sec. 320911. Misuse of initials "DEA".
 Sec. 320912. Definition of livestock.
 Sec. 320913. Asset forfeiture.
 Sec. 320914. Clarification of definition of a "court of the United States" to include the district courts for Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.
 Sec. 320915. Law enforcement personnel.
 Sec. 320916. Authority to investigate violent crimes against travelers.
 Sec. 320917. Extension of statute of limitations for arson.
 Sec. 320918. Sense of Congress concerning child custody and visitation rights.
 Sec. 320919. Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program.
 Sec. 320920. Sense of the Senate regarding Law Day, U.S.A.
 Sec. 320921. First time domestic violence offender rehabilitation program.
 Sec. 320922. Display of flags at halfstaff.
 Sec. 320923. Financial institution fraud.
 Sec. 320924. Definition of parent for the purposes of the offense of kidnapping.
 Sec. 320926. Hate Crime Statistics Act.
 Sec. 320927. Exemption from Brady background check requirement of return of handgun to owner.
 Sec. 320928. Amendment of the National Child Protection Act of 1993.
 Sec. 320929. Tennessee Valley Authority law enforcement personnel.
 Sec. 320932. Assistant United States attorney residency.
 Sec. 320933. Labels on products.
 Sec. 320934. Non-dischargeability of payment of restitution order.
 Sec. 320935. Admissibility of evidence of similar crimes in sex offense cases.

TITLE XXXIII—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

- Sec. 330001. Amendments relating to Federal financial assistance for law enforcement.
 Sec. 330002. General title 18 corrections.
 Sec. 330003. Corrections of erroneous cross references and misdesignations.
 Sec. 330004. Repeal of obsolete provisions in title 18.

- Sec. 330005. Correction of drafting error in the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.
 Sec. 330006. Elimination of redundant penalty provision in 18 U.S.C. 1116.
 Sec. 330007. Elimination of redundant penalty.
 Sec. 330008. Corrections of misspellings and grammatical errors.
 Sec. 330009. Other technical amendments.
 Sec. 330010. Correction of errors found during codification.
 Sec. 330011. Problems related to execution of prior amendments.
 Sec. 330012. Amendment to section 1956 of title 18 to eliminate duplicate predicate crimes.
 Sec. 330013. Amendments to part V of title 18.
 Sec. 330014. Update of cross reference.
 Sec. 330015. Correction of error in amendatory language.
 Sec. 330016. Correction of misleading and outmoded fine amounts in offenses under title 18.
 Sec. 330017. Technical corrections to title 31 crimes.
 Sec. 330018. Repeal of superfluous statute of limitation and transfer of child abuse statute of limitation.
 Sec. 330019. Technical errors in section 1956.
 Sec. 330020. Technical error.
 Sec. 330021. Conforming spelling of variants of "kidnap".
 Sec. 330022. Margin error.
 Sec. 330023. Technical corrections relating to section 248 of title 18, United States Code.
 Sec. 330024. Technical amendments necessitated by the enactment of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993.
 Sec. 330025. Victims of Crime Act.

TITLE I—PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

SEC. 10001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994".

SEC. 10002. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are to—

(1) substantially increase the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community ("cops on the beat");

(2) provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving, service, and other skills needed in interacting with members of the community;

(3) encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State, Indian tribal government, and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community; and

(4) encourage the development of new technologies to assist State, Indian tribal government, and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime, by establishing a program of grants and assistance in furtherance of these objectives, including the authorization for a period of 6 years of grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers.

SEC. 10003. COMMUNITY POLICING; "COPS ON THE BEAT".

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating part Q as part R;

Public Safety
Partnership and
Community
Policing Act of
1994.
42 USC 3711
note.

42 USC 3796dd
note.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Communications Division
1100 Vermont Ave., N.W., 9th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20530
202-616-1728

For Immediate Release
Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Contact: 202-616-1728

MORE THAN 200 COMMUNITIES GET FUNDS TO ADD COPS **Brings Total Funded to More than 44,000 as Part of Effort to Add 100,000 Police**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) announced today that 231 law enforcement agencies in 47 states and U.S. territories will receive grants to hire more than 1,300 additional police officers and sheriffs' deputies.

The grants of more than \$97.5 million are part of the Clinton Administration's effort to add 100,000 police officers and sheriffs' deputies to the nation's streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent to the country's police ranks. The award notifications are being sent to jurisdictions in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana and North Carolina. Jurisdictions in North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Wyoming also received grants.

COPS Director Joseph E. Brann said, "As we pledged to do just over a year ago, COPS is awarding funds to allow departments to add thousands of new beat officers to the nation's streets. The President promised to put an additional 100,000 officers on the streets by the year 2000, and, as of today, we are more than 44 percent of the way there."

The grants are being awarded under the COPS Universal Hiring Program. The hiring program provides funding for 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer hired for three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The remainder is to be paid by state or local funds.

Nationwide, funds have been committed to date to put more than 44,000 additional police officers and sheriffs' deputies on the streets.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

**COPS Program Status
July 22, 1996**

Funding for more than 44,000 officers and sheriffs' deputies has been announced by the Administration since the COPS program began less than two years ago.

Once awards are announced, local policing agencies must undertake a careful process to ensure that they have the best men and women in uniform serving their communities. Law enforcement agencies have very stringent qualifications (as they should). It may take many months to advertise, recruit, screen and test the very best applicants. Candidates then must go through law enforcement academy and in-service training. The Administration opposes cutting corners or sacrificing quality control with respect to this process. The sum total of time for a new sworn officer to be on the street from the time a grant is announced can take over a year, simply as a result of the local agencies' hiring and training standards.

The estimated number of those men and women who have qualified, have gone through the extensive academy training or been redeployed to the streets is now over 19,000*, with that number increasing every week. These officers are policing our neighborhoods, schools, parks and shopping areas.

Each and every week, we are informed of some of the many training academy graduations taking place around the country. Just in the past few weeks, new officers funded by the Administration graduated in communities such as Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Long Beach, and Prince George's County, Maryland.

The program to fund an additional 100,000 law enforcement officers is on track with 44 percent of the Administration's goal reached. This has resulted in towns, cities, and counties across the nation putting additional officers and deputies on the streets almost every day.

*The COPS Office bases this estimate on (1) the actual number of officers reported hired by policing agencies in the 6-month progress reports received in March 1996, and (2) an estimated number of officers hired based on the amount of funds drawn down by policing agencies on their grant awards.

July 22, 1996 (5:17pm)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY



NEWS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20220 • (202) 622-2960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 28, 1996

Contact: Darren McKinney
(202)622-2960

**ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY, RUBIN AND RENO HAIL BRADY ACT'S SUCCESS
LIMITING ILLEGAL HANDGUN SALES AND FIGHTING CRIME**
More than 60,000 Felons, Fugitives and Others Denied Handguns

Two years after the Brady Act took effect, Attorney General Janet Reno and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said that it was working the way it should and warned against any efforts to repeal it.

The Treasury Department estimates that the Act has stopped more than 60,000 felons, fugitives and other prohibited purchasers from buying handguns over the counter during the last two years.

The Act and other crime-fighting measures, say Rubin and Reno, helped reduce national violent crime rates by four percent in 1994 and another 5 percent in the first half of 1995. Firearms were used in six percent fewer assaults in 1994 than in 1993.

When signed into law by President Clinton in November 1993, the Brady Act -- named for Jim Brady, the former press secretary to President Ronald Reagan seriously injured in a 1981 assassination attempt -- established a waiting period of up to five business days, affording local law enforcement authorities a chance to determine if sales are prohibited by law.

"Each month the Brady Act is preventing nearly 2,500 criminals from buying guns while permitting law-abiding citizens to do so," said Rubin. "Gun dealers and their customers have now had time to adjust to the simple Brady background form as a necessary means of denying guns to criminally dangerous individuals."

Reno added, "Brady law checks are also helping local police identify and arrest gun-buying criminals, often on other serious charges. The Brady checks have helped law enforcement arrest murderers, drug dealers, wife-beaters and other criminals."

Brady Act Success

Just this month, for example, a Brady check helped the Wichita County Sheriff stop a



handgun sale to a man who had battered and threatened to kill his ex-wife and children. He was under a restraining order.

Another Brady check in October 1995 helped ATF agents apprehend a convicted murderer as he tried to buy three handguns in Dekalb County, Georgia. Before the Brady Act, he had purchased at least eight other guns without being challenged. He has since been convicted of violating federal firearms laws and awaits a prison sentence of up to ten years.

And last April, a Brady check helped ATF agents and local police apprehend a convicted heroin dealer and fugitive trying to buy a gun in Blair County, Pennsylvania. Prior to Brady, he had purchased at least seven other guns without challenge and traded them to support his crack cocaine addiction. He is now serving two years in prison on various charges.

Other leading law enforcement officials also expressed their support for the Act.

"It is clear on this second anniversary of the Brady Act that the waiting period has prevented thousands of criminals from obtaining firearms and has saved lives," said Gilbert G. Gallegos, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP). "Members of the FOP continue to be impressed with the cooperation between the ATF and local law enforcement in implementing the Brady Act."

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) President David Walchak noted, "The IACP strongly pushed for Congress to pass legislation allowing for a five-day waiting period to conduct thorough background checks on all prospective handgun purchasers. The IACP continues to strongly support the Brady Act."

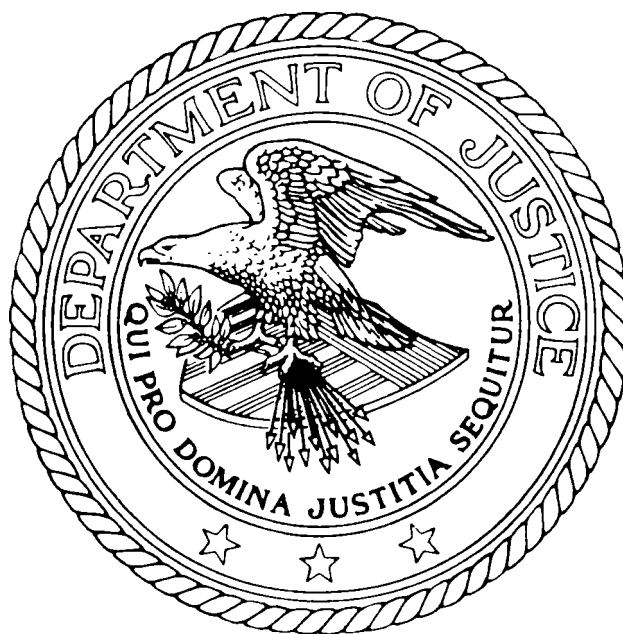
Reno also pointed to the Act's other benefits. "The Brady Act has been a catalyst for improvements in automating the nation's criminal history records, helping prepare for 21st century crime fighting. In the last two years the Justice Department has made more than \$130 million available to states and worked with localities to help them automate their criminal history records -- improvements that will also help track sex offenders, domestic abusers and child molesters, and help child-care facilities and nursing homes screen potential employees."

How It Works

Federal law prohibits possession of a handgun by a variety of persons: convicted felons, fugitives from justice, persons under indictment, persons subject to restraining orders for alleged domestic violence, illegal drug users, persons who have been adjudicated "mentally defective" or committed to mental institutions, persons who have renounced their U.S. citizenship, persons dishonorably discharged from the military, illegal aliens and, generally, persons under 18 years of age.

The Brady Act requires prospective handgun purchasers to complete a background form that is forwarded to the chief law enforcement officer (CLEO) where the applicant resides. Law enforcement then has up to five business days to check the applicant's record and advise the gun dealer as to whether or not the purchase is legal. However, a CLEO can approve a legal gun sale in fewer than five business days. And if the dealer receives no response by law enforcement in five days, a sale can go forward.

THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT:
The First Year of the
Violent Crime Control Act of 1994



KEEPING OUR PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Putting 100,000 New Cops on the Beat

The Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has been the keystone of our first year of effort, and in less than twelve months is one-quarter of the way to funding an additional 100,000 police. COPS is meeting the overwhelming demand of communities for more police.

- In its first year, the COPS program has authorized grants for 25,000 new police officers in urban and rural communities across the country -- when skeptics said it would never reach a fraction of that amount in six years.
- Flexible and innovative COPS grants have helped hard-pressed departments pay for new technology and equipment, as well as administrative staff to free up more rank and file officers to walk the beat.
- The COPS office has cut red tape with a customer response center, personalized grant officers, and simplified procedures--including a one-page application for small towns to get funding to hire police officers. All of these funds have been delivered directly to the police departments with no middleman.
- The COPS Office has teamed with the Department of Defense to encourage the hiring of recently separated members of the military as community policing officers.

A New Commitment to Fight Violence Against Women

The Clinton Administration has done more than any other in history to fight violence against women, domestic violence, and sexual abuse. The VCCA's Violence Against Women Act combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims.

- New criminal penalties are already working. Earlier this month a West Virginia man was sentenced to life imprisonment for brutally beating his wife and then transporting her across state lines.
- Every state received its share of \$26 million in grants to help train prosecutors, police and service providers, and over \$173 million more is authorized by the VCCA for next year.
- Because of the VCCA, a woman who has been sexually assaulted does not have to pay for her medical examination.
- To qualify for Violence Against Women funds, every state developed strategic plans to combat domestic violence and sexual assaults, and to coordinate police, prosecutors, victim services advocates and others to provide a multi-faceted, comprehensive approach.

- The COPS Office and the Violence Against Women initiative have also begun a program to encourage local law enforcement agencies to develop innovative community policing efforts aimed at reducing domestic violence in their jurisdictions.

Tougher Laws, Tougher Punishment

With the passage of the VCCA, tough action replaced tough talk, and will help us prosecute and punish more criminals than ever before.

- "Three Strikes and You're Out" is the law of the land, sending the dangerous offenders convicted under the law to prison for life. More than a dozen cases are pending, with more on the way.
- The VCCA outlawed the future production of those military-style weapons which have no sporting purpose.
- The VCCA's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.
- Nearly sixty new federal death penalties provide the ultimate sanction for terrorists, drug kingpins, and society's other worst offenders.
- The VCCA also provides stiff new penalties for gang-related crimes, doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders, and boosts penalties for alien smuggling, illegal reentry after deportation and other immigration-related crimes.

Fighting the Next Generation of Youth Violence and Drug Abuse

Even though violent crime among adults has been declining, it has been increasing steadily among teenagers and young adults. In fact, juvenile arrests for major violent crimes skyrocketed from 83,400 in 1983, to 129,600 in 1992. The VCCA provides the tools to help address this burgeoning crisis.

- More than \$21 million in grants have been awarded to establish boot camps for juvenile offenders.
- The Justice Department's COPS Office has developed a targeted initiative to fight youth-firearm violence through community policing.
- The VCCA provides localities with the resources to ensure that offenders are punished--including nearly \$9 million to expand the Drug Court program, which provides continuing judicial supervision for non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.

Better Criminal History Records to Stop Child Molesters and Keep Guns Out of the Wrong Hands

Criminal history records are the backbone of modern law enforcement, and the VCCA has provided every state with federal support in the effort to create a National Instant Background Check System. The Justice Department has awarded roughly \$46 million this year to help states make critical improvements in criminal history records, and more is on the way.

- This National Instant Background Check System will help law enforcement agencies track criminal histories of all types and implement laws like the Brady Act and the Jacob Wetterling Act.
- Improved criminal history records strengthen the Brady Act, which requires a background check and a five day waiting period before a person can purchase a handgun. More than 40,000 applications for handguns were denied in the first year of the Brady Act.
- Under the VCCA's Jacob Wetterling Act, the Department of Justice is working with law enforcement agencies throughout the country to ensure that sexual predators and child molesters register with local authorities. The Bureau of Prisons has implemented a program to notify local authorities whenever inmates convicted of violent crimes or drug trafficking crimes are released from incarceration.

Signs of Hope

As we begin the second year of the VCCA, statistical reports suggest that the Nation may have begun to turn the corner on violent crime:

- The crime rate for all serious offenses -- including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft -- decreased by 2 percent from 1993 to 1994.
- The total number of serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased by 1 percent in 1994 from 1993, and since 1990, the number of serious crimes reported to law enforcement has decreased by 3 percent. The number of serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide has now decreased for three consecutive years, since 1991.
- The nation's rate of violent crime -- including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault -- dropped by 4 percent in 1994. Since peaking in 1992, the number of violent crimes nationwide has declined by nearly 4 percent, and the violent crime rate has dropped by almost 6 percent.

THE LAW

"THREE STRIKES"

The VCCA made "Three Strikes and You're Out" the law of the land. It requires life imprisonment (without the possibility of parole) for federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony after two or more federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense.

Prosecutors are using "Three Strikes" to target the small number of violent, repeat offenders who commit a great deal of the crime in this country. The law locks up for life the most heinous criminals: serial murderers, rapists, sexual abusers, kidnappers, and robbers.

Since the enactment of the VCCA just one year ago, "Three Strikes" has been sought against 19 defendants in 13 states.



May 5, 1996

Serious crimes reported to the Nation's law enforcement agencies decreased 2 percent in 1995 as compared to 1994, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting Program figures released today by the FBI. It was the fourth consecutive yearly decrease in reported crime.

Serious crime is measured by an Index consisting of violent and property crimes. Violent crime fell 4 percent last year, and property crime dropped 1 percent.

In the violent crime category, murder showed the greatest decline in 1995--8 percent. Decreases for the other violent offenses were 7 percent for robbery, 6 percent for forcible rape, and 3 percent for aggravated assault. Among the property crimes, motor vehicle theft was down 6 percent, and both burglary and arson decreased 5 percent. Larceny-theft was the only offense to show an increase from 1994 to 1995, up 1 percent.

Geographically, decreases in overall Crime Index totals were experienced in all regions: 4 percent in the Northeast, 2 percent in the Midwest, and 1 percent in both the South and West. Violent and property crime also declined in all regions, except the West, where property crime remained at the 1994 level.

When grouped by population size, cities with over a million inhabitants showed the largest decline, 6 percent. A 1-percent increase was experienced in cities with populations from 500,000 to 999,999 and in those with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. For the 2-year period, the suburban countries showed a 1-percent decrease in their crime level, while the rural countries reported a 3-percent increase.

Complete 1995 Preliminary Annual Release



FBI Home Page

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1995 Preliminary Annual Release

Released: May 5, 1996

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 2 percent during 1995 when compared to 1994. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 4 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 1 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1994 and 1995 show a 1-percent increase for the first quarter, 2-percent decreases for the second and third quarters, and a 4-percent decline for the fourth quarter.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2.

Tables are in text format. When printing, please select **landscape orientation**.

- ☐ Table 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1995 over 1994, offenses known to police.
- ☐ Table 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS by Geographic Region
- ☐ Table 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through December, each year over previous year.
- ☐ Table 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1995 over 1994 -- Cities over 100,000 Population

ISSUED By:

Louis J. Freeh, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Advisory:

Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police;
Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, National Sheriffs' Association;
Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board



FBI Home Page

Uniform Crime Reports
1995 Preliminary Annual Release

Relea

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS
Percent change 1995 over 1994,
offenses known to the police.

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Popu- lation (thou- sands)	Crime Index total	Modi-* fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop-* erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery
Total	10,378	212,740	-2	-2	-4	-1	-8	-6	-7
Cities:									
Over 1,000,000	9	21,338	-6	-6	-8	-5	-12	-4	-12
500,000 to 999,999	18	11,818	+1	+1	-1	+2	-3	-3	0
250,000 to 499,999	36	12,772	-3	-3	-5	-2	-2	-4	-7
100,000 to 249,999	134	19,747	-3	-3	-6	-2	-10	-4	-6
50,000 to 99,999	322	22,136	-2	-2	-3	-2	-15	-7	-5
25,000 to 49,999	562	19,438	-1	-1	-2	0	-7	-5	-4
10,000 to 24,999	1,307	20,588	+1	+1	-2	+2	-6	-8	-6
Under 10,000	4,839	17,251	+1	+1	-1	+2	-5	-6	-2
Counties:									
Suburban ¹	1,140	46,453	-1	-1	-3	-1	-11	-8	-4
Rural ²	2,011	21,199	+3	+3	+4	+3	-1	-9	0
Areas:									
Suburban Area ³	5,243	85,322	-1	-1	-4	0	-10	-8	-5
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,605	18,407	+2	+2	+2	+2	-3	-3	-3

(1) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and Statistical Areas.

(2) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and Statistical Areas.

(3) Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies with but outside the central cities.

* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including a the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less than Index offenses.

Uniform Crime Reports
1995 Preliminary Annual Release

Relea

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modi-* fied total	Violent crime	Prop-* erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burgla
Total	-2	-2	-4	-1	-8	-6	-7	-3	
Northeast	-4	-4	-8	-3	-15	-4	-11	-5	
Midwest	-2	-2	-6	-1	-8	-8	-9	-3	
South	-1	-1	-3	-1	-9	-6	-4	-2	
West	-1	-1	-4	0	-2	-4	-6	-2	

* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including a in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less other Crime Index offenses.

Uniform Crime Reports
1995 Preliminary Annual Release

Relea

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS

January through December, each year over previous year.

Years	Crime Index total	Modi-* fied total	Violent crime	Prop-* erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bu
1992/1991	-3	-3	+1	-4	-4	+2	-2	+3	
1993/1992	-2	-2	0	-2	+3	-4	-2	+1	
1994/1993	-1	-1	-3	-1	-5	-4	-6	-1	
1995/1994	-2	-2	-4	-1	-8	-6	-7	-3	

* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including a in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less other Crime Index offenses.
