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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Dennis Burke

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 9829

FolderID:

Folder Title:

State of the Union 96 [2]

Stack:

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Row:

97

Section:

2

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Position:

1

TO: Dennis Burke

FR: Burt Glass, COPS Office

DT: 11 January 1996

RE: Community policing anecdotes and success stories

Below are a few examples of community policing success stories with COPS-connections. I hope they fit the bill. I have leads on several others that I plan to send over to you tomorrow, if that's not too late.

* * *

Community policing is working in every part of our country. It is a strategy that requires residents and police to work together as a team to fight crime, reduce fear, and reinvigorate communities. In big cities and small towns, Americans are joining neighborhood watch groups, participating in town meetings on crime, and identifying problem areas. In turn, police officers and sheriffs' deputies are building partnerships with the people they have sworn to protect, and are working to solve problems for the long haul instead of the short term.

This Administration has supported community policing through the Justice Department's cops-on-the-beat initiative to help communities hire 100,000 additional police officers and sheriff's deputies to patrol our streets. Though the program is only a little more than year old, we've already awarded grants to add about 31,000 officers. And by all early indications, the strategy of putting more cops on the beat and promoting community policing is working across this nation:

In **Ocean City, Maryland**, a little over a year ago, Officer Mark Paddack, a community police officer hired with funds from the Justice Department, was out on bike patrol when he heard the screams for help from a woman standing on a second-story balcony. Officer Paddack radioed for back-up, and ran to her apartment door. Her assailant dashed out the back, but two other community officers on bike, Officers Brett Case and Glenn McIntyre, nabbed him as he tried to get away. It was later discovered that the man they caught was a suspect in several other sexual assaults in Delaware dating back to 1989. Ocean City police credit community policing, and the federal funding for more community police officers, as the main reasons officers captured their man. *[Note: President Clinton met Officer Paddack at a White House event following the incident. Source: Ocean City Police Department news release, 9/23/94.]*

After a community policing strategy was adopted in **Lowell, Massachusetts**, citizens saw 365 days pass without a murder. *[Note: Eight murders have occurred, however, in recent months.]* Crime in virtually all categories is on the decline. Local police say that their community policing program, supported by officer-hiring grants from the Justice Department, are largely responsible. When Attorney General Janet Reno visited the city last month to walk the beat with city cops, she met Lois Robinson, who lived on Whipple Street. Mrs. Robinson pointed out to the Attorney General that her street had Christmas lights for the first time in three years. She said her kids couldn't even walk the street -- until now, thanks to community policing. *[Source: Lowell Sun 12/3/95]*

In **El Paso, Texas**, community policing strategies, combined with the targeting of repeat offenders, led to the lowest crime rate in the past 10 years. (El Paso's rate of property crimes is 41 percent lower in 1994 than in 1990. The city's violent crime rate fell 22 percent in just two years. Its burglary rate plummeted 73 percent from its peak in 1988.) [Source: *El Paso Times*, 11/19/95]

Upstate, in **Fort Worth**, police largely credit their "Code Blue" community policing for bringing crime down 44 percent over four years -- the lowest level since 1978.

In **Sacramento, California**, crime is down last year in three of four major categories, and again police say community policing played a big part.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Communications Division
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

FAX NUMBER: 456-7028

FROM: Lisa Brown

Tel: (202) 616-1728

Fax: (202) 616-5899

DATE: 1/11

Number of Pages (including cover):

3

Message:

hi! these are good to go - Burt

Glass is working up some new stuff w/me. We should have by cob or tomorrow - but Lowell, Sharon, + Louisiana are still very good + vetted. Officer "Cease Fire" (Jeff. Parish) is esp. good. Sorry if this has crunched ym. Lisa



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke
Christopher Wayne

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
TELEPHONE: (202) 514-3465
FACSIMILE: (202) 514-2504

DATE: January 18, 1996

SUBJECT: Law Enforcement Group Meeting

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet) 1

REMARKS: Dennis & Chris, The Deputy AG is meeting with the law enforcement groups on 2/13 from 10-11:30 AM here in DC. Purpose is to bring them into the fold, make them feel loved at the highest levels, and discuss some outstanding issues. I'll get back to you with details and also want to make sure that you have input into how we craft this meeting.
Nick

A handwritten signature, likely of Nicholas M. Gess, written in dark ink. The signature is stylized, with a large 'N' and 'G'.



Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

December 26, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THROUGH: THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL *JS*

FROM: John C. Keeney
Acting Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: National Strategy to Coordinate Gang
Investigations:
A Report To The President and Congress

*11/2/95 If you approve
Report will be
submitted and he will
attach the following
enclos. JCK*

PURPOSE: To obtain the Attorney General's approval of the attached report entitled, "National Strategy to Coordinate Gang Investigations," as well as her signature on transmittal letters to the President, Vice President and Congressional leaders.

TIMETABLE: Immediate

SYNOPSIS: In compliance with legislation contained within the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the attached report provides Congress with the Department's strategy to coordinate gang investigations.

DISCUSSION:

In legislation contained within the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the Act), Congress directed the Attorney General to submit a report on the strategies developed by the Department of Justice to coordinate gang investigations. The Criminal Division, in conjunction with other components of the Departments of Justice and the Treasury, prepared the attached report and transmittal letters to the President and Congressional leaders.

Subsection (c) of Section 150008 of the Act, entitled "Gang Investigation Coordination and Information Collection," states: "[T]he Attorney General shall prepare a report on national gang violence outlining the strategy developed under subsection (a) to be submitted to the President and Congress by January 1, 1996." Subsection (a) calls for the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to "develop a national strategy to coordinate gang-related investigations by federal law enforcement agencies."

While this report was drafted by attorneys in the Terrorism and Violent Crime Section, it has been a collaborative effort by many dozens of individuals within our Department as well as in the Department of the Treasury. Input was requested from every federal law enforcement agency which plays a role in gang suppression and every United States Attorney's Office. Other components in the Department including the Office of Justice Programs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Policy and Management Analysis, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section also made significant contributions to the final product.

In this report, we discuss how the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative forms the framework for our coordination of the federal effort against gang violence. The coordination strategy enables local communities to identify the gang problems in their neighborhoods and to work together with federal, state and local law enforcement to maximize their resources and effectively investigate and prosecute those gang members who are engaged in criminal activity. The results of this coordination strategy -- successful prosecutions throughout the country -- are cited in the report to demonstrate that our strategy is an effective one.

The report is divided into four parts. Part I provides an overview of the gang problem in the United States including the different types of gangs that exist, where they operate, and their methods of operation. Part II describes the coordination strategy which the Department of Justice has developed in its effort to combat gang violence, along with addressing emerging problems. In Part III, we offer some examples of particular gang investigations and prosecutions that demonstrate the benefits of coordinated efforts. To show what works, we conclude with a prototype of the multiagency task force which is characteristic of the partnerships which are successfully targeting gang violence. The prototype begins with the formation of the plan and ends with planning the prosecution.

Pursuant to the requirements of the legislation, this report is focused on the law enforcement effort and the role of the Department in coordinating this effort. We recognize, however, the need for the prevention efforts that the Department is vigorously pursuing under your leadership. As the report concludes, the social problems which foster the spread of violent gangs must be addressed comprehensively before we can succeed in significantly reducing the level of violence.

RECOMMENDATION:

To approve the report and sign the following letters to the President, Vice President, and the following Congressmen:

- (1) The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House
- (2) The Honorable Richard K. Armey
House Majority Leader
- (3) The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
House Minority Leader
- (4) The Honorable Robert Dole
Senate Majority Leader

If you approve the report and sign the letters, in conjunction with the Office of Legislative Affairs, we will transmit the letters and copies of the report to the President and the Congressional leadership.

Attachments

APPROVE: _____

Date: Jan. 4, 1996

OLA concurrence _____

DISAPPROVE: _____

Date 12-28-95

OTHER: _____



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

January 4, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

The increase of violence spawned by criminal gangs over the past decade is a significant problem affecting not only our inner cities but also suburban and rural communities throughout the United States. In legislation contained within the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Congress requested the submission of a report on the strategies developed by the Department of Justice to coordinate gang investigations. The enclosed report outlines the nature of the Nation's gang problem; details the strategies adopted by the Department to combat gang violence; and describes the results of our efforts to reduce the level of gang violence.

Since the announcement of your Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative in March 1994, the Departments of Justice and the Treasury have formed heretofore unprecedented and lasting partnerships with local law enforcement agencies to stem the tide of gang violence. These partnerships provide a comprehensive and necessary framework for successful law enforcement strategies.

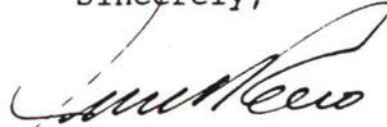
A cornerstone of these strategies is the recognition that law enforcement decisions, including the prioritization of resources and targets, must be made at the local level by those individuals who are most familiar with their community's unique problems. In addition to empowering local officials to develop objectives and strategies which best serve the needs of their communities, we are also devoting more federal resources toward fighting violent crime. We have significantly increased the number of federal law enforcement officers engaged in a frontline partnership in the struggle against gang violence.

The policies announced by your Administration in March 1994 are now having a significant impact. As described in this report, we have witnessed remarkable achievements over the last 20 months by law enforcement officers and prosecutors in combatting gang violence.

The President
Page 2

The men and women in federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies who are partners in our effort to dismantle violent gangs are making tremendous strides. It is their tireless devotion and vigilance that will ensure success as we strive to make our communities safer for all Americans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno", written in dark ink.

Janet Reno

Enclosure



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

January 4, 1996

The Honorable Al Gore
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

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Washington, D. C. 20530

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

January 4, 1996

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

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

January 4, 1996

The Honorable Richard K. Armey
Majority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Leader:

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

January 4, 1996

The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gephardt:

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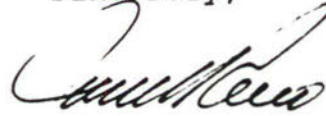
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

January 4, 1996

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Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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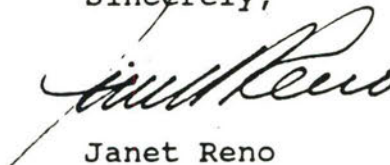
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Enclosure



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

January 4, 1996

The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle
Democratic Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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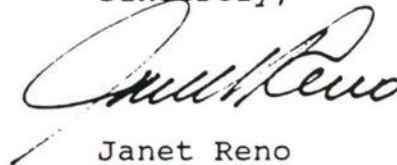
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The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle
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Janet Reno

Enclosure



U. S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dennis Burke

FROM: Bruce Delaplaine
Terrorism and Violent Crime Section

SUBJECT: National Strategy to Coordinate Gang
Investigations:
A Report To The President and Congress

As you requested from Beth Wilkinson, I am sending you an unbound copy of the final report which will be sent to Congress as well as the letters which will accompany the report. A disk containing a copy of the report is also enclosed.

Although the letters from the Attorney General to the President and members of Congress are currently dated January 4, 1996, these letters have not yet been sent to Congress. We are waiting for the printing of the final report and we will communicate with you about the timing of the delivery to Congress. At that time we will redate the letters.

Please call me if there is any assistance I can provide. I can be reached at (202) 307-2163.

PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BRADY QUERIES
JANUARY 1, 1995 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

The FBI's criminal history database, the Interstate Identification Index ("III"), provides an accounting of the number of queries of the database made by law enforcement authorities in connection with firearms transactions.

During the period January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1995, there were approximately 4,040,867 queries made in Brady States. The average number of positive responses for the period was 16 percent or 646,538 "hits". Recent information obtained from a survey of State agencies indicated that 1 to 2 percent of the total number of queries - or 40,408 individuals - were subsequently disabled by the information contained in their "III" file. The figure of 40,408 is based on a conservative estimate of 1 percent disabilities.

Data has not been captured to detail each of the various types of disabilities. However, based on the February 28, 1995, study, ONE-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT: BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT, prepared by the Department of Treasury, we can make certain projections regarding the nature of the disabilities. Those projections are:

28,815	Convicted felons;
6,239	Fugitives;
643	Persons under indictment;
4,283	Illegal drug users;
13	Juveniles; and
416	Persons under restraining order for alleged stalking, harassment or other forms of domestic threats or intimidation.

Again, these are projections based on the above captioned study and do not reflect concrete figures reported by State agencies.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

JAN 17 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR: DENNIS BURKE

FROM: Susan Ginsburg *SG*

SUBJECT: Brady Statistics

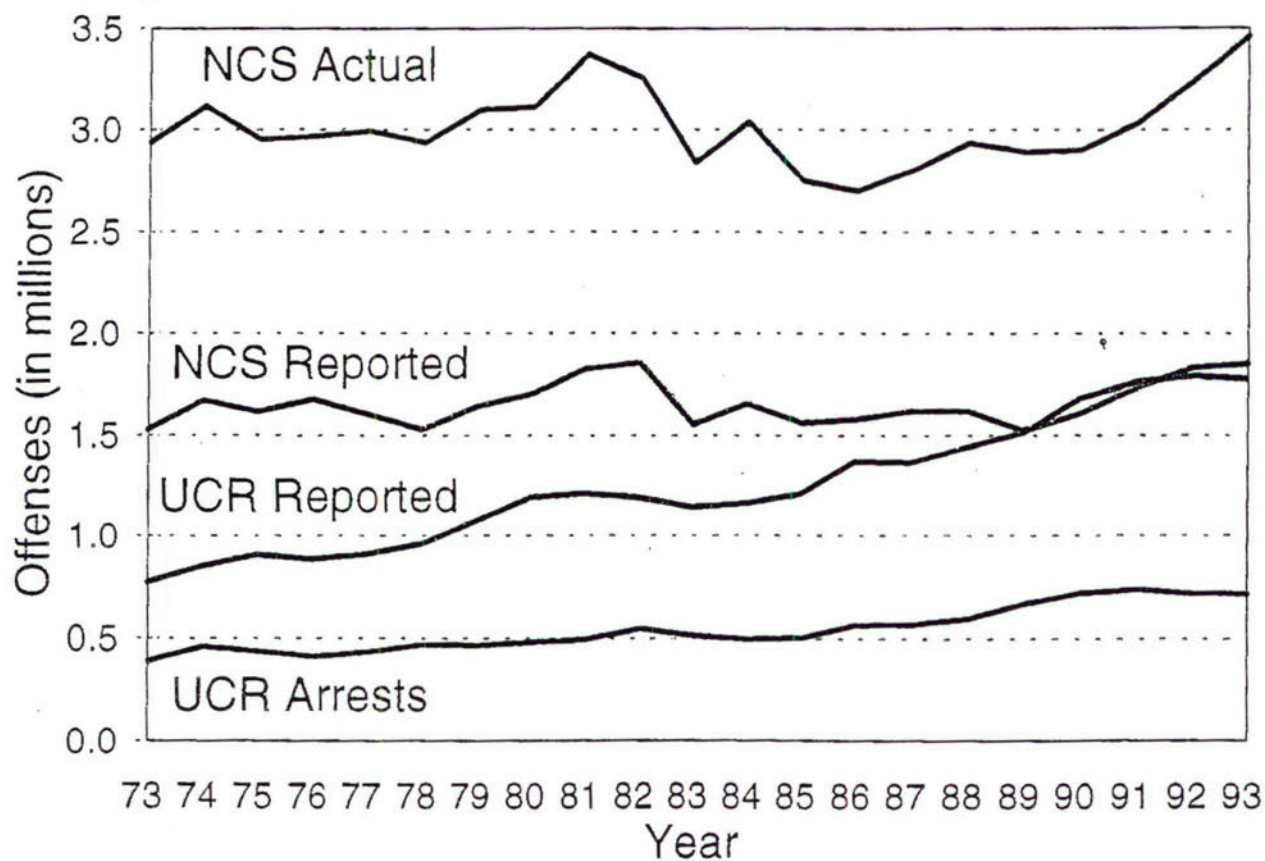
2
The attached page from ATF provides an estimate of 28,815 convicted felons being denied from 1/1/95 through 1/31/95. This is based on a formula that estimated Brady queries by taking 1% of all queries to the FBI III database. When we released the one year Brady report last year, there was a similar projection made, based on a 2.5% selection rate. The rate was chosen by querying State officials.

The memorandum also states that the appropriate rate is "1 to 2 percent." ATF confirmed after sending this memo that both ATF and FBI would stand behind using a rate of 1.5%. Using this rate, the total number of rejected individuals would be 60,613, and the total number of convicted felons rejected would be 42,420.

You asked whether POTUS could state that there have been "45,000 criminals" rejected. Based on the information from ATF, I would suggest adjusting the 45,000 to 42,000.

cc David Medina
Director, Office of Policy Development

Four Measures of Violent Crime



Source: Patrick Langan, *National Crime Victim Survey, and Uniform Crime Reports*

VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL

DEFINITION

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

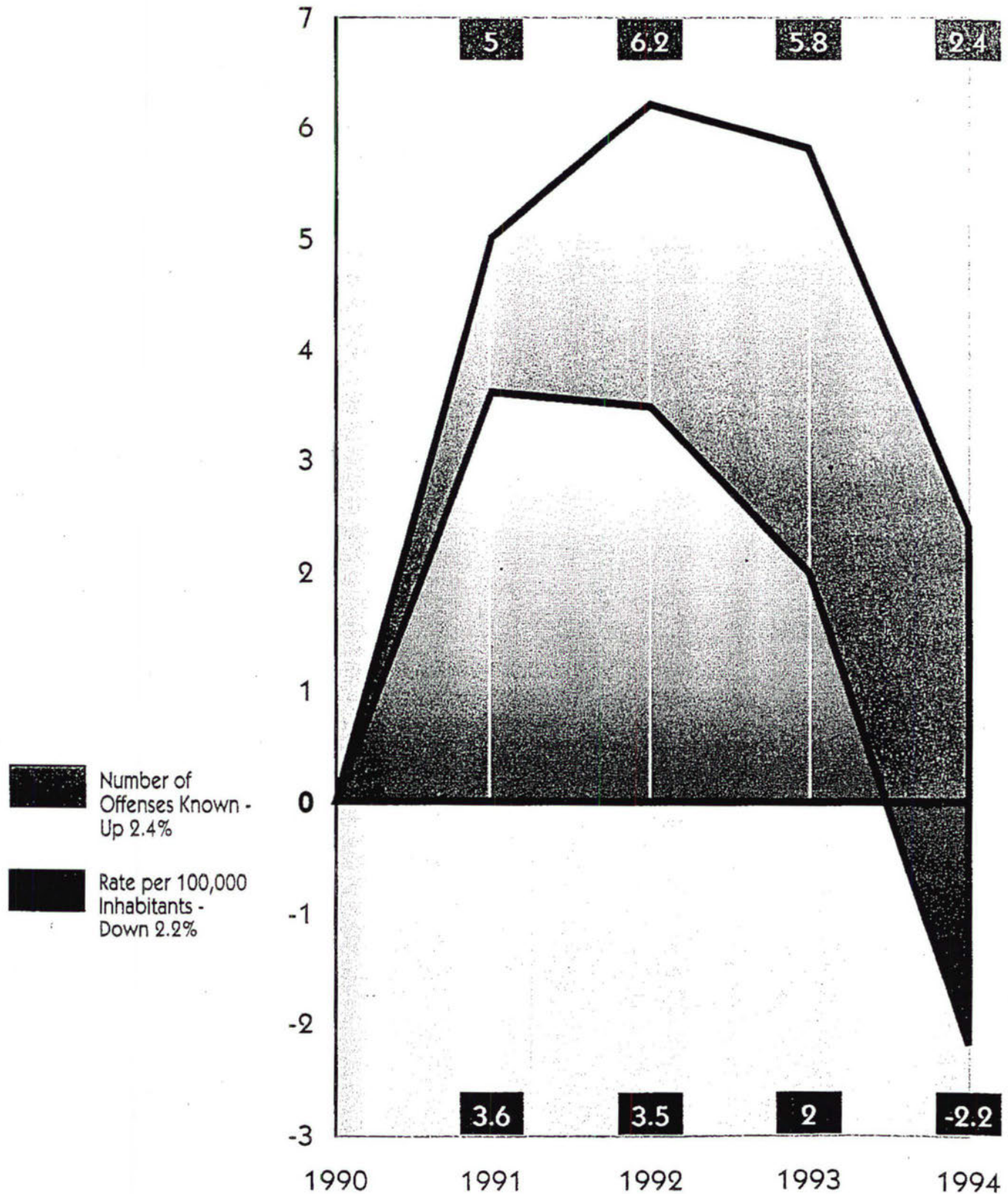
TREND

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</i>
1993.....	1,926,017	746.8
1994.....	1,864,168	716.0
Percent change	-3.2	-4.1

VIOLENT CRIME

CHART 2.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1990

Percent





U. S. Department of Justice

456-7431

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
TELEPHONE: (202) 514-3465
FACSIMILE: (202) 514-2504

DATE: January 16, 1996

SUBJECT: Gang Violence / Cop Death

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet) 4

REMARKS: Dennis, attached is publicly useable for state of union, etc. More to follow. Thought that might also want a POTUS condolence note given the father's position.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
CONTROL SHEET**

1. **FOLDER No:** 45756
2. **TRACKING ID No:** X95-047676
3. **RESERVED**
4. **DATE OF DOCUMENT:** 01/10/96
5. **DATE RECEIVED:** 01/11/96
6. **DUE DATE:** No Due Date

7. **FROM:** Randall K. Rathbun
U.S. Attorney, District of Kansas
Wichita, KS 67202-4812

8. **TO:** AG/DAG

9. **CATEGORY:** SENSITIVE

10. **SUBJECT:**

Regarding the death of Sedgwick County, Kansas, Sheriff Deputy Kevin Scott Easter, son of District of Kansas Law Enforcement Coordinator, Rick Easter. (Note: EOA hand carried copy to OAG/Templeton & Hogan and e-mailed ODAG & CRM).

11. **ACTION/INFORMATION:**

Referred To:	Date Assigned:	Information:
EOUSA	01/11/96	For information. Limited Distribution. cc indicated for EOA (DiBattiste).
OAG	01/11/96	For information. Limited Distribution.
ODAG	01/11/96	For information. Limited Distribution. To DAG, ODAG (Waxman).
OPL	01/11/96	For information. Limited Distribution.

12. **RESERVED FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT USE**

urgent report - Kevin Easter

13. **EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTACT:** Cynthia Harden, 616-0077

863

URGENT REPORT

TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: RANDALL K. RATHBUN
United States Attorney
District of Kansas
316-269-6481 (Office)
316-269-6681 (Office Direct Line)
316-683-5207 (Home)
316-352-6505 (Pager)

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 11 A 9 45
STANDARD

DATE: January 10, 1996

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

CONTACT PERSON: Jackie N. Williams
First Assistant U.S. Attorney
District of Kansas
316-269-6481 (Office)
316-291-9047 (Pager)

MAIN JUSTICE CONTACT PERSON:

Jim Hopson
EOUSA
202-616-6637

SYNOPSIS: Death of Sedgwick County, Kansas, Sheriff
Deputy Kevin Scott Easter, son of District of
Kansas Law Enforcement Coordinator, Rick
Easter

DISCUSSION: On January 8, 1996, Deputy Sheriff Kevin
Easter, age 24, was shot by a 14-year-old
suspected gang member during a traffic stop.
Easter had stopped a suspicious car
containing five teenagers and had chased the
driver who attempted to run away.
Authorities believe Easter struggled with the
youth, and was shot attempting to arrest him.
Easter was shot four times, at point blank
range, and died several hours later in
surgery.

Kevin Easter was a graduate of Kansas State
University and active with the Master Program
in Law Enforcement at The Wichita State

-2-

University.

assistants
recently was
awaiting training
forward to
enforcement

Kevin served with the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department for 2 1/2 years. On occasion he has worked closely with in this office on cases. Kevin accepted into the DEA and was assignment. He was looking extending his experience in the law community.

This past July, Kevin married Julie Gros, his high school sweetheart. The future for Kevin was looking very bright.

Kevin is from a law enforcement family. His brother, Jeff, is an officer with the Wichita Police Department. Rick, his father, is retired from the Wichita Police Department as a Major.

Rick Easter is the Law Enforcement Coordinator for the District of Kansas. Rick is very well known and respected in the law enforcement community in Kansas and across the country. He is responsible for training conferences in Kansas and has assisted EOUSA in a number of training projects.

Information requested by Carol DiBattiste:

Rick Easter

Office Address: 1200 Epic Center, 301 N. Main
Wichita, Kansas 67202

Office Telephone No.: 316-269-6481

Home Address: 6941 Mark Twain
Derby, Kansas 67037

Home Telephone No.: 316-789-0268

COPIES:

Carol DiBattiste, Director
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

The Macon Housing Authority [MHA] considers applicant selection and screening half the battle in its comprehensive anti-drug program. Applicants' police, credit and prior landlord references are checked before the resident signs a lease that contains strict provisions for drug and criminal activity - eviction. Macon then developed a systematic method of enforcing these lease provisions: public arrest records are scanned daily and resident complaints are investigated within 24 hours. Residents who violate the anti-crime lease provisions are given the option of moving out or being evicted. The message these evictions sends is telling: there were 21 drug eviction cases in 1992, 10 in 1993, 8 in 1994 and 8 in 1995. The fear of crime and drugs had led to a vacancy rate of 9% in Macon Housing Authority [MHA] units in 1989, by 1994 Macon boasted a 1.1% vacancy rate.

B. Operation Safe Home

On February 4, 1994, the White House, joined by the Secretaries of HUD and Treasury, the Attorney General and the National Drug Control Policy Director announced Operation Safe Home as a collaborative demonstration effort to combat gang and criminal activity in the nation's public housing. The strategy behind Operation Safe Home is that the various law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over public housing (e.g. HUD, DEA, FBI, ATF, state and local police officers and public housing security) would work together with the public housing residents and managers to increase the arrest and conviction of violent and drug-related criminal suspects and make public housing a safer place to live. Prior to operation Safe Home the lack of coordination among these groups undermined effective crime prevention. Now there are over 100 law enforcement task forces in operation in public housing sites throughout the country.

These task forces engage in the full range of law enforcement activity, from the successful implementation of community policing -- in Sacramento the police have opened a substation in a public housing project where police involvement in mentorship programs has increased their rapport with resident youth -- to covert operations to identify the membership/hierarchy of gangs, to undercover operations to arrest and prosecute drug dealers selling in and around public housing. In addition, the task force can relocate witnesses to other HUD funded housing to encourage and protect residents who testify against drug dealers.

Operation Safe Home is working. The results as of September 10, 1995 include:

- 6,826 arrests and service of 737 search warrants
- seizure of 558 weapons, \$1,062,158 in cash, and drugs having a street value of \$2,854,172.

TO: Bruce

Fr: Andy Foiss

RE: State of Union

Jan 23

Your request for reaction to speech. I just concentrated on what is wrong or risky.

1. 85% of Federal sentences is fine - it is correct. WH Counsel was asking.

2. Gangs and drugs in public housing is OK per Walter Dellinger if modified to say "criminal" gangs. See attached edits.

3. Need to change the cops "hired" wording to "funded about a third" not "hired a third" because they are not all hired yet and some of the funding is for cops redeployed not new cops hired.

4. The drug czar stuff is very wrong in several regards:

a. no U. S. troops stormed the Cali headquarters, McCaffrey's or otherwise says the DAG. And besides - what would Colombia think about the claim that US troops stormed their country?

b. to say McCaffrey slowed the influx of drugs into the country is:

1. wrong since the influx has not slowed overall

2. certainly not attributable to one man and is an insult to 1,000's of DEA agents risking their lives around the world.

I have suggested changes as attached but even these are based on assumption of some role for McCaffrey on Cali raid which DEA is checking.

5. AG has heard there is immigration stuff somewhere in the speech that INS has not seen. Can you confirm and if so share? I hear its about the Exc Order on hiring illegals.

6. Brady number is old - that was last year's number. Trying to get updated one.

And, I challenge the American people to stand firm in their commitment to Medicare and Medicaid. We have to honor our most basic values of doing our duty to one another. In the past three years, we have saved \$15 billion by fighting fraud in these programs, but we must never abandon the basic right of Medicare for the elderly and the right, through Medicaid, of guaranteed medical care for pregnant women, the disabled, and poor children, and those needing nursing home care. These guarantees make America stronger. They are about the duty we owe one another.

We know that what government can do is only part of how we prepare our workers. Businesses and labor unions have to take responsibility -- to do what's right for the country, and put long-term prosperity ahead of short-term gain. Business leaders need to see the talents of their workers as their greatest resource and make sure they get the skills they need for the new economy. Union leaders need to abandon rigid work rules and outdated job classifications. When American companies and workers look to the long-term, they do better. And so do we.

Our third great challenge is to take back our streets from crime, gangs, and drugs.

We have begun to find the way to stop crime. It starts with a challenge to every community in America -- to come together and work with your local police force to spot crime, to uncloak drug dealers, to look out for one another. This strategy of community based policing has begun to work in a way no anti-crime effort has ever worked before.

In New York City, murders are down 25%, in St. Louis 18%, and in Seattle 32%.

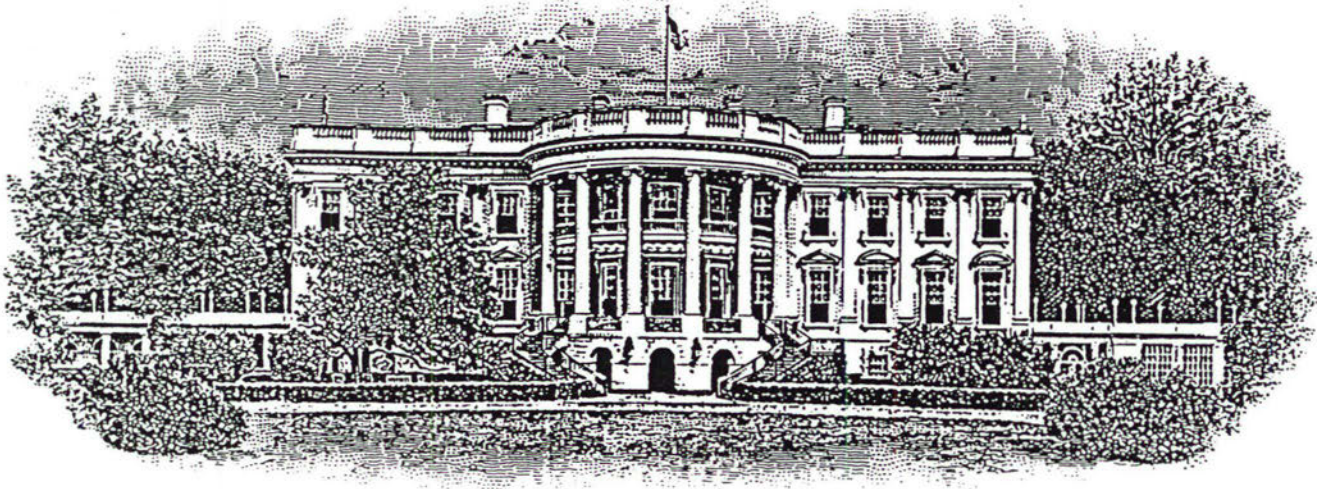
Our Crime Bill -- a bipartisan effort, passed after years of delay -- is putting more police on the street to work with communities. We have ~~financed~~ ^{funded} about a third of the 100,000 new police officers I pledged to put on the streets of America. The strategy is working. If Congress tries to stop us, I will not let it happen.

The Brady Bill has already stopped 45,000 people with criminal records from buying guns. The assault weapons ban is keeping AK-47s out of the hands of drug runners. I say to Congress: leave these laws on the books, no matter what the NRA says.

But the strategy involves more. It calls for prompt and effective prosecution and long imprisonment of career criminals. I challenge every state government to match what we have already done with federal crimes: to assure that every criminal serves at least 85% of his sentence. Use the money from our Crime Bill to close the revolving door.

We cannot just jail our way out of this crisis. We have to give our young people a better future to keep them out of trouble. We passed the Crime Bill to help communities do more to prevent crime -- and it is working. Houston has the lowest murder rate in 20 years and declining juvenile crime because it expanded community policing and got

The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Kevin

FAX NUMBER: 616-6773

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: DB

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456 5568

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): _____

COMMENTS: _____



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-0000

January 23, 1996

**ONE STRIKE AND YOU'RE OUT
CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS**

HUD's strategy to build safer communities for public housing residents has three primary components: 1. through Operation Safe Home mounting a coordinated and focused law enforcement effort to deter and arrest criminals operating at public housing sites; 2. through Drug Elimination programs taking a pro-active approach to prevent crime and provide public housing youth with safe alternatives to gang involvement and 3. through new legislation and stronger enforcement strengthening the ability of Public Housing Authorities to screen and evict criminals and drug users.

A. One Strike and You're Out

Public housing is a place to live, not a place to deal drugs; it is a privilege and cannot be taken for granted and abused. This scarce public resource should not be wasted on those that do not respect the law. Accordingly, HUD supports legislation that would strengthen the ability of managers of public housing to screen and evict criminals and drug users. HUD regulations presently require that all leases contain provisions that prohibit tenants, members of tenant households or guests from 1) taking actions that disturb the peaceful enjoyment of other residents; 2) engaging in criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; and 3) participating in any drug-related criminal activity on or near public housing premises.

Proposed legislative changes would require public housing managers to exclude persons currently using illegal drugs or where there is reasonable cause to believe that a person's illegal use or pattern of illegal use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol could interfere with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by the tenants of the public housing authority. Public Housing Authorities would have access to the National Crime Information Center for purposes of applicant screening, lease enforcement and evictions.

This legislation builds on efforts like that of Columbia Villa complex in Portland Oregon where tenants are pre-screened and agree to strict security provisions. The residents appreciate the tough stance on drugs and crime that has helped turn their neighborhood around. Some PHAs are already cracking down on criminal activity. Through the new legislation and HUD's proactive stance in Operation Safe Home, HUD wants to universalize this approach. Combined with the increased vigilance and organization of residents and presence of law enforcement personnel, those who venture to engage in drug and criminal activity while living in public housing will be out on the first strike.

- relocation of 183 families who were witnesses to violent crime and were willing to testify in court.

What Do These Statistics Look Like At Public Housing Complexes

As two of the many examples of how Operation Safe Home works, in Washington, D.C. on May 25, 1995, the ATF, HUD/OIG and DC Metro Police culminated a 10-month investigation with the arrest of 16 members of the LeDroit Park Drug Crew, a drug gang that terrorized and intimidated residents of the KELLY MILLER complex of the DC Housing Authority. Upon clearing the residential complex of the drug gang, DC Housing initiated a coordinated intensive campaign to modernize and clean up the area, painting, installing new windows and enhancing security, as well as bring in other social service agencies to focus on the area. Local residents celebrated the "reclaiming" of their neighborhood with a block party.

In Los Angeles, on January 11, 1996, FBI Agents arrested 10 members of the Grape Street Gang who were running a drug ring and terrorizing residents of the JORDAN DOWNS complex of the Los Angeles Housing Authority. The arrests, made on charges of the gang being a Racketeering Influenced Criminal Organization (RICO), culminated a two year investigation into the drug operation and several murders in the complex.

In 1996 HUD will take this demonstration initiative and expand it throughout the country. To better coordinate this effective law enforcement and post-enforcement approach to building safer communities, HUD will seek funding for the initiative and designate and train an Operation Safe Home coordinator in each District office to serve the program. Operation Safe Home taught us that crime at public housing can be fought and improvements made if there is a focused and coordinated attack.

C. Drug Elimination Programs

Arrests and convictions are not enough. An important corollary to Operation Safe Home's coordination of law enforcement activities is the creation of prevention and education programs to encourage residents to join together as a force against crime in their community and to provide a safe place for public housing youth to play and learn. Last year, HUD used drug elimination monies to fund a wide range of activities from the employment of security guards, to the support of resident patrols, to the architectural redesign of housing to create defensible space, to the creation of youth leadership activities as an alternative to the lure of gang involvement. HUD sponsored youth sports activities provide public housing

youth with an opportunity to play in a safe place as well as learn leadership and life skills.

The Results:

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Drug Elimination programs in selected cities demonstrates the wisdom of this approach. In 25 of the 28 public housing agencies recently evaluated, there was significant improvement measured in either the lowered incidence of reported crime or the increase of arrests on reported criminal activity. For example, in Augusta, Georgia, violent crimes have been cut 57 percent from 1991 to 1994. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, total crime for family complexes dropped 24.1% from 1992 to 1994, while incidences of homicide, rape, robbery and assault were cut from 514 in 1992 to 166 in 1994.

In Greensboro, NC after years of resident silence in the face of drug-related shootings and violent crimes, the tenants organized into the Residents Against Drugs and helped create the Police Neighborhood Resource Centers [PNRC] - community policing sites at five public housing complexes. In addition to the police presence the PNRC's perform an array of community and education services. More than 60 trained residents from the community provide services such as drug awareness education and parenting skills training. The result, in 1993 the first year the PRNC operated at Hampton Homes, one of the five PNRC sites, violent crime decreased more than 40 percent.

Despite the proven effectiveness of these programs, the House zeroed out the appropriation for HUD's Drug Elimination Programs for 1996. HUD lobbied to have the monies restored which is now reflected in the conference report.



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20410

News Release

HUD No. 96-6
Aylin Gonen (202)708-0685 ext. 119
Bill Connelly (202)708-0685 ext. 115

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday,
January 24, 1996

CISNEROS SECONDS PRESIDENT'S CALL TO CRACK DOWN ON CRIMINALS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

WASHINGTON-Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Henry G. Cisneros today called on all public housing tenants, public housing authorities, and owners of assisted housing to crack down on criminal activity. Cisneros also urged Congress to pass legislation to fight gangs and drugs in these areas.

"Public housing is a privilege, not a right," said Cisneros.

The following are ways in which Cisneros aims to strengthen anti-crime initiatives in public and assisted housing:

- * toughen admissions standards;
- * implement stringent screening processes;
- * execute rigorous eviction rules to keep out people who engage in criminal activity;
- * give public housing authorities access to the National Crime Information Center for purposes of applicant screening, lease enforcement and eviction; and,
- * dramatically expand the pilot program Operation Safe Home into a fully funded initiative.

Recently, Secretary Cisneros prepared a "one strike and you're out" provision, included in legislation now before Congress, to strengthen the ability of public housing managers to screen and evict criminals and drug users. "We firmly believe that scarce public resources should not be wasted on those who do not respect the law," said Cisneros.

(more)

HUD No. 96-6
Page Two

The proposed legislative changes would require public housing managers to exclude persons currently using illegal drugs as well as those whose patterns of illegal drug use or alcohol abuse could interfere with other tenants' health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises.

"The President has challenged us to live up to our responsibilities no matter where we live," said Cisneros. "If an individual engages in illegal behavior in public and assisted housing, they will be kicked out. Violent behavior will not be tolerated."

Cisneros pledged to work with Congress and with local public housing authorities to pass tough anti-crime legislation. Many Public Housing Authorities have already started programs, such as in Portland, Oregon, where tenants of Columbia Village are pre-screened, are subject to strict security provisions, and can be evicted for serious criminal violations.

The "one strike and you're out" provision is one of several successful Clinton Administration initiatives to build safe communities for public and assisted housing residents.

HUD has already taken strong measures to crack down on crime, drugs and violence during the past two years:

Operation Safe Home is an effort by HUD's Office of Inspector General, Drug Enforcement Agency, FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), state and local police officers as well as public housing security to combat gang and criminal activity in public housing.

The results of Operation Safe Home as of September 10, 1995:

- * 6,826 arrests and service of 737 search warrants;
- * seizure of 558 weapons, \$1,062,158 in cash, and drugs having a street value of \$2,854,172; and,
- * relocation of 183 families who were witnesses to violent crime and were willing to testify in court.

Before Operation Safe Home, the lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies undermined effective crime prevention. Now there are more than 100 law enforcement task forces in operation at public and assisted housing sites throughout the country.

(more)

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Page Three

These task forces engage in the full range of law enforcement activity, implementing community policing, staging covert operations to identify the membership and hierarchy of gangs, and conducting undercover operations to arrest drug dealers selling in and around public housing. Once criminals and gangs are rooted out, HUD and community agencies follow up with patrolling, youth programs and other measures to keep the peace.

Operation Safe Home has been successful in a number of communities across the country including Washington, D.C., where the HUD/OIG, the ATF, and the DC Metro Police culminated a 10-month investigation with the arrest of 16 members of the LeDroit Park Drug Crew, a drug gang that terrorized and intimidated residents of the Kelly Miller Housing Development.

In Los Angeles, in January 1996, FBI Agents arrested 10 members of the Grape Street Gang who were operating a drug ring and terrorizing residents of the Jordan Downs housing development. The arrests culminated a two year investigation into the drug operation and several murders in the complex.

An example of a successful local initiative is in Greensboro, North Carolina, where after years of resident silence in the face of drug-related shootings and violent crimes, the tenants organized into the Residents Against Drugs and helped create community policing sites at five public housing complexes - the Police Neighborhood Resource Centers (PNRC).

In addition to the police presence, the PNRC's perform an array of community and education services, including programs in drug awareness education and parenting skills training. In 1993, the first year of PRNC operation at Hampton Homes, violent crime decreased by more than 40 percent.

HUD's Drug Elimination Program operates as an important corollary to Operation Safe Home by creating prevention and education programs and providing a safe place for public housing youth to play and learn.

Last year, HUD used drug elimination money to fund a wide range of activities including the employment of security guards, the support of resident patrols, and the architectural redesign of housing to discourage crime and violence. HUD also sponsored youth sports activities to provide public housing youth with an opportunity to play in safe and healthy environments.

(more)

HUD No. 96-6

Page Four

In 25 of 28 public housing agencies recently evaluated, there was significant improvement in either the lowered incidence of reported crime or the increase of arrests for criminal activity. For example, in Augusta, Georgia, violent crimes have been cut 57 percent from 1991 to 1994. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, total crime for family complexes dropped 24.1 percent from 1992 to 1994, while incidences of homicide, rape, robbery and assault were cut from 514 in 1992 to 166 in 1994.

#

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

President Clinton's State of the Union Address to Congress

January 23, 1996

CHALLENGE ON FAMILIES

- Challenge fathers to care for their children.
- Cut-down on TV violence.
- Protect our children from tobacco.
- Child support enforcement
- National campaign against teen pregnancy.
- End the tragedy of domestic violence.

CHALLENGE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Raise the minimum wage.
- Preserve the Earned Income Tax Credit.
- \$500 per child tax credit.
- Protect workers' pensions.
- Protect Medicare and Medicaid.
- Make health care portable and eliminate pre-existing conditions exclusions.

CHALLENGE ON WORLD LEADERSHIP

- America as Peacemaker, not isolationist and not global policeman.
- Ratify Start II Treaty to cut nuclear stockpiles by another 25%.
- Pass Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Approve Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Pass Anti-Terrorism Bill to give law enforcement greater power to fight terrorism at home and abroad.

CHALLENGE ON EDUCATION

- Higher standards and public school choice.
- Educational Technology Initiative.
- Expand college work-study to more than 1 million students.
- \$10,000 tax deduction for college tuition.
- \$1,000 college merit scholarship for top 5% of high school graduates.

CHALLENGE ON CRIME AND DRUGS

- Challenge states to meet 85% truth-in-sentencing.
- Direct FBI to wage war on gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime.
- "One-Strike-and-You're-Out" in Public Housing.
- Appoint General McCaffrey as Drug Czar.

CHALLENGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Brownfields Initiative to clean up contaminated sites in distressed areas.
- Project XL-- Challenge businesses to find cheaper ways to meet tougher standards.
- Expand and strengthen citizens' Right-To-Know about toxic chemicals in their communities.

CHALLENGE ON GOVERNMENT

- Executive Order revoking federal contracts of businesses that hire illegal workers.
- Continue Reinventing Government -- creating the smallest, smartest government in 30 years.
- Enact McCain-Feingold real campaign finance reform.

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

*Background on President Clinton's
State of the Union Address to Congress
January 23, 1996*

1. CHALLENGE ON FAMILIES: *Cherish our children and strengthen the American Family.*

Families are the foundation of American life. The President challenges families to stay together, respect one another, end domestic violence, and for parents to take responsibility for their children.

Cut Down On TV-Violence.

The Administration wants to give parents the information they need to determine what their children see and hear. For this reason, the President supports the V-chip and voluntary rating system established by the television industry. The Administration also supports action to increase and improve the quality of programming for children.

To this end, the President has urged the Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission to require broadcasters to air at least three hours per week -- and preferably more - of quality children's programming and has supported Public Broadcasting and the quality programming option it offers children and adults. The President's meeting with leaders of major media corporations and the entertainment industry will discuss voluntary ways to achieve these goals without delay.

Protect Our Children From Tobacco.

More than 300,000 Americans every year die because of illnesses associated with tobacco use. Every single day, another 3,000 children become regular smokers. One thousand of these children will eventually die from smoking-related disease. It is up to all of us -- family, schools and communities -- to work together to protect our children from the deadly disease of nicotine addiction.

This past year, President Clinton proposed targeted measures to fight this deadly problem. The Administration has proposed regulations designed to restrict the methods used by the tobacco industry to sell tobacco products to children. Specifically, these proposals cut off children's access to tobacco and reduce the appeal of these products.

Just last week, the Clinton Administration gave states guidance on how to implement the Synar Amendment, which requires states to have and to enforce laws banning the sale and distribution of tobacco products to children.

Child Support Enforcement.

The President reiterated his proposal for the toughest child support enforcement measures ever: streamlined paternity establishment; employer reporting of new hires to catch non-paying parents who move from job to job; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections to speed up payments; and tough new penalties, like drivers' license revocation. Together, these measures will send a clear and consistent message that both parents must take responsibility for the children they bring into this world. Congress should pass them now as part of real, bipartisan welfare reform.

Teen Pregnancy.

In last year's State of the Union Address, the President called for a national campaign to address teen pregnancy, which he called "our most serious social problem." This year, the President announced that his call has been answered. A diverse and bipartisan group of prominent Americans is about to announce the formation of A National Campaign to Reduce Teenage Pregnancy. Their goal is to reduce teenage pregnancy by one-third over the next ten years. This is a serious, nonpartisan effort to mobilize many sectors of American society -- business, entertainment, media, religious leaders and others -- to tackle this serious problem. The Clinton administration has worked to help the organizers of this independent effort get started, and the President has promised his active support for their work.

2. CHALLENGE ON EDUCATION: *Renew our schools for the new century and open wide the doors of college.*

Over the past three years, President Clinton has led efforts to dramatically reform education and training policy. Now, President Clinton proposes several new initiatives to bring more technology into the classroom; urge states, communities, and schools to raise standards; give parents more public school choice; and greatly expand access to college.

Educational Technology Initiative -- Technologically Literacy For The 21st Century.

Nothing is more critical to preparing our public schools for the 21st century than ensuring they have the modern technology to prepare students for the information age. The President challenges the nation to work together in a major new national effort to help every student become technologically literate for the 21st century.

Specifically the President has four goals:

- (1) Provide access to modern computers for all teachers and students;
- (2) Connect every school in America to the Information Superhighway;
- (3) Develop effective software in all subject areas, and
- (4) Give every teacher the development they need to help students use and learn through technology.

To reach these goals the President will lead a national effort that will include the following new initiatives:

- The President and Vice President will lead an effort to wire all of the nation's classrooms for computer access to the Internet by the year 2000.
- The President is calling for the creation of an Educational Technology Fund -- a private/public technology "matching fund" to help ensure that every student has adequate access to a cutting-edge computer and every teacher has the skills and software to make the best possible use of available technology.
- Challenge to educational software and entertainment leaders to produce better educational software to make learning more exciting and interesting.

Higher Education Standards For Students And Teachers.

Perhaps no challenge is more central to ensuring America's competitive strength in the 21st century than renewing our public school system. The President wants to see public schools driven by demanding high standards for students and teachers.

President Clinton challenges states and school districts to enact professional standards of excellence for teachers, and high standards of achievement for students. He also urged that all parents should have the opportunity to change schools or start new ones if their child's school is not performing.

Schools need to be safe and drug-free, and need to teach well the basics, good citizenship, responsibility, and core academics. The President believes that schools need to be accountable for their students' performance and that a high school diploma must mean something.

Public School Choice.

President Clinton believes that information, competition, and choice among public schools should be the rule, not the exception. Any parent who is dissatisfied with either their own child's or the school's performance should have the opportunity to choose a public school that will do better.

Charter Schools.

To ensure that every parent has this chance, the President is calling on all 50 states to enact charter school laws within 12 months. Twenty states currently have laws providing for the creation of charter schools -- public schools, created and managed by parents, teachers and administrators. They are held accountable for their results through a performance-based contract with a local school board, state, or other public institution.

The President will also be asking for a substantial increase in federal funding, up to \$40 million annually, to help local efforts to start nearly 3,000 new charter schools over the next five years.

Parent Involvement.

The President believes strongly in the critical importance of parent involvement in their children's education. Parents are and continue to be their children's first and most important teacher. The President asks parents to read with children, see that their homework is done, see that they take the tough courses, know their children's teachers, talk to their children directly about the dangers of drugs and alcohol, and talk to them about the values they want them to have. These conversations could literally save their lives. Businesses, schools, and religious organizations can help parents find the time for all of this by being family-friendly for learning.

Dramatically Expand Access To College.

President Clinton is deeply committed to ensuring that all deserving students can afford to go to college, and to helping American families invest in their children's and their nation's future. That is why he will continue to block attempts to cap the Direct Lending Student Loan program, which makes college more accessible by allowing students to repay loans as a percentage of their income and by cutting out the middle-man and eliminating red tape. That is also why he will block attempts to cut Pell Grant Scholarships and instead wants to increase their number and the maximum award.

Now, President Clinton calls for the enactment of three key initiatives to increase access to and the affordability of college education. Each of these proposals rewards responsible students and hard-working families.

- **Merit Scholarships.** The President calls for the creation of the largest-ever merit-based scholarship program, rewarding the top 5% of high school graduates in every school -- over 125,000 students annually -- with \$1,000 grants toward the cost of college. The scholarships, rewarding excellence and achievement, will be awarded to the top five percent of graduating students in every secondary school in the United States.
- **Expansion Of Work Study.** The President proposed a dramatic expansion of the College Work Study program, from 700,000 students to over one million over the next five years. This nearly 50 percent increase will significantly expand a program that reaffirms the American ethic, rewarding hard work and helping ensure that all who want a higher education are able to afford it.
- **Tuition Tax Deduction.** The President renewed his call for a deduction of up to \$10,000 for the cost of tuition and training. 16.5 million students stand to benefit from this proposal for tax relief to working families.

3. CHALLENGE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY. *Provide new security for the American family in the new economy.*

America's economy is strong. Home ownership is at its highest rate in 15 years and 7.8 million new jobs have been created during the last three years. The President's 1993 Economic Plan has cut the deficit nearly in half. And Taxes have been lowered for 15 million households by dramatically expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit. But our people are working harder than ever, and they deserve what it takes to get ahead in the new economy.

A G.I. Bill for America's Workers.

In the new economy, skills matter more. For workers, a year of either on-the-job or formal training raises wages by about as much as a year of college education. That is why the President challenged the Congress in December 1994 to enact a new GI Bill for America's Workers.

Now, the President calls for the Congress to pass his fundamental reform of the federal job-training system. The Administration's proposal would eliminate at least 70 separate job training programs, replacing them with an integrated system that minimizes red tape and maximizes individual choice in each local community. Unemployed and low-income workers would be able to get individual Skill Grants to use as they choose for learning new skills to find new and better jobs.

The President's proposal would also provide workers access, through networks of One-Stop Career Centers already under construction in the States, to reliable computerized data on jobs, careers, what skills are in demand, and the success records of training institutions, so that workers can make good choices to improve their futures. States and localities would have flexibility to work in partnership with the private sector to tailor training programs and delivery systems to reflect local conditions and priorities.

The Administration proposal also includes a youth component. Federal education, training, and employment programs for youth would be reshaped to support the community-based school-to-work movement already underway in states under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994. The proposal will enable schools, colleges, and the private sector in each local community to offer all youth work-based learning opportunities and clear pathways to good jobs, rewarding careers, and lifelong learning.

Increase the Minimum Wage.

The President challenges Congress to raise the minimum wage and provide the opportunity for Americans to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. One year ago, the President proposed increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 an hour in two equal steps. If Congress does not act now, the value of the minimum wage will fall to its lowest level in 40 years. The President's proposal would help lift the lives of the estimated 11 million Americans who earn less than \$5.15. For those people working full-time, this minimum wage increase provides \$1,800 -- enough money for the average American family to buy groceries for seven months.

A rise in the minimum wage helps families that are working hard but struggling to make ends meet. Most workers who earn the minimum wage are adults; nearly 40 percent are the sole breadwinner in their family; and the average minimum wage worker brings home half of their family's earnings. And more than one dozen studies suggest that a modest minimum wage increase -- like the President's proposal -- would not cost jobs.

Despite criticism in some corners, the minimum wage has traditionally had bipartisan support. In 1989, the minimum wage increase passed the House by a vote of 382 to 37, and 89 to 8 in the Senate. It's time to raise the minimum wage. And it's time to ensure that those who work hard and play by the rules can live with the dignity that they have earned.

The Earned Income Tax Credit and \$500 Per Child Tax Credit.

President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit to provide tax relief to 15 million working families and households. The EITC encourages families to move from welfare to work by making work pay. President Clinton has staunchly opposed deep cuts in the EITC proposed by Republicans which would raise income taxes on millions of hard-working families. The President's seven-year balanced budget plan provides additional tax relief to working families. It would provide a tax credit of up to \$500 per child to families with incomes up to \$75,000.

Making Pensions More Accessible For All Americans.

Only about half of all full-time workers in the private sector are covered by a pension. Three-quarters of workers in small businesses with fewer than 100 employees are not covered by a pension plan. President Clinton believes that we need to better empower Americans to save for their futures.

Simplifying Pension Rules.

In June of last year, the President proposed a significant simplification of our pension system, so that businesses of all sizes, but particularly small businesses, could more easily make tax-advantaged savings programs available to their employees. The NEST option would enable businesses with 100 or fewer employees to establish a retirement savings program by sending the IRS a simple one-page form. By getting rid of the family aggregation rules, families who work together in small or large businesses could save as individuals. Larger businesses and tax-exempt organizations could also offer simpler plans, so more money could go to workers' retirement and less to accountants, lawyers, and other consultants. These proposals are all part of the President's budget offer of January 18, 1996. Similar reforms have been passed by the Congress. This is an area where agreement to benefit all Americans is both possible and close to fruition.

Safeguarding Retirement Savings.

The Clinton Administration has taken important actions to make certain that pension savings are there when people need them. The Retirement Protection Act enacted in 1994 protects the pension funds of more than 40 million workers and retirees in traditional pension plans, including more than 8 million in plans that remain underfunded. Pension underfunding has been reduced for the first time in a decade -- from \$71 billion in 1993 to \$31 billion in 1994. The Department of Labor's 401(k) enforcement program and proposed legislation and regulations are designed to ensure that employees' savings are actually contributed to their retirement plan and invested. The Department has already recovered more than \$3.5 million for 2,800 workers. This Administration has demonstrated its commitment to safety and security in the pension system.

Opposing Raids on Pension Funds.

No corporation should be able to raid your hard-earned savings. The Clinton Administration will continue to fight cynical Republican efforts to fund tax cuts by allowing corporations to raid their pension funds -- the same kind of raids that cost workers about \$20 billion in the 1980s to fund corporate mergers and leveraged buyouts. The Republican proposal would allow corporations to reduce pension fund assets by approximately \$15 billion.

Health Insurance Reform -- Portability Protections.

The President calls on the Congress to pass meaningful health insurance reforms that would guarantee that insurers no longer apply pre-existing condition exclusions to previously insured workers who have had at least one year of coverage. Providing for this portability protection and eliminating "job-lock" for all Americans has always been one of President Clinton's top priorities. His proposal would also require plans to renew coverage without regard to health status.

Insurance reform bills similar to the President's have received broad, bipartisan support in the Congress. Over 35 insurance market reform bills have been introduced since 1990, including legislation cosponsored by Republican Senator Kassebaum and Democratic Senator Kennedy that was unanimously reported out of the Labor Committee last year.

Protect Medicare and Medicaid: Reform that Protects and Strengthens the Programs.

Medicare. The President's proposal preserves and enhances Medicare. In so doing, he rejects proposals that structurally undermine the program through excessive cuts and unwise programmatic changes that unnecessarily harm beneficiaries and providers. Instead, the President proposes reforms that achieve savings that limit the per person growth of the program to just below the private sector growth rate, extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund through at least 2010, adds new cost-effective preventive benefits, and provides a new respite benefit for families of beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease.

In addition, the President proposal expands plan choices for beneficiaries to include HMOs with a point-of-service option, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs), and Provider Service Networks. These options work to promote competition on the basis of cost and quality, rather than to "cherry-pick" at the expense of the sick and the elderly.

Medicaid. Like the Medicare program, the President calls on the nation to maintain its commitment to a strong, but more flexible and cost-conscious Medicaid program. He rejects proposals that block grant the program and provide for harmful and excessive cuts that could deny health benefits to 3-6 million Americans in 2002, including more than 1 million children. Instead, President Clinton advocates making the program more flexible by removing unnecessary Federal health care delivery and reimbursement strings that tie a Governor's hands in administering an efficient and responsive program. In so doing, however, he maintains the Federal guarantee to a set of meaningful benefits, retains financial and quality protections for the states (through his per capita cap, which provides more dollars during economic downturns), and continues protections of recipients and their families (through retention of nursing home quality, spousal impoverishment, and family financial resources protections, and retention of coverage of low-income Medicare beneficiaries' premiums and costsharing).

Health Insurance Reforms -- Building On Portability Protections: Health Insurance For The Temporarily Unemployed.

The President believes that individuals who lose their health insurance when they lose their job should be eligible for premium subsidies to pay for private insurance coverage for up to six months. Such a proposal would provide coverage for 3.8 million more Americans a year.

Health Insurance Reform -- Making Insurance More Accessible And Affordable For Small Business And Their Employees.

In addition to the insurance reforms outlined above, the President's proposal would require plans to make coverage available to all groups of businesses, regardless of the health status of any of the group's members ("guaranteed issue"). Insurers would be required to provide an open enrollment period of at least 30 days for all new employees (whether or not they had been previously insured). Moreover, insurers could not individually underwrite new enrollees, i.e., their premiums would have to be the same as other enrollees with similar demographic characteristics. These provisions also have broad, bipartisan support.

To address the issue of affordability, the President's insurance reforms would also limit premium variations for small businesses by phasing out the use of claims experience, duration of coverage, and health status in determining rates. To put the self-employed on a more equal footing with other businesses, the President proposes to gradually increase the self-employed tax deduction from 25 to 50 percent. And finally, to help provide small businesses with the type of purchasing clout larger businesses have, technical assistance and funding (\$25 million a year in grants) would be provided to states to set up voluntary purchasing cooperatives. (Purchasing cooperatives are also included in the Kassebaum/Kennedy plan.) Under the President's plan, the State could request that commercial insurers providing Federal Employee Health Benefit Plans (FEHBP) also offer insurance products to small businesses in a voluntary purchasing cooperative. To assure cost control within the Federal program, the Federal employee and private sector "pools" would be kept separate.

Cracking Down On Health Care Fraud And Abuse.

In the last three years alone, the Administration has saved an unprecedented \$15 billion by cracking down on fraud and abuse in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

The President's balanced budget plan continues these aggressive policies. It strengthens the fraud and abuse laws so that we can better prosecute health care fraud in all government programs and private plans, makes it easier to restore money to Medicare and Medicaid and to American taxpayers, and increases penalties so that wrongdoers are punished severely. It expands "Operation Restore Trust" nationwide -- a program currently operating in five states that coordinates anti-fraud activities and uses new technology to fight fraud and abuse. Finally, it guarantees funding to investigate and prosecute those who have defrauded the Medicare and Medicaid programs and the taxpayers who support them.

4. CHALLENGE ON CRIME AND DRUGS: *Take back our streets from crime, gangs, and drugs.*

America has begun to find the way to stop crime. In New York City murders are down 25%, in St. Louis 18%, and in Seattle 32%. The President's Crime Bill is putting more police on the streets -- 31,000 just this last year. The Brady Bill has stopped 44,000 felons and over 20,000 fugitives, stalkers, and others from buying handguns. The Assault Weapons Ban is keeping UZIs out of the hands of drug runners, and the Violence Against Women Act has cracked down on abusers of women while improving services for victims so that they have somewhere to turn. The President's anti-crime strategy is working.

The President reiterated that he will veto any attempt to repeal the Brady Bill, the Assault Weapons Ban, or the COPS program -- which will put an additional 25,000 cops on the streets of America in 1996. In addition, the President announced several new initiatives to build on his Administration's successful efforts to win the war on crime and drugs.

Anti-Gang Initiatives.

Over the past decade, street gangs have become the major force in the distribution of narcotics and the commission of violent crimes. Gangs are a significant problem affecting not only our inner cities but also suburban and rural communities throughout the country. Over the last year, the Justice Department's Anti-Violent Crime Strategy -- in which Federal prosecutors work in tandem with members of their local law enforcement and communities -- has lead to the prosecution of thousands of violent and repeat offenders.

- *Building on that success, the President directed the FBI and other investigative agencies to wage a coordinated war on gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime.* The Justice Department has also developed a comprehensive anti-gang strategy that it will submit to Congress later this week. In addition, the Administration has submitted legislation to Congress that would afford Federal prosecutors the discretion to prosecute juvenile offenders as adults. Juveniles who commit adult crimes should be treated like adults. President Clinton calls on the Congress to pass this legislation now. At the same time, we will hold adults who traffic crime guns to kids accountable by launching an initiative in over 10 cities that will track, arrest, and prosecute these gun peddlers.

One Strike And You're Out -- A Directive To Remove Criminals From Public Housing.

President Clinton is committed to cracking down on gangs and drugs in public housing. Large, violent street gangs have controlled entire projects in some of our cities, recruiting children as young as 7 years old to sell drugs.

President Clinton challenges HUD, local governments and public housing residents to link arms

in ousting drug dealers and violent crime from public housing. In city after city, the count for abusive residents involved in drugs and crime will now be "one strike and you're out." Under this plan, the President will direct the Secretary of HUD to implement a one strike program for public housing. We will no longer tolerate these drug dealers and violent offenders terrorizing residents in their homes.

Truth-In-Sentencing.

State and local prison populations continue to grow. Unfortunately, some correctional systems faced with rising prison populations have released offenders when their institutions reach a certain population level. The result is that prisoners are released before they finish serving their full sentence. This is a hoax being played on the American public. The Federal criminal justice system resolved this problem some time ago by adopting truth-in-sentencing. Federal prisoners serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed and are not eligible for parole. Now is the time for the States to get on board and stop releasing criminals back into the general public before they serve their time. That is why the President is challenging the States to ensure that by the year 2000 State prisoners serve at least 85% of their sentence.

New Drug Czar -- General Barry R. McCaffrey.

Ending the drug scourge in America has and will be a top priority for the Clinton Administration. That is why President Clinton announced during the State of the Union that he will be nominating General Barry R. McCaffrey to be his next Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

A Four Star General, McCaffrey served in four combat tours, was wounded three times in action, and was decorated twice with the Distinguished Service Cross and twice with the Silver Star. In praising President Clinton for choosing McCaffrey, *The Miami Herald* described him as "decisive, analytical, candid, soldier's soldier, the Army's most decorated officer... says what he thinks, and he thinks with great clarity."

As Commander of U.S. forces in Latin America McCaffrey built an international and interagency coalition that has achieved significant successes over the last two years against narcotraffickers attempting to bring cocaine into the United States. His service and leadership in Latin America will build upon the success that his predecessor, Lee Brown, contributed in dismantling the Cali Drug Cartel.

General McCaffrey's skills and background make him perfectly suited for this position -- a proven military leader who commands respect from young Americans, pursues his goals with efficiency and order, and expects positive results. He has spent his military career engaged in coordinated campaigns that are directed toward solutions and winning. He will not tolerate bureaucratic turf wars or grandstanding on this critical issue.

5. CHALLENGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT: *Protect the environment for future generations.*

For the past generation we have made great progress in protecting the environment. We now have cleaner and safer air and water. Lead levels in children's blood have been cut 70 percent and toxic emissions from factories are cut in half. 25 years ago, lake Erie was dead, now it is a thriving resource. Now, President Clinton challenges Congress to move forward, not backward, on the environment, and called on Congress to abandon reckless proposals to cut environmental enforcement by 25% and make taxpayers -- not polluters -- pick up the tab for environmental cleanup.

Project XL -- Tougher Standards And More Flexibility.

As the nation has made progress in protecting the environment, the system created to address the environmental crises of 25 years ago must change with the times.

To achieve better environmental results at less cost, provide regulatory flexibility, and maintain accountability, President Clinton announced Project XL -- for excellence and leadership -- in March 1995. In November 1995, the President named eight pilot projects from six companies and a state and a local government as the first of 50 projects.

Project XL is based on the premise that by giving businesses, states and communities the flexibility to explore creative solutions for controlling pollution, they will develop innovative ways to achieve results that go beyond the ones required by environmental regulations -- and do so in more common-sense and cost-effective ways.

In his 1996 State of the Union Address, the President offered this challenge to all businesses: If you can meet even higher environmental standards, we will cut red tape and regulations, so that you can find the cheapest and most efficient way to do it.

Expanding Community Right-To-Know About Toxic Chemicals Released In Their Communities.

For nearly a decade, Americans have had an important right: the right to know what dangerous chemicals are being released into their communities. Armed with Community-Right-To-Know information, citizens around the country are taking action to solve local environmental problems that affect their health and safety. Since the inception of these laws in 1986, reported releases of toxic chemicals have declined by 43% nationwide.

EPA's Toxics Release Inventory is an annual listing of chemical hazards that industries have released into the environment, organized by zip code. Citizens have easy access to these reports through local libraries, state and federal environmental offices, the internet, and EPA's toll-free hotline. President Clinton has acted to strengthen and expand the public's right to know about local pollution by requiring Federal facilities and government contractors to report on chemical releases, by expanding the number of chemicals that must be publicly reported, and by making it easier for small businesses to report right-to-know information. Now, President Clinton calls on Congress to work with his Administration to expand and strengthen communities' right-to-know.

Brownfields Initiative -- Common Sense Approach To Cleaning The Environment.

The Administration is taking a new approach to environmental regulation, one that tackles problems with common sense. Throughout America's cities, hundreds of thousands of old industrial sites lie neglected. These so-called "brownfields" have lingered as trash-strewn eyesores while businesses have shifted their operations to pristine locations in the suburbs and the countryside.

The President pledges that his Administration would revitalize America's cities by challenging American business to work with their communities to clean up brownfields that are a blight to our communities, a threat to our health, and an obstacle to economic growth. Under this proposal, EPA will continue to make common sense policy changes that speed the cleanup of brownfields and provide grants to cities to cleanup and redevelop contaminated land.

The President is proposing to offer new purchasers and other businesses that will redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of clean-up in distressed communities over a shorter period of time. This initiative will spur the private sector to create jobs, return land to productive use, and clean up the environment. As part of this package, the Administration will also ask Congress to enact legislation to protect lenders who finance the clean-up or redevelopment of these sites. This common sense, cost-effective initiative captures the best of what we can do together to revitalize the cities of this country.

6. CHALLENGE ON WORLD LEADERSHIP: *Meet our responsibility to lead the fight for freedom and peace.*

President Clinton has continued the strong tradition of American leadership in the world that has brought our people 50 years of security and prosperity. He has addressed the challenges of today: ethnic and religious hatreds; aggression by rogue states; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; terrorism; crime; drug trafficking; environmental decay -- because problems that start beyond our borders can quickly become problems within them. The United States cannot be the world's policeman, because our reach and resources are limited. Instead, where our interests and values demand it -- and where we can make a difference -- America takes the lead.

America The Peacemaker -- Not Isolationist, Not Global Policeman.

- ▶ We stayed engaged with Russia -- now there are no Russian missiles pointed at our cities or citizens.
- ▶ Our patient pressure persuaded North Korea to freeze its nuclear weapons program.
- ▶ By threatening to use force in Haiti, we gave democracy a second chance and stopped the flow of refugees to our shores.
- ▶ By standing with those who take risks for peace in Northern Ireland and the Middle East, we have helped people turn from conflict to cooperation.
- ▶ By opening markets abroad, we have created more jobs for Americans at home.
- ▶ By standing up for peace in Bosnia, we have helped end the worst atrocities in Europe since World War II.
- ▶ We are bringing the nations of Europe closer together, modernizing and preparing to expand NATO, working with Russia and revitalizing the economies of Central Europe and the Former Soviet Union.
- ▶ America is leading because we've kept our military strong and know when to use it.

Ratification of START II Treaty To Cut Nuclear Stockpiles By Another 25%.

President Clinton calls on the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty Between the United States and Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) now. Before Christmas 1995, the Senate virtually completed debate on the Treaty and adopted a unanimous consent agreement that no further amendments to the resolution of ratification would be in order.

When ratified by Russia and entered into force, START II will require far-reaching nuclear arms reductions. In combination with the START I Treaty, START II will eliminate launchers that carried over 14,000 of the 21,000 warheads deployed when the START I Treaty was signed in 1991 -- a reduction of two-thirds. In addition, START II will eliminate the most destabilizing strategic nuclear arms -- heavy ICBMs and multiple warhead ICBMs. The President urges no further delay in reducing the nuclear threat to all Americans.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

President Clinton challenges the 38 nations participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament to finish work on the Treaty so that it is ready to be signed this fall as called for by the United Nations General Assembly last December. As President Clinton said on August 11, "American leaders since Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy have believed a comprehensive test ban would be a major stride toward stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Now, as then, such a treaty would greatly strengthen the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. But now, unlike then, such a treaty is within our reach."

Last August, the President announced his decision to ban nuclear testing for all time by negotiating a true "zero yield" Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This decision was an historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to strengthen U.S. and global security that will stop an entire generation of new nuclear weapons.

Chemical Weapons Convention.

The President calls upon the Senate to outlaw poison gas once and for all by ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention now. At the UN General Assembly last October, the President pressed for ratification of this vital treaty, stating: "As the Cold War gives way to the global village, too many people remain vulnerable. No one is immune We must press other countries and our own Congress to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention."

Since the use of chemical weapons in World War I, the United States has led the effort to control and ultimately eliminate them. We outlawed the wartime use of poisonous gas in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and today President Clinton is working hard to outlaw not only the use but also the development, production and possession of chemical weapons. Completed in 1992 and opened for signature in January 1993, 160 countries now have signed the Convention and 47 have ratified it. It is time the United States did so too.

Counter-Terrorism.

In the past three years, the President has devoted unprecedented attention to the fight against terrorism. New strategies and resources resulted in the arrest of World Trade Center bombers; increased pressure on the most dangerous terrorist groups, including preventing other bombing plots; blocking the fundraising by terrorist groups opposed to the Middle East peace process; and improved our effectiveness in coping with terrorism involving chemical and biological weapons. The Clinton Administration was preparing to counter this new scourge well before the terrifying Sarin attack in Tokyo's subway.

One year ago this month, the President asked Congress for legislation to strengthen our ability to combat international terrorism. On April 19, 1995 terrorists bombed the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing and maiming scores of innocent workers, visitors, and children. In response, the President asked Congress to expand the international terrorism bill to include domestic terrorism. Although the Senate acted quickly, the House has failed to act. This bill is essential if we are to keep overseas terrorists from attacking Americans here at home; to prevent terrorist groups from raising funds here; to respond effectively to chemical or biological attacks; and give our Federal law enforcement agencies the tools they need to bring terrorists to justice before they strike again. The President calls upon Congress to act now on this bill creating a more secure America at home.

Supporting Resources for Leadership

America cannot lead without adequate resources. Some want to retreat in the post-card war era, while others want to lead on the cheap. Our ability to lead now faces a clear and present danger from efforts to drastically cut our foreign affairs budget. Such cuts could eliminate aid to some states of the former Soviet Union and hinder our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat; cripple our non-proliferation efforts; eliminate our contribution to peace operations, which can save us from deploying our own forces; limit our ability to promote peace in the Middle East; undermine our efforts to expand U.S. exports; and slash programs to wipe out production and smuggling of drugs that ultimately destroy our neighborhoods.

Support for these programs requires only 1% of the Federal budget. This is good investment for the American people -- and a good bargain.

America must maintain the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared military in the world. Together with a strong military, an adequately funded international affairs programs will preserve our security, expand our prosperity and advance democracy. The President calls on Congress to give us the resources we need to lead for peace.

7. CHALLENGE ON GOVERNMENT: *Reform our political system and make government work for the people.*

This government must again become one of the people, by the people, and for the people. The President challenges Congress to curb special interest influence in politics by passing the first truly bipartisan campaign finance reform in a generation. And the President challenges government to continue down the path of reinvention and downsizing, creating the smallest, smartest, and cheapest government in 30 years.

Political Reform -- Endorsement of The McCain-Feingold Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Bill.

In his first three years in office, the President has pursued a strong, wide-ranging political reform agenda. He imposed the toughest-ever ethics code on his appointees, closed the tax provision that allowed corporations to deduct the cost of lobbying expenses, signed the Motor Voter law, and cut the White House staff by 25%.

Last year the President signed two major reform bills that he had promised to enact in Putting People First. The Congressional Accountability Act which requires Members of Congress to live by the laws of the land and lobbying disclosure legislation.

Yet, two major reforms have yet to be sent to his desk. President Clinton calls on Congress to send him the line-item veto bill so he can sign it immediately and to pass the McCain-Feingold bipartisan campaign finance reform legislation. This legislation would provide thirty minutes of free television time and require broadcasters to sell advertising at 50% of the lowest available unit rate for candidates who abide by voluntary spending limits; would limit PAC contributions to \$1,000; toughen bundling rules; ban personal use of campaign funds; increase disclosure and accountability of those who engage in political advertising and restrict the use of soft money.

Reinventing Government.

Under the Vice President's National Performance Review, the Clinton Administration has cut 16,000 pages of unnecessary rules and regulations and cut the Federal workforce by 205,000 employees, making it the smallest in 30 years.

President Clinton feels strongly that never again should a public servant threaten the full faith and credit of the United States and no public servant should ever again shut down the government of the United States.

Federal workers who remain are working harder and delivering better value for less money. In the coming weeks the Administration will be pursuing even more initiatives for governing with less resources. The guiding principle behind these initiatives is the need to manage government in a way that rewards performance and not red tape.

Critical to this goal will be the following initiatives: transforming the federal work force via Civil Service Reform, transforming certain government organizations into Performance Based Organizations, reinventing federalism via the establishment of more Performance Partnerships with States and localities, transforming the regulatory agencies in the federal government in order to improve compliance, and establishing specific, widely publicized customer service standards for those American citizens who interact with the federal government.

Executive Order To Revoke Federal Contracts Of Businesses That Hire Illegal Workers.

The President is preparing to issue an Executive Order that is intended to ensure that Federal Government contracts are not awarded to companies that employ illegal workers. Consistent with federal law prohibiting such employment, this order provides for debarment of any federal contractor who knowingly employs illegal workers thereby depriving U.S. legal workers of opportunities to hold those jobs. Unfortunately, this does occur. A recent INS enforcement action, Operation SouthPAW, found that illegal aliens were employed in the construction of a federal building in Atlanta. Nothing in this order relieves employers of their obligations to avoid unfair immigration-related employment practices and to comply with all antidiscrimination requirements of applicable law.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1996

ROUND TABLE ON LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING

LOCATION: 4th District Police Station
DATE: January 24, 1996
TIME: 1:45pm-2:40pm
FROM: Rahm Emanuel

PURPOSE

To discuss how Community Oriented Policing is working in Louisville and demonstrate your commitment to fighting crime. This is an opportunity to speak directly with officers and citizens about the success of community policing.

BACKGROUND

Louisville is a city of approximately 270,000 with a police force of 685 officers. One year ago Louisville received a COPS AHEAD grant of \$1.2 million for 16 new officers who have graduated from the police academy and are currently patrol officers. These funds enabled 16 veteran officers to be deployed in December, 1995 as District Resource Officers (DROs) and work full-time on Community Oriented Policing. There are three DROs in each of the city's five police districts. The 16th officer serves as an administrative DRO. You will be meeting with three DROs and three citizens working on community policing. They will all testify to the importance of this program.

The DRO's are responsible for patrolling beats, identifying local and community leaders, attending community meetings, and developing problem-solving approaches to crime. They also provide on-the-job training of other officers in community problem-solving. The ultimate goal is for every officer in Louisville to be involved in community policing.

Louisville's Fourth District has been involved in community policing since 1990 through a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The project eventually expanded to another district and continued even after funding ended. ***Until the crime bill funding, officers did not participate full time and only one district had community policing.**

On Sunday, a 16 year old boy was murdered in a drive-by shooting a few blocks from the police station where the round table is being held. There was an article in the Courier-Journal today entitled, "Teen killed in drive-by shooting near police station Clinton will visit."

community?

OFFICER STEPHEN KELSEY - District Resource Officer (DRO). He is an ordained Baptist Minister and is very supportive of how community policing has helped the African American community in Louisville. He thinks community policing has improved the attitudes of African Americans towards the police.

POSSIBLE QUESTION: Do you think that community policing is having an impact in the African American community?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO

OFFICER ROBIN COOK - District Resource Officer (DRO) in the 2nd district. Her step-father was a Louisville police officer of 34 years. She cites significant cooperation and excitement from business groups, citizens and public agencies in working to alleviate or delete problems in the neighborhood. A few days ago the Courier Journal did an article on community policing which lead with Officer Cook's new idea of a suggestion box and how effectively police have been able to bring the public into the fight against crime.

POSSIBLE QUESTION: What kind of reception have you been getting from the community?



STAFF PHOTO BY DUFFELL HALL JR.

"I'm finding sources that I never knew would work with the police," said Officer Robin Cook, a 17-year veteran of the Louisville force.

Power of suggestion gives police new leads

By JOHN VOSKUHL
Staff Writer

Officer Robin Cook has one of the hottest pieces of equipment in crime-fighting technology these days. She's got a suggestion box, and she's not afraid to use it.

Cook, a 17-year veteran, is one of 16 Louisville police officers working in a program aimed at drawing the public into the job of law enforcement by seeking suggestions — and solutions — together.

That means meeting with neighborhood associations, business groups and youth clubs to see what crime problems concern people — and often the problems are more along the lines of barking dogs or noisy stereos than robbery or burglary.

It means organizing neighborhood foot patrols with names like Parents on Patrol, in which regular moms and dads walk the beat, calling the police when they encounter trouble.

And it means setting up suggestion boxes, as Cook did recently at Dosker Manor, part of her beat in the 2nd District. "In two days, they had pretty well filled my boxes up," she said.

The theory behind this approach, called community-oriented policing, is that familiarity breeds respect from the public and better law enforcement from the police.

"We give up on one another," Cook said. "Sometimes we give up on the

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The power of suggestion

Continued from Page One

public as much as they give up on us. How many times have you heard about cases where we're called to a crime scene and there are 10 or 15 people standing around and nobody saw a thing?"

But when community-oriented officers learn more about the concerns of the public — and begin solving such relatively minor problems as uncollected garbage — they begin to win the respect of their "clientele," said Lt. John Reed, who has worked extensively with the project.

The project began in November, using veteran officers to fill its 16 slots — three for each of the five police districts and one assigned to headquarters to help administer the program.

The money that made it possible came from the 1994 crime bill that President Clinton proposed to Congress. Because the money could be used only to pay new officers, a 16-member rookie class was sworn in last April. That made it possible to assign 16 veteran officers to community policing.

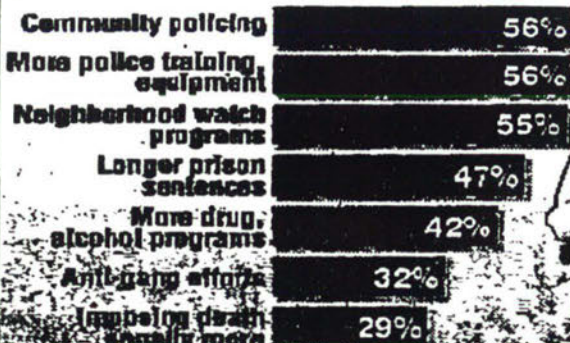
Though Clinton plans to visit Louisville on Wednesday in part to tout the program, Reed said it would be hard to tell whether community policing has had any effect on reducing crime.

"There are so many variables that affect crime, it's hard to get a foothold on that," he said.

At least one study linked community policing to a 50 percent reduction in the crime rate of one neighborhood

CHIEFS' CRIME-FIGHTING PRIORITIES

As Congress debated how to distribute crime-fighting dollars, here's what police chiefs said were the most cost-effective means of curbing crime.



Source: National survey of 384 police chiefs by Patrick J. Hurley, director of the Center for Public Information, Center for Crime Prevention.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

in Mansfield, Ohio, said Wilbur Rykert, director of the National Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville.

Because the approach lets officers focus on solving problems — such as getting appropriate treatment for people who need psychological help — instead of pounding a beat, it can help eliminate repeated police runs to the same residence, Rykert said.

"In some cases, savings have been as high as 20 percent" on hours spent making repeat runs, he said.

But to succeed, Louisville's effort must be expanded greatly, he said.

"Putting 16 guys into community policing per se isn't going to do anything," he said. But convincing the entire force to adopt the approach "has great promise," he said.

Reed said the department hopes to expand the program by asking the

participating officers to teach the approach to their colleagues.

He also said police hope to keep the program going beyond the three years for which the federal money is available. Under the crime bill, that money pays for 75 percent of the new officers' salaries through April 1. Next year the federal share drops to 50 percent. The year after that, it will drop to 25 percent. After that, it ends.

In the first year, the police department will have received more than \$420,000 in federal money to pay the rookies' salaries and related costs, which will total about \$525,000.

Cook said some of her fellow officers have been reluctant to embrace the program. She plans to convert them by producing results.

"I'm finding sources that I never knew would work with the police," she said.

1/23/96

Teen killed in drive-by shooting near police station Clinton will visit

By MICHAEL QUINN
Staff Writer

A 16-year-old was killed and his friend was critically injured in a drive-by shooting Sunday night — just a few blocks from the police station President Clinton will visit tomorrow to celebrate the success of his crime-fighting initiatives.

Shots fired from a passing car

killed Dwayne Simril and wounded Marcus Graves, 19, who were standing on the corner of 34th Street and Southern Avenue at 11:39 p.m. No arrests have been made.

Dwayne, of 1805 Beech St., was pronounced dead of a gunshot wound in the chest at University of Louisville Hospital at 12:07 a.m. yesterday, said Jefferson County Deputy Coroner Linda Knopf. Graves was also taken

to University Hospital.

Officer Aaron Graham, Louisville police spokesman, said he didn't know why Dwayne and Graves were at the street corner. "All we know is that a car drove by, and shots were fired" from it, Graham said. He said police "have no information, no description of the car, no explanation for the shooting."

Dwayne, who was hit several times,

collapsed at the scene. Graves, who was shot in the stomach, got into his car and drove to Dwayne's house, where Dwayne's relatives called police.

Graham said Graves has not been able to talk to police.

It was the first slaying in that part of the West End since a rash of homicides last August — five in eight days.

In response to these killings, police

set up Operation Cease Fire, in which 13 officers used traffic stops to search suspicious vehicles and run checks on drivers.

The success of that month-long effort — there were no murders, attempted murders, rapes or assaults in three targeted beats in the city's 4th District — demonstrated the effects of putting more police on the streets and appears to be one of the main reasons

for Clinton's visit to the police station, at 3419 Botane Ave.

Graham said he doesn't think Sunday's shooting detracts from the success of Operation Cease Fire.

He said the city has kept track of violent-crime statistics in the three targeted beats and plans to analyze them at the end of this month to determine whether the effort had any residual effect in reducing crime.

juvenile violence
community police builds relationships w/
young people
Here's example of why we need to keep it
going!

2/28/96
11:00pm

TALKING POINTS

Louisville, Kentucky Round Table

- Last night during the State of the Union, I spoke about one of our greatest challenges in this country being the need to take back our streets from crime and gangs and drugs.
- And for the first time in a long time, America has begun to find the way to stop crime.
- In communities across the country, police officers and citizens are coming together, working hand-in-hand to make their neighborhoods safer.
- We are doing our part by fulfilling our pledge to put 100,000 new community police officers. In just the first year of this program, we have already provided funding for 31,000 new community -- 16 who are here in Louisville. The fact is so clear --- we are going to make this pledge a reality.
- It is a simple philosophy that works -- community policing puts more officers on the streets and takes kids, guns and drugs off the streets.
- But community policing is more than just good policing. It really works when the community itself is involved in making its neighborhoods safer. And that is the purpose of this round table.
- This small forum provides the Attorney General and I the opportunity to speak directly to community police officers and citizens involved in reducing crime in this area. But more importantly, it allows us to listen to you, and to learn.
- We can provide the resources and the money for manpower. But a community will not take back its streets from crime unless we get police out from behind a desk and back on a beat and get people involved.
- So I appreciate you participating in this dialogue. I want to hear your experiences. We want to learn from you; and we want to help. City by city, town by town, neighborhood by neighborhood, we are going to make America safe once again -- and it begins with people like you.

ARKANSAS

Indeterminate sentencing state

AR may qualify for general grants (has increased avg time served). Conference report standards are too vague to interpret completely.

Does not qualify for TIS under the conference report because AR's Act 550/532 (effective 1/1/94) requires more serious offenders to serve 50% of the imposed sentence and less serious offenders, 33%.

According to Leslie Powell (Exec Dir., Sentencing Commission of Arkansas) Act 1326 became law in April, 1995 and required the offenses of: murder 1, kidnapping, aggravated robbery, and rape to carry a 70% minimum requirement.

An additional rationale as to why Arkansas fails to meet Conf. Rept TIS is that Act 1326 excludes *attempted* rape, *attempted* assault, and assault. These offenses are only considered Class D felonies in Arkansas.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7 90)

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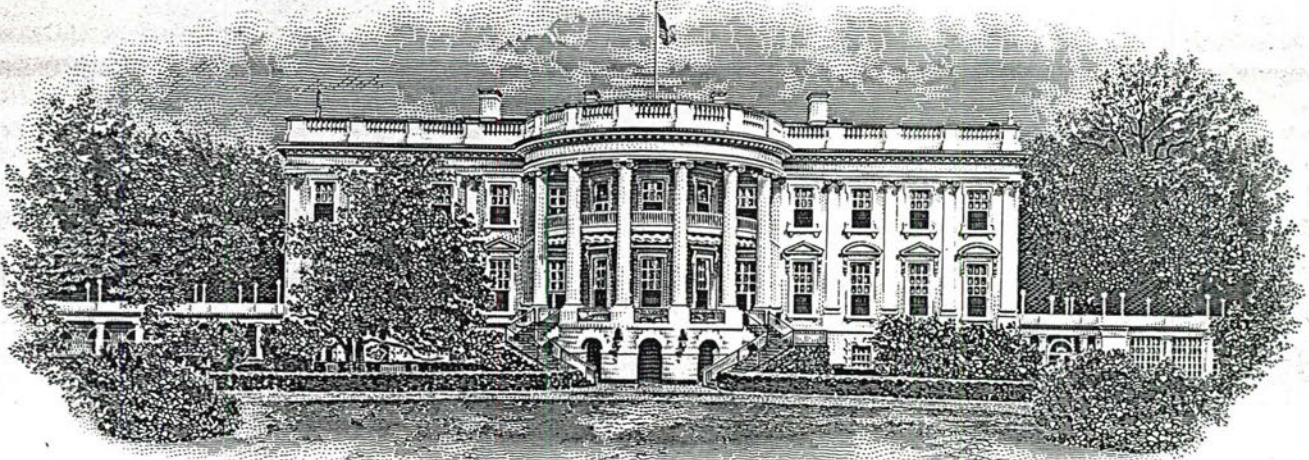
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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Congressional Relations Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

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fax: 756-7028

FROM: Brian Mitchell

COPS Congressional Relations

Phone: 514-9079

Fax: 616-5898

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MARKING INITIALS: W DATE: 9/5/22

MESSAGE: Per your request, This is a ~~confidential~~ document. Also, we are certain These numbers are higher now, but we don't have the data on hand (it requires hundreds of phone calls and progress report data we don't yet have) Dk call me I am in the office D

CLOSE HOLD / LIMITED
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Report: COPS Officers hired as of 12/4/95

PHASE I:

Total Officers hired: 2244/2633

85% of all PHASE I officers granted are hired

Total Officers in the academy: 266

Total Officers on the street: 1872

83% of all PHASE I officers hired are on the street

71% of all PHASE I officers granted are on the street

AHEAD:

Total AHEAD Officers hired 3853 / 4256

91% of all AHEAD officers granted are hired

Total Officers in the academy: 965

Total Officers on the street: 2869

75% of all AHEAD officers hired are on the street

67% of all AHEAD officers granted are on the street

FAST:

Total FAST Officers hired 3941 / 6326

62 % of all FAST officers granted are hired

Total Officers in the academy: 630

Total Officers on the street: 3200

81% of all FAST officers hired are on the street

51% of all FAST officers granted are on the street

ALL COPS OFFICERS:

(excluding those redeployed through MORE or hired through Universal Hiring, and Youth Firearms Violence Initiative)

Total Officers hired: 10,038 /13,215

76% of all COPS officers granted are hired

Total Officers in the academy: 1861

Total Officers on the street: 7941

79% of all COPS officers hired are on the street

60% of all COPS officers granted are on the street



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Washington, D.C. 20531

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 23 JANUARY 1996

TO: DENNIS BURKE
Domestic Council

FAX NUMBER: 456-7028

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456-5568

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

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FROM: CHRISTOPHER A. RIZZUTO
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
633 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

TELEPHONE: (202) 307-0703

FAX: (202) 514-5958

MESSAGE

Byrne Formula

C.

**BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
BYRNE FORMULA PROGRAM AWARDS TO THE STATES
UNDER THE CURRENT CONTINUING RESOLUTION**

The Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) formula grant program to the states (Byrne formula grant program) provides each of the states and territories with lump sum formula awards on a yearly basis. These awards are based on a state's population relative to the population of the United States divided into a total yearly appropriation. In fiscal year 1995 the appropriation for this purpose was \$450 million.

Given the current status of BJA's appropriation, BJA is faced with the administration of the Byrne program without the full knowledge of the FY 1996 Byrne formula appropriation. Based on the series of continuing resolutions BJA estimates that \$98,800,000 is currently available in FY 1996 Byrne formula monies. [\$475,000,000 was provided for in the FY 1996 conference report]

At this time, BJA will pursue the following strategy regarding the distribution of FY 1996 Byrne formula funds:

A) On or about February 1, 1996, BJA will advise the states to submit the prerequisite "State Strategy/Application." These strategies, which outline how a state intends to use its formula award, will be requested to be submitted without specific dollar amounts. This will permit the review process to begin and permit the expeditious approval of awards once either an appropriations or permanent continuing resolution establishes exact award amount for the year.

B) BJA will make partial awards to states in immediate need of funds to continue subgrants or maintain staff oversight due to the particular funding cycle in their state. These partial awards will amount to about 1/4 to 1/3rd of their annual award as determined by population. The remainder of their annual formula grant will be awarded when complete strategies/applications are received and annual funding can be determined.

C) BJA does not intend to process partial awards for all the states and territories, across the board, due to the time constraints under the present continuing resolution and the fact that all states are not in need of immediate funding. As indicated above, subsequent awards will depend on the nature of any permanent continuing resolution or amounts set out in an actual appropriation.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR OF
THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

General Barry R. McCaffrey

- Ending the drug scourge in America has and will be a top priority for the Clinton Administration. That is why the President announced during the State of the Union that he will be nominating General Barry R. McCaffrey to be his next Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- A Four Star General, McCaffrey served in four combat tours, was wounded three times in action, and was decorated twice with the Distinguished Service Cross and twice with the Silver Star.
- In praising President Clinton for choosing McCaffrey, *The Miami Herald* described him as "decisive, analytical, candid, soldier's soldier, the Army's most decorated officer... says what he thinks, and he thinks with great clarity."
- As Commander of U.S. forces in Latin America, McCaffrey built an international and interagency coalition that achieved significant successes over the last two years against narcotraffickers attempting to bring cocaine into the United States. His service and leadership will build upon the success that his predecessor, Lee Brown, contributed in dismantling the Cali Drug Cartel.
- General McCaffrey best described his understanding of the drug scourge in this country and a need for a balanced approach in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee last year where he said:

Drug production and trafficking continue to be the major regional problems which affect all the nations of the America ... This is a reality we must deal with ... Illegal drugs, cocaine in particular, exact a frightful toll in America. Drugs kill 10,000 Americans each year. The cost to American society exceeds \$66 billion a year. Crack babies require expensive treatment to survive, and then face the prospect of impaired lives. Drug-fueled crime, violence, and corruption affect us all. American consumers spend almost as much on illegal narcotics as we spend on our Army. The President's National Drug Control Strategy recognizes these costs and correctly addresses both the domestic problem of demand and the international problems of drug manufacturing and smuggling.

- General McCaffrey's skills and background make him perfectly suited for this job. He has spent his military career engaged in coordinated campaigns that are directed toward solutions and winning. He will not tolerate bureaucratic turf wars or grandstanding on this critical issue -- an issue that impacts the lives of each and every American every day.

State of the Union

Questions and Answers

Crime

Q: You consider crime one of your major challenges. What are you planning to do?

America has begun to find the way to stop crime and we are helping. My anti-crime strategy is working. Under my Crime Bill, we have already provided funding for 31,000 more community police officers throughout the country. The Brady Bill has stopped over 44,000 felons and another 20,000 fugitives, stalkers, and others from buying handguns. The Assault Weapons Ban is keeping 19 of the deadliest assault weapons off our streets. The Violence Against Women Act has cracked down on abusers of women while providing services for victims so that they have somewhere to turn.

I made myself perfectly clear in the State of the Union. If the Republicans attempt to repeal the Brady Bill; I will veto it. If the Republicans attempt to repeal the Assault Weapons ban, I will veto it. And if the Republicans attempt to block putting 100,000 police officers on our streets, I will veto it.

We need more cops on the streets --- not guns.

And we are going to continue to move forward on fighting crime. People have a right to feel safe in their cities, towns, neighborhoods and homes.

That is why I challenged the States to make sure prisoners serve at least 85% of their sentences. The Federal Government does it; why can't the States. We are going to remove criminals from public housing with "One Strike, you're out" policy. And we are going to crack down on gangs with efforts at the Federal level and by assisting local law enforcement.

Q: What do you mean by Truth-in-sentencing?

Truth in sentencing is insuring that criminals serve a substantial and predictable portion of a sentence. Unfortunately, many States are not doing that.

State and local prison populations continue to grow. Unfortunately, some correctional systems faced with rising prison populations have released offenders when their institutions reach a certain population level. The result is that prisoners are released before they finish serving their full sentence.

This is a hoax being played on victims and the American public. The Federal criminal justice system resolved this problem some time ago by adopting truth-in-sentencing.

Federal prisoners serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed and are not eligible for parole. Now is the time for the States to get on board and stop releasing criminals back into the general public before they serve their time. That is why I challenge them to ensure that by the year 2000 State prisoners serve 85% of their sentence.

Q: How does your "One Strike and you're out" policy work?

Public housing is a privilege, not a right; it is a place to live, not a place to deal drugs. This scarce public resource should not be wasted on those who do not respect the law.

Under our "One strike and you're out" policy, which is included in legislation before Congress, we are going to strengthen the ability of managers of public housing to screen and evict criminals and drug users. We are also going to give them access to National Crime Information Center for purposes of applicant screening, lease enforcement and evictions.

We will no longer permit these drug dealers and violent offenders to terrorize residents in their homes. Based on our "Three Strikes and you're out" policy for violent criminals, the message will be clear -- break the rules and you are out.

Q: What is your anti-gang strategy?

Over the past decade, street gangs have become the major force in the distribution of narcotics and the commission of violent crimes. They are a major problem affecting not only our inner cities but also suburban and rural communities throughout the country.

So first of all, I have directed the FBI and other investigative agencies to wage a coordinated war on gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime.

In addition, through our COPS program, we are going to put more community policing officers on the streets of 10 worst gang-infested areas of the country.

In general, the COPS Gang Initiative challenge jurisdictions to use tough and innovative community policing techniques to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by gangs; target "recruiter" gangs that prey on juveniles and young adults; and disrupt drug and gun markets by gangs and gang members.

In addition, we want the discretion to treat violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes.

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

President Clinton's State of the Union Address to Congress

January 23, 1996

CHALLENGE ON FAMILIES

- Challenge fathers to care for their children.
- Cut-down on TV violence.
- Protect our children from tobacco.
- Child support enforcement
- National campaign against teen pregnancy.
- End the tragedy of domestic violence.

CHALLENGE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Raise the minimum wage.
- Preserve the Earned Income Tax Credit.
- \$500 per child tax credit.
- Protect workers' pensions.
- Protect Medicare and Medicaid.
- Make health care portable and eliminate pre-existing conditions exclusions.

CHALLENGE ON WORLD LEADERSHIP

- America as Peacemaker, not isolationist and not global policeman.
- Ratify Start II Treaty to cut nuclear stockpiles by another 25%.
- Pass Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Approve Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Pass Anti-Terrorism Bill to give law enforcement greater power to fight terrorism at home and abroad.

CHALLENGE ON EDUCATION

- Higher standards and public school choice.
- Educational Technology Initiative.
- Expand college work-study to more than 1 million students.
- \$10,000 tax deduction for college tuition.
- \$1,000 college merit scholarship for top 5% of high school graduates.

CHALLENGE ON CRIME AND DRUGS

- Challenge states to meet 85% truth-in-sentencing.
- Direct FBI to wage war on gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime.
- "One-Strike-and-You're-Out" in Public Housing.
- Appoint General McCaffrey as Drug Czar.

CHALLENGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Brownfields Initiative to clean up contaminated sites in distressed areas.
- Project XL-- Challenge businesses to find cheaper ways to meet tougher standards.
- Expand and strengthen citizens' Right-To-Know about toxic chemicals in their communities.

CHALLENGE ON GOVERNMENT

- Executive Order revoking federal contracts of businesses that hire illegal workers.
- Continue Reinventing Government -- creating the smallest, smartest government in 30 years.
- Enact McCain-Feingold real campaign finance reform.

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

*Background on President Clinton's
State of the Union Address to Congress
January 23, 1996*

1. CHALLENGE ON FAMILIES: *Cherish our children and strengthen the American Family.*

Families are the foundation of American life. The President challenges families to stay together, respect one another, end domestic violence, and for parents to take responsibility for their children.

Cut Down On TV-Violence.

The Administration wants to give parents the information they need to determine what their children see and hear. For this reason, the President supports the V-chip and voluntary rating system established by the television industry. The Administration also supports action to increase and improve the quality of programming for children.

To this end, the President has urged the Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission to require broadcasters to air at least three hours per week -- and preferably more - of quality children's programming and has supported Public Broadcasting and the quality programming option it offers children and adults. The President's meeting with leaders of major media corporations and the entertainment industry will discuss voluntary ways to achieve these goals without delay.

Protect Our Children From Tobacco.

More than 300,000 Americans every year die because of illnesses associated with tobacco use. Every single day, another 3,000 children become regular smokers. One thousand of these children will eventually die from smoking-related disease. It is up to all of us -- family, schools and communities -- to work together to protect our children from the deadly disease of nicotine addiction.

This past year, President Clinton proposed targeted measures to fight this deadly problem. The Administration has proposed regulations designed to restrict the methods used by the tobacco industry to sell tobacco products to children. Specifically, these proposals cut off children's access to tobacco and reduce the appeal of these products.

Just last week, the Clinton Administration gave states guidance on how to implement the Synar Amendment, which requires states to have and to enforce laws banning the sale and distribution of tobacco products to children.

Child Support Enforcement.

The President reiterated his proposal for the toughest child support enforcement measures ever: streamlined paternity establishment; employer reporting of new hires to catch non-paying parents who move from job to job; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections to speed up payments; and tough new penalties, like drivers' license revocation. Together, these measures will send a clear and consistent message that both parents must take responsibility for the children they bring into this world. Congress should pass them now as part of real, bipartisan welfare reform.

Teen Pregnancy.

In last year's State of the Union Address, the President called for a national campaign to address teen pregnancy, which he called "our most serious social problem." This year, the President announced that his call has been answered. A diverse and bipartisan group of prominent Americans is about to announce the formation of A National Campaign to Reduce Teenage Pregnancy. Their goal is to reduce teenage pregnancy by one-third over the next ten years. This is a serious, nonpartisan effort to mobilize many sectors of American society -- business, entertainment, media, religious leaders and others -- to tackle this serious problem. The Clinton administration has worked to help the organizers of this independent effort get started, and the President has promised his active support for their work.

2. CHALLENGE ON EDUCATION: *Renew our schools for the new century and open wide the doors of college.*

Over the past three years, President Clinton has led efforts to dramatically reform education and training policy. Now, President Clinton proposes several new initiatives to bring more technology into the classroom; urge states, communities, and schools to raise standards; give parents more public school choice; and greatly expand access to college.

Educational Technology Initiative -- Technologically Literacy For The 21st Century.

Nothing is more critical to preparing our public schools for the 21st century than ensuring they have the modern technology to prepare students for the information age. The President challenges the nation to work together in a major new national effort to help every student become technologically literate for the 21st century.

Specifically the President has four goals:

- (1) Provide access to modern computers for all teachers and students;
- (2) Connect every school in America to the Information Superhighway;
- (3) Develop effective software in all subject areas, and
- (4) Give every teacher the development they need to help students use and learn through technology.

To reach these goals the President will lead a national effort that will include the following new initiatives:

- The President and Vice President will lead an effort to wire all of the nation's classrooms for computer access to the Internet by the year 2000.
- The President is calling for the creation of an Educational Technology Fund -- a private/public technology "matching fund" to help ensure that every student has adequate access to a cutting-edge computer and every teacher has the skills and software to make the best possible use of available technology.
- Challenge to educational software and entertainment leaders to produce better educational software to make learning more exciting and interesting.

Higher Education Standards For Students And Teachers.

Perhaps no challenge is more central to ensuring America's competitive strength in the 21st century than renewing our public school system. The President wants to see public schools driven by demanding high standards for students and teachers.

President Clinton challenges states and school districts to enact professional standards of excellence for teachers, and high standards of achievement for students. He also urged that all parents should have the opportunity to change schools or start new ones if their child's school is not performing.

Schools need to be safe and drug-free, and need to teach well the basics, good citizenship, responsibility, and core academics. The President believes that schools need to be accountable for their students' performance and that a high school diploma must mean something.

Public School Choice.

President Clinton believes that information, competition, and choice among public schools should be the rule, not the exception. Any parent who is dissatisfied with either their own child's or the school's performance should have the opportunity to choose a public school that will do better.

Charter Schools.

To ensure that every parent has this chance, the President is calling on all 50 states to enact charter school laws within 12 months. Twenty states currently have laws providing for the creation of charter schools -- public schools, created and managed by parents, teachers and administrators. They are held accountable for their results through a performance-based contract with a local school board, state, or other public institution.

The President will also be asking for a substantial increase in federal funding, up to \$40 million annually, to help local efforts to start nearly 3,000 new charter schools over the next five years.

Parent Involvement.

The President believes strongly in the critical importance of parent involvement in their children's education. Parents are and continue to be their children's first and most important teacher. The President asks parents to read with children, see that their homework is done, see that they take the tough courses, know their children's teachers, talk to their children directly about the dangers of drugs and alcohol, and talk to them about the values they want them to have. These conversations could literally save their lives. Businesses, schools, and religious organizations can help parents find the time for all of this by being family-friendly for learning.

Dramatically Expand Access To College.

President Clinton is deeply committed to ensuring that all deserving students can afford to go to college, and to helping American families invest in their children's and their nation's future. That is why he will continue to block attempts to cap the Direct Lending Student Loan program, which makes college more accessible by allowing students to repay loans as a percentage of their income and by cutting out the middle-man and eliminating red tape. That is also why he will block attempts to cut Pell Grant Scholarships and instead wants to increase their number and the maximum award.

Now, President Clinton calls for the enactment of three key initiatives to increase access to and the affordability of college education. Each of these proposals rewards responsible students and hard-working families.

- **Merit Scholarships.** The President calls for the creation of the largest-ever merit-based scholarship program, rewarding the top 5% of high school graduates in every school -- over 125,000 students annually -- with \$1,000 grants toward the cost of college. The scholarships, rewarding excellence and achievement, will be awarded to the top five percent of graduating students in every secondary school in the United States.
- **Expansion Of Work Study.** The President proposed a dramatic expansion of the College Work Study program, from 700,000 students to over one million over the next five years. This nearly 50 percent increase will significantly expand a program that reaffirms the American ethic, rewarding hard work and helping ensure that all who want a higher education are able to afford it.
- **Tuition Tax Deduction.** The President renewed his call for a deduction of up to \$10,000 for the cost of tuition and training. 16.5 million students stand to benefit from this proposal for tax relief to working families.

3. CHALLENGE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY. *Provide new security for the American family in the new economy.*

America's economy is strong. Home ownership is at its highest rate in 15 years and 7.8 million new jobs have been created during the last three years. The President's 1993 Economic Plan has cut the deficit nearly in half. And Taxes have been lowered for 15 million households by dramatically expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit. But our people are working harder than ever, and they deserve what it takes to get ahead in the new economy.

A G.I. Bill for America's Workers.

In the new economy, skills matter more. For workers, a year of either on-the-job or formal training raises wages by about as much as a year of college education. That is why the President challenged the Congress in December 1994 to enact a new GI Bill for America's Workers.

Now, the President calls for the Congress to pass his fundamental reform of the federal job-training system. The Administration's proposal would eliminate at least 70 separate job training programs, replacing them with an integrated system that minimizes red tape and maximizes individual choice in each local community. Unemployed and low-income workers would be able to get individual Skill Grants to use as they choose for learning new skills to find new and better jobs.

The President's proposal would also provide workers access, through networks of One-Stop Career Centers already under construction in the States, to reliable computerized data on jobs, careers, what skills are in demand, and the success records of training institutions, so that workers can make good choices to improve their futures. States and localities would have flexibility to work in partnership with the private sector to tailor training programs and delivery systems to reflect local conditions and priorities.

The Administration proposal also includes a youth component. Federal education, training, and employment programs for youth would be reshaped to support the community-based school-to-work movement already underway in states under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994. The proposal will enable schools, colleges, and the private sector in each local community to offer all youth work-based learning opportunities and clear pathways to good jobs, rewarding careers, and lifelong learning.

Increase the Minimum Wage.

The President challenges Congress to raise the minimum wage and provide the opportunity for Americans to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. One year ago, the President proposed increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 an hour in two equal steps. If Congress does not act now, the value of the minimum wage will fall to its lowest level in 40 years. The President's proposal would help lift the lives of the estimated 11 million Americans who earn less than \$5.15. For those people working full-time, this minimum wage increase provides \$1,800 -- enough money for the average American family to buy groceries for seven months.

A rise in the minimum wage helps families that are working hard but struggling to make ends meet. Most workers who earn the minimum wage are adults; nearly 40 percent are the sole breadwinner in their family; and the average minimum wage worker brings home half of their family's earnings. And more than one dozen studies suggest that a modest minimum wage increase -- like the President's proposal -- would not cost jobs.

Despite criticism in some corners, the minimum wage has traditionally had bipartisan support. In 1989, the minimum wage increase passed the House by a vote of 382 to 37, and 89 to 8 in the Senate. It's time to raise the minimum wage. And it's time to ensure that those who work hard and play by the rules can live with the dignity that they have earned.

The Earned Income Tax Credit and \$500 Per Child Tax Credit.

President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit to provide tax relief to 15 million working families and households. The EITC encourages families to move from welfare to work by making work pay. President Clinton has staunchly opposed deep cuts in the EITC proposed by Republicans which would raise income taxes on millions of hard-working families. The President's seven-year balanced budget plan provides additional tax relief to working families. It would provide a tax credit of up to \$500 per child to families with incomes up to \$75,000.

Making Pensions More Accessible For All Americans.

Only about half of all full-time workers in the private sector are covered by a pension. Three-quarters of workers in small businesses with fewer than 100 employees are not covered by a pension plan. President Clinton believes that we need to better empower Americans to save for their futures.

Simplifying Pension Rules.

In June of last year, the President proposed a significant simplification of our pension system, so that businesses of all sizes, but particularly small businesses, could more easily make tax-advantaged savings programs available to their employees. The NEST option would enable businesses with 100 or fewer employees to establish a retirement savings program by sending the IRS a simple one-page form. By getting rid of the family aggregation rules, families who work together in small or large businesses could save as individuals. Larger businesses and tax-exempt organizations could also offer simpler plans, so more money could go to workers' retirement and less to accountants, lawyers, and other consultants. These proposals are all part of the President's budget offer of January 18, 1996. Similar reforms have been passed by the Congress. This is an area where agreement to benefit all Americans is both possible and close to fruition.

Safeguarding Retirement Savings.

The Clinton Administration has taken important actions to make certain that pension savings are there when people need them. The Retirement Protection Act enacted in 1994 protects the pension funds of more than 40 million workers and retirees in traditional pension plans, including more than 8 million in plans that remain underfunded. Pension underfunding has been reduced for the first time in a decade -- from \$71 billion in 1993 to \$31 billion in 1994. The Department of Labor's 401(k) enforcement program and proposed legislation and regulations are designed to ensure that employees' savings are actually contributed to their retirement plan and invested. The Department has already recovered more than \$3.5 million for 2,800 workers. This Administration has demonstrated its commitment to safety and security in the pension system.

Opposing Raids on Pension Funds.

No corporation should be able to raid your hard-earned savings. The Clinton Administration will continue to fight cynical Republican efforts to fund tax cuts by allowing corporations to raid their pension funds -- the same kind of raids that cost workers about \$20 billion in the 1980s to fund corporate mergers and leveraged buyouts. The Republican proposal would allow corporations to reduce pension fund assets by approximately \$15 billion.

Health Insurance Reform -- Portability Protections.

The President calls on the Congress to pass meaningful health insurance reforms that would guarantee that insurers no longer apply pre-existing condition exclusions to previously insured workers who have had at least one year of coverage. Providing for this portability protection and eliminating "job-lock" for all Americans has always been one of President Clinton's top priorities. His proposal would also require plans to renew coverage without regard to health status.

Insurance reform bills similar to the President's have received broad, bipartisan support in the Congress. Over 35 insurance market reform bills have been introduced since 1990, including legislation cosponsored by Republican Senator Kassebaum and Democratic Senator Kennedy that was unanimously reported out of the Labor Committee last year.

Protect Medicare and Medicaid: Reform that Protects and Strengthens the Programs.

Medicare. The President's proposal preserves and enhances Medicare. In so doing, he rejects proposals that structurally undermine the program through excessive cuts and unwise programmatic changes that unnecessarily harm beneficiaries and providers. Instead, the President proposes reforms that achieve savings that limit the per person growth of the program to just below the private sector growth rate, extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund through at least 2010, adds new cost-effective preventive benefits, and provides a new respite benefit for families of beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease.

In addition, the President proposal expands plan choices for beneficiaries to include HMOs with a point-of-service option, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs), and Provider Service Networks. These options work to promote competition on the basis of cost and quality, rather than to "cherry-pick" at the expense of the sick and the elderly.

Medicaid. Like the Medicare program, the President calls on the nation to maintain its commitment to a strong, but more flexible and cost-conscious Medicaid program. He rejects proposals that block grant the program and provide for harmful and excessive cuts that could deny health benefits to 3-6 million Americans in 2002, including more than 1 million children. Instead, President Clinton advocates making the program more flexible by removing unnecessary Federal health care delivery and reimbursement strings that tie a Governor's hands in administering an efficient and responsive program. In so doing, however, he maintains the Federal guarantee to a set of meaningful benefits, retains financial and quality protections for the states (through his per capita cap, which provides more dollars during economic downturns), and continues protections of recipients and their families (through retention of nursing home quality, spousal impoverishment, and family financial resources protections, and retention of coverage of low-income Medicare beneficiaries' premiums and costsharing).

Health Insurance Reforms -- Building On Portability Protections: Health Insurance For The Temporarily Unemployed.

The President believes that individuals who lose their health insurance when they lose their job should be eligible for premium subsidies to pay for private insurance coverage for up to six months. Such a proposal would provide coverage for 3.8 million more Americans a year.

Health Insurance Reform -- Making Insurance More Accessible And Affordable For Small Business And Their Employees.

In addition to the insurance reforms outlined above, the President's proposal would require plans to make coverage available to all groups of businesses, regardless of the health status of any of the group's members ("guaranteed issue"). Insurers would be required to provide an open enrollment period of at least 30 days for all new employees (whether or not they had been previously insured). Moreover, insurers could not individually underwrite new enrollees, i.e., their premiums would have to be the same as other enrollees with similar demographic characteristics. These provisions also have broad, bipartisan support.

To address the issue of affordability, the President's insurance reforms would also limit premium variations for small businesses by phasing out the use of claims experience, duration of coverage, and health status in determining rates. To put the self-employed on a more equal footing with other businesses, the President proposes to gradually increase the self-employed tax deduction from 25 to 50 percent. And finally, to help provide small businesses with the type of purchasing clout larger businesses have, technical assistance and funding (\$25 million a year in grants) would be provided to states to set up voluntary purchasing cooperatives. (Purchasing cooperatives are also included in the Kassebaum/Kennedy plan.) Under the President's plan, the State could request that commercial insurers providing Federal Employee Health Benefit Plans (FEHBP) also offer insurance products to small businesses in a voluntary purchasing cooperative. To assure cost control within the Federal program, the Federal employee and private sector "pools" would be kept separate.

Cracking Down On Health Care Fraud And Abuse.

In the last three years alone, the Administration has saved an unprecedented \$15 billion by cracking down on fraud and abuse in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

The President's balanced budget plan continues these aggressive policies. It strengthens the fraud and abuse laws so that we can better prosecute health care fraud in all government programs and private plans, makes it easier to restore money to Medicare and Medicaid and to American taxpayers, and increases penalties so that wrongdoers are punished severely. It expands "Operation Restore Trust" nationwide -- a program currently operating in five states that coordinates anti-fraud activities and uses new technology to fight fraud and abuse. Finally, it guarantees funding to investigate and prosecute those who have defrauded the Medicare and Medicaid programs and the taxpayers who support them.

4. CHALLENGE ON CRIME AND DRUGS: *Take back our streets from crime, gangs, and drugs.*

America has begun to find the way to stop crime. In New York City murders are down 25%, in St. Louis 18%, and in Seattle 32%. The President's Crime Bill is putting more police on the streets -- 31,000 just this last year. The Brady Bill has stopped 44,000 felons and over 20,000 fugitives, stalkers, and others from buying handguns. The Assault Weapons Ban is keeping UZIs out of the hands of drug runners, and the Violence Against Women Act has cracked down on abusers of women while improving services for victims so that they have somewhere to turn. The President's anti-crime strategy is working.

The President reiterated that he will veto any attempt to repeal the Brady Bill, the Assault Weapons Ban, or the COPS program -- which will put an additional 25,000 cops on the streets of America in 1996. In addition, the President announced several new initiatives to build on his Administration's successful efforts to win the war on crime and drugs.

Anti-Gang Initiatives.

Over the past decade, street gangs have become the major force in the distribution of narcotics and the commission of violent crimes. Gangs are a significant problem affecting not only our inner cities but also suburban and rural communities throughout the country. Over the last year, the Justice Department's Anti-Violent Crime Strategy -- in which Federal prosecutors work in tandem with members of their local law enforcement and communities -- has lead to the prosecution of thousands of violent and repeat offenders.

- *Building on that success, the President directed the FBI and other investigative agencies to wage a coordinated war on gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime.* The Justice Department has also developed a comprehensive anti-gang strategy that it will submit to Congress later this week. In addition, the Administration has submitted legislation to Congress that would afford Federal prosecutors the discretion to prosecute juvenile offenders as adults. Juveniles who commit adult crimes should be treated like adults. President Clinton calls on the Congress to pass this legislation now. At the same time, we will hold adults who traffic crime guns to kids accountable by launching an initiative in over 10 cities that will track, arrest, and prosecute these gun peddlers.

One Strike And You're Out -- A Directive To Remove Criminals From Public Housing.

President Clinton is committed to cracking down on gangs and drugs in public housing. Large, violent street gangs have controlled entire projects in some of our cities, recruiting children as young as 7 years old to sell drugs.

President Clinton challenges HUD, local governments and public housing residents to link arms

in ousting drug dealers and violent crime from public housing. In city after city, the count for abusive residents involved in drugs and crime will now be "one strike and you're out." Under this plan, the President will direct the Secretary of HUD to implement a one strike program for public housing. We will no longer tolerate these drug dealers and violent offenders terrorizing residents in their homes.

Truth-In-Sentencing.

State and local prison populations continue to grow. Unfortunately, some correctional systems faced with rising prison populations have released offenders when their institutions reach a certain population level. The result is that prisoners are released before they finish serving their full sentence. This is a hoax being played on the American public. The Federal criminal justice system resolved this problem some time ago by adopting truth-in-sentencing. Federal prisoners serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed and are not eligible for parole. Now is the time for the States to get on board and stop releasing criminals back into the general public before they serve their time. That is why the President is challenging the States to ensure that by the year 2000 State prisoners serve at least 85% of their sentence.

New Drug Czar -- General Barry R. McCaffrey.

Ending the drug scourge in America has and will be a top priority for the Clinton Administration. That is why President Clinton announced during the State of the Union that he will be nominating General Barry R. McCaffrey to be his next Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

A Four Star General, McCaffrey served in four combat tours, was wounded three times in action, and was decorated twice with the Distinguished Service Cross and twice with the Silver Star. In praising President Clinton for choosing McCaffrey, *The Miami Herald* described him as "decisive, analytical, candid, soldier's soldier, the Army's most decorated officer... says what he thinks, and he thinks with great clarity."

As Commander of U.S. forces in Latin America McCaffrey built an international and interagency coalition that has achieved significant successes over the last two years against narcotraffickers attempting to bring cocaine into the United States. His service and leadership in Latin America will build upon the success that his predecessor, Lee Brown, contributed in dismantling the Cali Drug Cartel.

General McCaffrey's skills and background make him perfectly suited for this position -- a proven military leader who commands respect from young Americans, pursues his goals with efficiency and order, and expects positive results. He has spent his military career engaged in coordinated campaigns that are directed toward solutions and winning. He will not tolerate bureaucratic turf wars or grandstanding on this critical issue.

5. CHALLENGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT: *Protect the environment for future generations.*

For the past generation we have made great progress in protecting the environment. We now have cleaner and safer air and water. Lead levels in children's blood have been cut 70 percent and toxic emissions from factories are cut in half. 25 years ago, lake Erie was dead, now it is a thriving resource. Now, President Clinton challenges Congress to move forward, not backward, on the environment, and called on Congress to abandon reckless proposals to cut environmental enforcement by 25% and make taxpayers -- not polluters -- pick up the tab for environmental cleanup.

Project XL -- Tougher Standards And More Flexibility.

As the nation has made progress in protecting the environment, the system created to address the environmental crises of 25 years ago must change with the times.

To achieve better environmental results at less cost, provide regulatory flexibility, and maintain accountability, President Clinton announced Project XL -- for excellence and leadership -- in March 1995. In November 1995, the President named eight pilot projects from six companies and a state and a local government as the first of 50 projects.

Project XL is based on the premise that by giving businesses, states and communities the flexibility to explore creative solutions for controlling pollution, they will develop innovative ways to achieve results that go beyond the ones required by environmental regulations -- and do so in more common-sense and cost-effective ways.

In his 1996 State of the Union Address, the President offered this challenge to all businesses: If you can meet even higher environmental standards, we will cut red tape and regulations, so that you can find the cheapest and most efficient way to do it.

Expanding Community Right-To-Know About Toxic Chemicals Released In Their Communities.

For nearly a decade, Americans have had an important right: the right to know what dangerous chemicals are being released into their communities. Armed with Community-Right-To-Know information, citizens around the country are taking action to solve local environmental problems that affect their health and safety. Since the inception of these laws in 1986, reported releases of toxic chemicals have declined by 43% nationwide.

EPA's Toxics Release Inventory is an annual listing of chemical hazards that industries have released into the environment, organized by zip code. Citizens have easy access to these reports through local libraries, state and federal environmental offices, the internet, and EPA's toll-free hotline. President Clinton has acted to strengthen and expand the public's right to know about local pollution by requiring Federal facilities and government contractors to report on chemical releases, by expanding the number of chemicals that must be publicly reported, and by making it easier for small businesses to report right-to-know information. Now, President Clinton calls on Congress to work with his Administration to expand and strengthen communities' right-to-know.

Brownfields Initiative -- Common Sense Approach To Cleaning The Environment.

The Administration is taking a new approach to environmental regulation, one that tackles problems with common sense. Throughout America's cities, hundreds of thousands of old industrial sites lie neglected. These so-called "brownfields" have lingered as trash-strewn eyesores while businesses have shifted their operations to pristine locations in the suburbs and the countryside.

The President pledges that his Administration would revitalize America's cities by challenging American business to work with their communities to clean up brownfields that are a blight to our communities, a threat to our health, and an obstacle to economic growth. Under this proposal, EPA will continue to make common sense policy changes that speed the cleanup of brownfields and provide grants to cities to cleanup and redevelop contaminated land.

The President is proposing to offer new purchasers and other businesses that will redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of clean-up in distressed communities over a shorter period of time. This initiative will spur the private sector to create jobs, return land to productive use, and clean up the environment. As part of this package, the Administration will also ask Congress to enact legislation to protect lenders who finance the clean-up or redevelopment of these sites. This common sense, cost-effective initiative captures the best of what we can do together to revitalize the cities of this country.

6. CHALLENGE ON WORLD LEADERSHIP: *Meet our responsibility to lead the fight for freedom and peace.*

President Clinton has continued the strong tradition of American leadership in the world that has brought our people 50 years of security and prosperity. He has addressed the challenges of today: ethnic and religious hatreds; aggression by rogue states; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; terrorism; crime; drug trafficking; environmental decay -- because problems that start beyond our borders can quickly become problems within them. The United States cannot be the world's policeman, because our reach and resources are limited. Instead, where our interests and values demand it -- and where we can make a difference -- America takes the lead.

America The Peacemaker -- Not Isolationist, Not Global Policeman.

- ▶ We stayed engaged with Russia -- now there are no Russian missiles pointed at our cities or citizens.
- ▶ Our patient pressure persuaded North Korea to freeze its nuclear weapons program.
- ▶ By threatening to use force in Haiti, we gave democracy a second chance and stopped the flow of refugees to our shores.
- ▶ By standing with those who take risks for peace in Northern Ireland and the Middle East, we have helped people turn from conflict to cooperation.
- ▶ By opening markets abroad, we have created more jobs for Americans at home.
- ▶ By standing up for peace in Bosnia, we have helped end the worst atrocities in Europe since World War II.
- ▶ We are bringing the nations of Europe closer together, modernizing and preparing to expand NATO, working with Russia and revitalizing the economies of Central Europe and the Former Soviet Union.
- ▶ America is leading because we've kept our military strong and know when to use it.

Ratification of START II Treaty To Cut Nuclear Stockpiles By Another 25%.

President Clinton calls on the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty Between the United States and Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) now. Before Christmas 1995, the Senate virtually completed debate on the Treaty and adopted a unanimous consent agreement that no further amendments to the resolution of ratification would be in order.

When ratified by Russia and entered into force, START II will require far-reaching nuclear arms reductions. In combination with the START I Treaty, START II will eliminate launchers that carried over 14,000 of the 21,000 warheads deployed when the START I Treaty was signed in 1991 -- a reduction of two-thirds. In addition, START II will eliminate the most destabilizing strategic nuclear arms -- heavy ICBMs and multiple warhead ICBMs. The President urges no further delay in reducing the nuclear threat to all Americans.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

President Clinton challenges the 38 nations participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament to finish work on the Treaty so that it is ready to be signed this fall as called for by the United Nations General Assembly last December. As President Clinton said on August 11, "American leaders since Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy have believed a comprehensive test ban would be a major stride toward stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Now, as then, such a treaty would greatly strengthen the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. But now, unlike then, such a treaty is within our reach."

Last August, the President announced his decision to ban nuclear testing for all time by negotiating a true "zero yield" Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This decision was an historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to strengthen U.S. and global security that will stop an entire generation of new nuclear weapons.

Chemical Weapons Convention.

The President calls upon the Senate to outlaw poison gas once and for all by ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention now. At the UN General Assembly last October, the President pressed for ratification of this vital treaty, stating: "As the Cold War gives way to the global village, too many people remain vulnerable. No one is immune We* must press other countries and our own Congress to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention."

Since the use of chemical weapons in World War I, the United States has led the effort to control and ultimately eliminate them. We outlawed the wartime use of poisonous gas in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and today President Clinton is working hard to outlaw not only the use but also the development, production and possession of chemical weapons. Completed in 1992 and opened for signature in January 1993, 160 countries now have signed the Convention and 47 have ratified it. It is time the United States did so too.

Counter-Terrorism.

In the past three years, the President has devoted unprecedented attention to the fight against terrorism. New strategies and resources resulted in the arrest of World Trade Center bombers; increased pressure on the most dangerous terrorist groups, including preventing other bombing plots; blocking the fundraising by terrorist groups opposed to the Middle East peace process; and improved our effectiveness in coping with terrorism involving chemical and biological weapons. The Clinton Administration was preparing to counter this new scourge well before the terrifying Sarin attack in Tokyo's subway.

One year ago this month, the President asked Congress for legislation to strengthen our ability to combat international terrorism. On April 19, 1995 terrorists bombed the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing and maiming scores of innocent workers, visitors, and children. In response, the President asked Congress to expand the international terrorism bill to include domestic terrorism. Although the Senate acted quickly, the House has failed to act. This bill is essential if we are to keep overseas terrorists from attacking Americans here at home; to prevent terrorist groups from raising funds here; to respond effectively to chemical or biological attacks; and give our Federal law enforcement agencies the tools they need to bring terrorists to justice before they strike again. The President calls upon Congress to act now on this bill creating a more secure America at home.

Supporting Resources for Leadership

America cannot lead without adequate resources. Some want to retreat in the post-card war era, while others want to lead on the cheap. Our ability to lead now faces a clear and present danger from efforts to drastically cut our foreign affairs budget. Such cuts could eliminate aid to some states of the former Soviet Union and hinder our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat; cripple our non-proliferation efforts; eliminate our contribution to peace operations, which can save us from deploying our own forces; limit our ability to promote peace in the Middle East; undermine our efforts to expand U.S. exports; and slash programs to wipe out production and smuggling of drugs that ultimately destroy our neighborhoods.

Support for these programs requires only 1% of the Federal budget. This is good investment for the American people -- and a good bargain.

America must maintain the best trained, best equipped, and best prepared military in the world. Together with a strong military, an adequately funded international affairs programs will preserve our security, expand our prosperity and advance democracy. The President calls on Congress to give us the resources we need to lead for peace.

7. CHALLENGE ON GOVERNMENT: *Reform our political system and make government work for the people.*

This government must again become one of the people, by the people, and for the people. The President challenges Congress to curb special interest influence in politics by passing the first truly bipartisan campaign finance reform in a generation. And the President challenges government to continue down the path of reinvention and downsizing, creating the smallest, smartest, and cheapest government in 30 years.

Political Reform -- Endorsement of The McCain-Feingold Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Bill.

In his first three years in office, the President has pursued a strong, wide-ranging political reform agenda. He imposed the toughest-ever ethics code on his appointees, closed the tax provision that allowed corporations to deduct the cost of lobbying expenses, signed the Motor Voter law, and cut the White House staff by 25%.

Last year the President signed two major reform bills that he had promised to enact in Putting People First. The Congressional Accountability Act which requires Members of Congress to live by the laws of the land and lobbying disclosure legislation.

Yet, two major reforms have yet to be sent to his desk. President Clinton calls on Congress to send him the line-item veto bill so he can sign it immediately and to pass the McCain-Feingold bipartisan campaign finance reform legislation. This legislation would provide thirty minutes of free television time and require broadcasters to sell advertising at 50% of the lowest available unit rate for candidates who abide by voluntary spending limits; would limit PAC contributions to \$1,000; toughen bundling rules; ban personal use of campaign funds; increase disclosure and accountability of those who engage in political advertising and restrict the use of soft money.

Reinventing Government.

Under the Vice President's National Performance Review, the Clinton Administration has cut 16,000 pages of unnecessary rules and regulations and cut the Federal workforce by 205,000 employees, making it the smallest in 30 years.

President Clinton feels strongly that never again should a public servant threaten the full faith and credit of the United States and no public servant should ever again shut down the government of the United States.

Federal workers who remain are working harder and delivering better value for less money. In the coming weeks the Administration will be pursuing even more initiatives for governing with less resources. The guiding principle behind these initiatives is the need to manage government in a way that rewards performance and not red tape.

Critical to this goal will be the following initiatives: transforming the federal work force via Civil Service Reform, transforming certain government organizations into Performance Based Organizations, reinventing federalism via the establishment of more Performance Partnerships with States and localities, transforming the regulatory agencies in the federal government in order to improve compliance, and establishing specific, widely publicized customer service standards for those American citizens who interact with the federal government.

Executive Order To Revoke Federal Contracts Of Businesses That Hire Illegal Workers.

The President is preparing to issue an Executive Order that is intended to ensure that Federal Government contracts are not awarded to companies that employ illegal workers. Consistent with federal law prohibiting such employment, this order provides for debarment of any federal contractor who knowingly employs illegal workers thereby depriving U.S. legal workers of opportunities to hold those jobs. Unfortunately, this does occur. A recent INS enforcement action, Operation SouthPAW, found that illegal aliens were employed in the construction of a federal building in Atlanta. Nothing in this order relieves employers of their obligations to avoid unfair immigration-related employment practices and to comply with all antidiscrimination requirements of applicable law.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To: Dennis Burke

Please review/
make corrections
additions ASAP!

Thanks - the
idea is to provide this
to appropriate groups
tomorrow. Call me!

Peg 6-7831

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF
GENERAL BARRY R. MCCAFFREY**

- Four Star General assigned as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command, United States Army, since February of 1994. Based in Panama. He currently supervises over 15% of the DOD drug budget. The principal task of the U.S. agencies involved in the counternarcotics struggle in Latin America is to reduce the amount of cocaine (and increasingly heroin) being illegally smuggled to the U.S.
- Under General McCaffrey's leadership SOUTHCOM's exercises have shifted from bi-lateral events featuring conventional combat scenarios to multi-lateral exercises focusing operations against narco-traffickers. In September 1994 for example, SOUTHCOM conducted a combined exercise with forces from Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The exercise scenario featured cooperative security operations against narco-guerrillas operating in a border region.
- As General McCaffrey noted before the Senate Armed Services Committee on February 21, 1995, "Drug production and trafficking continue to be the major regional problems which affect all the nations of the Americas...This is a reality we must deal with. This problem is compounded by an increase in opium cultivation and heroin trafficking."
- General McCaffrey believes in a balanced drug control strategy, as he has further noted, "Illegal drugs, cocaine in particular, exact a frightful toll in America. Drugs kill 10,000 Americans each year. The cost to American society exceeds \$66 billion a year. Crack babies require expensive treatment to survive, and then face the prospect of impaired lives. Drug-fueled crime, violence, and corruption affect us all. American consumers spend almost as much on illegal narcotics as we spend on our Army. The President's National Drug Control Strategy recognizes these costs and correctly addresses both the domestic problem of demand and the international problems of drug manufacturing and smuggling."
- Served as Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff, 1993 to 1994.
- Served as Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1992 to 1993.
- Commanded the 24th Infantry Division, 1990 to 1992.

- Deployed 24th Infantry Division to Saudi Arabia in August 1990. Led division on combat operations during Desert Storm. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.
- Served as Director for Strategy, Plans, Policy and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1989 to 1990.
- Served as Deputy U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee, 1988 to 1989.
- Taught American Government, National Security Studies and Comparative Politics at West Point, 1972 to 1975.
- Graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point. Earned a Master of Arts in Civil Government from American University.
- Decorated for valor twice with the Distinguished Service Cross.
- Received two awards of the Silver Star for heroism, a Bronze Star with Valor Device and three oak leaf clusters, three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat.
- Extensive troop service includes four combat tours.
- Foreign service includes: Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Panama, Germany, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.
- Married with three children.

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATE-OF-THE-UNION ADDRESS
U.S. CAPITOL
JANUARY 23, 1996**

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of the 104th Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans all across our land.

I want to begin by saying to our men and women in uniform around the world, and especially those helping peace take root in Bosnia, and to their families. Thank you. America is very proud of you.

My duty tonight is to report on the State of the Union, not the state of our government but of our American community, and to set forth our responsibilities -- in the words of our Founders -- to "form a more perfect union."

The State of our Union is strong.

Our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades. We have the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation in 27 years.

We have created nearly 8 million new American jobs, over a million of them in basic industries like construction and automobiles. America is selling more cars than Japan for the first time since the 1970s, and for three years in a row, we have had a record number of new businesses started.

Our leadership in the world is strong, bringing new hope for peace. Perhaps most important, we are gaining ground in restoring our fundamental values. The crime rate, the welfare and food stamp rolls, the poverty rate, and the teen pregnancy rate are all down. As they go down, prospects for America's future go up.

We live in an Age of Possibility. A hundred years ago we moved from farm to factory. Now we move to an age of technology, information, and global competition. These changes have opened vast new opportunities, but they also present stiff challenges. More Americans are living better lives; but too many of our fellow citizens are working harder to keep ahead, in search of greater security for their families.

We must answer three fundamental questions: How do we make the American dream of opportunity a reality for all who are willing to work for it? How do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And how do we meet these challenges together, as one America?

We know big government does not have all the answers. There is not a program for every problem. We know we need a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington - one that lives within its means. But then what is the responsibility of government? I believe government can help or government can hurt.

I believe our new, smaller government must work in an old American way -- together with all our citizens, through state and local governments, in the workplace, in religious, charitable, and civic associations. Our goal must be: to enable all our people to make the most of their own lives with stronger families, more educational opportunity, economic security, safer streets, a cleaner environment, a safer world.

To improve the state of our union, we must all ask more of ourselves; we must expect more of each other; and we must face our challenges together.

The era of big government is over. But we cannot go back to the time when our citizens were left to fend for themselves. We must go forward as one America -- a nation working together, to meet the challenges we face together. Self-reliance and teamwork are not opposing virtues -- we must have both.

Our responsibility here begins with balancing the budget in a way that is fair to all Americans. There is now broad bipartisan agreement that permanent deficit spending must come to an end.

I compliment the Republicans for the energy and determination they have brought to this task. And I thank the Democrats for passing the largest deficit reduction plan in history in 1993, which has already cut the deficit nearly in half in just three years.

Since then, we have all seen the benefits of deficit reduction: lower interest rates have made it easier for business to create new jobs and have brought down the cost of home mortgages, car payments and credit card rates to ordinary citizens. Our budget would be in surplus today but for the interest payments we make on the deficits run up in the 12 years before 1993. Now it is time to finish the job. Though differences remain, after many hours of budget negotiations, the combined total of the proposed savings common to both plans is more than enough, using numbers from your Congressional Budget Office, to balance the budget in seven years and to provide a modest tax cut. And these cuts do not undermine our obligations to our parents, our children, and our future by endangering Medicare, Medicaid, education or the environment.

Let's keep negotiating over our differences. But I ask you at least to enact these savings so we can give the American people their balanced budget, a tax cut, lower interest rates and a brighter future.

I am convinced we will balance the budget, and make permanent deficits yesterday's legacy.