



## GOVERNMENT

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Jan 7

30 min.

One of President Trump's top priorities for 2018 is pushing to update America's aging infrastructure -that means our system handling roads, bridges, dams, power and rail. We don't yet know exactly what shape the plan will take but we do know there are trillions upon trillions of dollars in improvements waiting to be made. And ultimately, one way or another, you'll be picking up the tab. So today we examine the costly Road to Success.

There's no better example of America's neglected "infrastructure" than the old Charleroi lock and dam on the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh.

Sharyl Attkisson: Is the concrete falling in?

Kirk McWilliams: It is. The concrete is in very poor condition.

There's a lot of erosion or scour on the faces from barges rubbing and as a result, concrete is falling into the lock chamber.

Kirk McWilliams is the resident engineer overseeing the mega-project to modernize the lock.

Sharyl: This was built in the 1930s?

McWilliams:1930s. So with the condition of the concrete, the foundation that it's founded on, and the size of the chamber require the construction chamber.

Right now, the lock is too narrow and short for the kind of barges pushed by today's tow boats, like the Janet Johnson. So it takes longer to line them up and squeeze them through.



**That extra time is costly. There's a real economic impact, considering how much of the goods we use travel on the waterways.**

**Sharyl: If this river traffic had to be moved onto railroads and highways, would it gravely impact that part of the infrastructure?**

**Lenna Hawkins: Definitely.**

**Lenna Hawkins oversees projects for the US Army Corps of Engineers in the Pittsburgh district.**

**Hawkins: There's a kind of a conversion of about 10 million tons of traffic on the river would convert to about almost 400,000 trucks on the roads.**

**And many of America's highways are in no better condition. President Trump has promised a national upgrade.**

**President Trump: Countless American industries, businesses, and jobs depend on rivers, runways, roads and rails that are in dire and even desperate condition. And millions of Americans rely on their water and pipes and pumps that are on the verge of total failure and collapse.**

**Sharyl: While cities and states across America struggle with the cost of fixing failing dams, bridges, roads and railroads, The Trump administration has a new vision. It cuts back how much federal taxpayers kick in for repairs. Instead, it relies heavily on partnerships between local governments and private corporations to get the job done in a way that ultimately costs less.**

**Gary Cohn: Our job is to manage all the economic decisions made at the White House.**

**Gary Cohn is the President's top economic adviser.**

**Cohn: The cost of our infrastructure, or the lack of our infrastructure, costs American businesses money. It also hurts the quality of life.**

**He points to America's flight infrastructure as sorely outdated. Which is why he says President Trump has asked Congress to invite private**



industry into the federal system that directs planes, air traffic control, converting it into a not for profit.

**Cohn: Why would it be more efficient? Because we would actually bring in third party capital, they would get paid from the fees that are already being charged.**

**The fees are there, the money's there, but we could modernize that system. That system is still a land based radar system, when much of the world today is using a GPS system, the same system you use to navigate your car from point A to point B, we don't use that in air traffic control. We should use that, but that's a large capital expenditure.**

**The special fast lanes around Washington DC represent the most common type of those public private partnerships. Private companies build the roadways or bridges and collect the tolls.**

**The largest public-private deal in the US now involves the near total rebuild of LaGuardia Airport in New York City.**

**Here in Pennsylvania, the state has signed a 25-year deal with a private company to repair and maintain nearly 600 small bridges. It's intended to make repairs faster and cheaper while the company makes a profit.**

**Putting public projects in private hands isn't without controversy. Critics argue companies are more concerned with their own bottom line than taxpayers. In fact, the Trump administration recently signaled it's wavering on the heavy push for public private partnerships. A spokesman told us "they are certainly not the silver bullet... and we will continue to consider all viable options."**

**Historically, the highway trust fund was intended to pay for our surface transportation needs. We fund it by paying an 18-and-a-half cent tax on every gallon of gas we buy. But it's not nearly enough. So general tax money has been kicking in and many projects have been put off.**

**Mark Magalotti of the University of Pittsburgh has been studying the dilemma and says ironically, part of the funding shortfall has been caused**



by efficient vehicles that use less gas so that means less tax money in the trust fund.

**Mark Magalotti:** We're trying to encourage people to use public transit, to walk, to bike; all these things are working against the current funding method.

He favors a tax instead on miles travelled.

**Magalotti:** There's been a lot of research and discussion about what's called a VMT tax, vehicle-miles-traveled. So we would tax you based on the number of miles you drive your car rather than the gallons of gas that you consume. That way, high-performance cars, in terms of fuel efficiency; hybrid cars, electric cars, would all pay a fair share.

**Pittsburgh Mayor Bill Peduto** says with automated cars and services like Uber, it will only be harder to raise money through traditional means like city parking garages.

**Mayor Bill Peduto:** My budget, I have \$40 million dollars that comes in through a parking tax. When a car can just drive around in circles and never have to go into a garage because it's picking up people all day, how do I find a way to put in that hole of almost 1/10th of my entire budget, because nobody is parking in garages anymore?

While the sources of funding are debated... the clock continues to tick on America's infrastructure and it's clear that delays cost money. Your money.

**Sharyl:** Has the result of the delay in this project, or how long it's taken, ultimately probably cost more money to the people paying for it and taxpayers?

**Hawkins:** I will tell you definitely yes. It's original estimated cost was about \$750 million. And right now we're looking at \$2.7 billion. That's huge.

This weekend the president meets with House Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell to refine their pitch, before going to Congress. They are hoping for bi-partisan support.



## **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Jan 7  
30 min.**

This week President Trump threatened to cut US aid for Palestinians if they don't come to the peace table. That comes weeks after his decision to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and to move the US embassy there. Scott Thuman traveled to the tense West Bank to ask what Palestinians think of Trump, and the prospects for peace.

Through heavily-guarded checkpoints, and signs warning Israelis that entering here, is both illegal and potentially deadly, we cross into the West Bank city Ramallah, effectively and for now, the Palestinian capital. Here, President Trump's decision to recognize the contested city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel has sparked more than just tough talk. Violence broke out after President Trump's announcement. Livid over what they see as the U.S. siding with Israel and seeming to dismiss their claims to Jerusalem, Palestinian leaders called for 'three days of rage.' This anger, directed less at Israel and more, at the United States for its change of policy. Emergency meetings at the U.N. in New York left the U.S. facing condemnation by more than one hundred countries, which left President Trump threatening to cut-off some of the millions Washington contributes to the organization.

President Trump: Let them vote against us, we'll save a lot, we don't care.

Nabil Shaath, former Palestinian foreign minister and senior advisor to the current Palestinian leader, says he, and all Palestinians, were blindsided.

Nabil Shaath: Everything on their mind had to do with Mr. Netanyahu. Palestinians were not on their mind. I don't think they calculated what is the effect of what he did on the whole the world, actually, not only the Palestinians. The thousands of people who took to the streets from Jakarta to Venezuela. I mean there were so many people who simply found it totally objectionable, totally unaccepted. And, he says, when it comes to ending the violence in the Middle East, this move radically alters the situation.

Here in the Palestinian city of Ramallah, many told us they had seen America as an honest broker in the peace process, now, they see betrayal.



**Nabil Shaath: You cannot be a broker if you are the enemy of one of the two parties, or if you are only the friend of one the two parties, or if you side with the, with the other party all the time, particularly in important issues, and before you get started.**

**Scott: Do you ever see yourself at a bargaining table with President Trump or his administration?**

**Nabil Shaath: Alone?**

**Scott: Sure.**

**Nabil Shaath: No, no I don't think so, but with him together with four, five other leaders, why not? Why not accept the fact that the world is moving towards this multi-polar world? Why doesn't he accept the fact that he is not anymore the owner of the universe?**

**We went to Tel Aviv to meet another former foreign minister, this time for Israel.**

**Tzipi Livni told us the Palestinians can chose to respond with violence or negotiation, it's up to them.**

**Tzipi Livni: What I said to the Palestinians is the following: "maybe, or I'm sure you didn't like this declaration, and maybe you have different expectations, but those believing in peace, those who want really to create a Palestinian state, it's time to negotiate.**

**Scott: But that's what we're hearing from some on the Palestinian side. They say in fact, this damages peace negotiations.**

**Tzipi livni: It's their decision. The declaration itself shouldn't and doesn't damage peace negotiations. As long as the Palestinians, instead of focusing on the declaration, would focus on how to re-launch peace negotiations. And there is no excuse for terror, there is no excuse for violence.**



**On the streets of Bethlehem, another Palestinian run city that's surrounded by Israel's security barrier, the sentiment can be even less friendly, this man says, with reason.**

**Man: Made in the U.S., dangerous, do not shoot directly into person because it's dangerous to shoot directly at the person.**

**And here, Jamestown, Pennsylvania.**

**Scott: When you see those tear gas canisters you just pointed out and it was made in America: How does that make you feel about America?**

**Man: About the government: bad feeling, but about the people, we have a lot of people, I have thousands and thousands of friends.**

**Scott: So you are making the distinction, you like American people, you just don't like the American government?**

**Man: Exactly, for sure, because the people in America, very many are nice people good people.**

**White house officials who explained the president's decision to move the embassy and declare Jerusalem Israel's capital, was a way to convince Israel it in turn must make concessions in the peace negotiations. Palestinian leaders called those negotiations dead. As a result, President Trump, threatened to cut-off some U.S. funding to the Palestinian authority.**

**Woman: We were feeling that it's getting actually close to peace, but unfortunately things are getting worse. They're getting worse. And that's sad. The clashes are getting on. And our life, our lifestyle, became actually very very hard now.**

**Scott: And the peace process?**

**Woman: What peace are you talking about?**

**Scott: No chance now?**



Her: I doubt it. As an American citizen & Palestinian, I doubt it.

There's been no official announcement from the White House about pulling funding for the Palestinian government. As for the peace process, Nabil Shaath -the senior foreign policy aide for the Palestinian Authority President who you saw in our report- shortly after our interview, he flew to Moscow to meet the Russian foreign minister. Meanwhile another Palestinian delegation went to China. The purpose of both trips: finding a new intermediary, a new mediator, in the peace process to replace the United States.

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California's wildfires have set historic records for destruction two years in a row. One of those, the Thomas fire, burned into 2018 and even this week, is close, but not fully contained. Last January, Lisa Fletcher visited the fire zone to discover that part of the problem is how the disaster dollars are spent. A year ago, there was a call to action from Congress. So far, it goes unanswered.

California's 2017 wildfire season was the worst on record. More than 636 thousand acres burned, and nearly four and a half billion dollars spent. That's according to Congressman Jeff Denham.

Rep. Jeff Denham: This is certainly the biggest fire year in California history.

He is a Republican from California, representing part of San Joaquin, where residents have not only seen their share of wildfires this year but also the heavy smoke they've caused.

Rep: Denham: I don't think anybody could have predicted this fire year being as bad as it is but again we can still do a better job of prevention.



For California firefighters it seems the flames they're up against keep getting higher. Some thought 2016 was bad. That's when a quarter million acres went up in flames costing the state nearly two billion dollars. And that's when we went to California to see what kind of support the state was getting to fight and prevent future wildfires.

Robert Bonnie: We need congress to act and we need them to act now.

We spoke with Robert Bonnie, who was then head of the US Forest Service. It's the agency in charge of fighting fires, but also preventing them. He says year after year, wildfires are burning through more budget dollars.

Bonnie: It's close to 3 billion dollars last year, out of an agency budget that's about 5 billion.

Bonnie has spent years urging Congress to treat fires like natural disasters. That would shift the cost from the forest service to emergency funds used for hurricanes, tornadoes and floods. Irma, Harvey, the Thomas fire. 2017 may go down in history as the year natural disasters became household names.

Scheduled for the 2018 Congress is a vote on the disaster-aid bill which includes spending for wildfires. Lawmakers delayed a vote on the 81-billion dollar bill to avoid a government shutdown. We sat down with Denham and showed him our story from last year.

Lisa: What were you thinking about as you as watched?

Rep. Denham: There's a lot of concern there. We've got to do a better job.

Lisa: You said you've seen bills in motion but has anything changed since last year?

Rep. Denham: Part of our challenge in California, our fires are always at the end of the year. And so the FEMA money starts in January and by the end of the year depending on hurricanes or earthquakes or other natural disasters we end up in November December having these later



emergencies and so fema money we end up doing simple no. That's something we've got to fix.

In fact, according to FEMA, every dollar put towards prevention equals four dollars in disaster cost savings for taxpayers.

Rep. Denham: But when there's a forest fire in Yosemite or like we saw down in Big Sur when it's on federal lands that continues to be a big problem and so we want to make sure that some of that fire, natural disaster money comes from FEMA rather than just taking all the prevention money out of the federal funds and then not being able to manage our force correctly.

With extreme fires consuming so much of the forest service's budget, programs designed to prevent fires are in jeopardy, as one firefighter told us last year.

Lisa: Is this a disaster?

Mark Gerwe: Absolutely it's a disaster and for Congress and Washington not to recognize that and giving us what we need to do our job. I think they need to take a hard look at that and understand that this is what's going on.

Denham is supporting a bill to move more FEMA dollars towards a new tactical approach.

Rep. Denham: Making sure that building structures are up to a standard whether that's for hurricanes in a hurricane prone areas or for fire damage or earthquakes in California. So there's building standards are a big part of it but we're getting bipartisan support.

Lisa: I mean it sounds like there's a little movement there's a little headway but it's it's still a work in progress.

Rep. Denham: Congress never moves quick enough. But having our bill in the Senate now I think looks very positive.

Just this week President Trump declared a major disaster in California, opening up federal funding for emergency work, hazard reduction, and fire



recovery. That helps in the short term, but does nothing to address consistent, stabilized funding for the Forest Service to both prevent and protect Americans from fire. That change, still needs to come from Congress

**FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

Jan 14  
30 min.

Today, an important progress report on Afghanistan where we're fighting the longest war in American history. Today's 16-year olds weren't even born when we invaded the country for shielding 9/11 mastermind Osama bin Laden. Our longest war has also gobbled up record U.S. tax dollars, which is why we were so surprised to learn how bad things still are today in Afghanistan... and what we've gotten for the money.

On October 7, 2001, the U.S. launched operation Enduring Freedom to disrupt the terrorist group al Qaeda, which was operating freely under Afghanistan's Islamic fundamentalist leadership. Enduring Freedom toppled the Taliban government.

John Sopko: We've been there for 16 years and our mission is to originally was to kick the terrorists out who attacked the United States and then to help create a government that would be supported by their people that could keep the terrorists away from attacking us.

Sharyl: How much money have we spent doing that so far?

John Sopko: For reconstruction alone it's about \$120 billion dollars. Inspector General John Sopko, an Obama appointee, watches over the spending of all that money.

Sharyl: What would you say is our biggest accomplishment there?



**John Sopko:** We have created, a working government, working military, health care is has improved for the average Afghan, education has improved for the average Afghan-- but at great cost.

**Sharyl:** Is it oversimplification to say that we have helped develop a government that is friendly with us but they are still fighting the people we consider terrorists the Taliban and those clashes are going on daily?

**John Sopko:** Absolutely.

More than 16 years after they were ousted from power, Taliban fighters still wage a stubborn insurgency marked by daily assaults, suicide attacks, and ambushes against US forces. Sopko says, Afghanistan remains so unstable today, that he and other watchdogs can't even get around the country to oversee spending on projects.

**John Sopko:** So every day there's another attack. So the security situation is very bad.

The most recent annual figures shatter known records: In one year alone, more than 11-thousand Afghan citizens -- killed in clashes with the Taliban. The number of security incidents -- its highest since tracking began. More than 660-thousand people fled their home, up 40% over the year before.

**Sharyl:** Is there a way to explain why the security situation could be so bad after we've tried so hard to help?

**John Sopko:** Well, part of it is that we spent too much money too fast and we didn't hold the Afghans accountable either. So they had officials in their government particularly in their military who were stealing the U.S. funds. I mean there are cases of where they were actually stealing the fuel that we were buying for them, stealing the weapons, selling it to the Taliban.

Sopko has documented billions of dollars in boondoggles in a country that's legendary for its corruption. Salaries paid to so-called "ghost soldiers" who don't exist. Loans provided to hotel projects and apartments



that were never built. A fleet of planes bought, never used, and quickly scrapped after Sopko began an inquiry.

**Sharyl:** Where are the failures that lead to so much waste and fraud?

**John Sopko:** People came in there for six months or a year, spent money like drunken sailors and nobody was ever held accountable. We spent too much money too fast and too small a country with too little oversight. And that's one reason why we lost our money.

**Sharyl:** What types of players have benefited if not the U.S. taxpayers?

**John Sopko:** Corrupt Afghan contractors, officials, corrupt U.S. officials and contractors, foreigners from other countries who have gotten on the gravy train and have not been held accountable.

And now, Sopko faces a new obstacle: the U.S. military recently classified much of the information he says he needs to do his job—and evaluate how our tax money is being spent.

**John Sopko:** Basically everything that the U.S. taxpayer would need to know to make a determination of how well his money's being spent. And that's very upsetting.

We asked him to show us some examples.

**John Sopko:** Some of the information they've classified, like I said, the Afghan National Security Forces casualties. We've been reporting that since 2009 but now it's classified. The proportion of actual troops in Afghanistan, Afghan troops, in relationship to their stated goals of how many troops they're going to have-- that's now classified. The proportion of their assigned strength, authorized training for the police-- that's now classified. And you just go down the list. We're paying for the Afghan police their salaries. We're paying for the Afghan military salaries. We can't report on how many soldiers actually show up?

**Sharyl:** What could they be trying to keep from the American public?



**John Sopko:** Well, look Sharyl, you and I've been in Washington long enough. We know the government never classifies good news. The bottom line is the Taliban and the insurgents know what's going on. The American military knows what's going on. The Afghan government knows what's going on. The only people who don't know what's going on in Afghanistan are the people who are paying for it.

**Sharyl:** Who's decided to classify this?

**John Sopko:** So we're going to find out about that but we still don't have the actual classifier named. That's interesting because the official policy is that if something is classified you got to have a name or an issue of who classified it.

**Sharyl:** Knowing what you know now if you could go back to the very beginning, 2002, what would you recommend we had done differently on the front end?

**John Sopko:** To have a more complete strategy that identifies who are the corrupt elements in the government. Which tribe, which group you have to avoid. We got into bed with a lot of bad people and now we can't get out. And this is the biggest point: you have to have people accountable. I have spoken to so many contracting officers U.S. contracting officers who have told me they get an annual performance rating not based on whether any of the contracts are good or not on just on how much taxpayer dollars they put on contract. If that's the way you reward our contracting officers are we surprised that money's being wasted?

**We did a very poor job of spending the money in protecting the taxpayer dollars. We have wasted billions of dollars in Afghanistan, in a nutshell.**

**The Defense Department did not respond to our questions about why so much information about the situation in Afghanistan was recently classified or who was responsible for the decision to classify the information.**



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30 min.

There's been a lot of talk this week about The Wall. It was one of then-candidate Trump's first promises. Now building the wall is part of the debate on an immigration bill. Over a decade ago, Israel built a wall of its own to stop terrorist attacks. We wanted to see the so-called "separation barrier" for ourselves and find out what America can learn from a wall that works. Full Measure contributing correspondent John Huddy reports from the Israeli/West Bank border.

On a hill overlooking the Palestinian village of Bayt Jala, south of Jerusalem, we look down upon the West Bank separation barrier snaking its way through the valley and wrapping around the rocky hillsides. It's an impressive view, one that Dr. Dany Tirza knows well. The retired Israeli Army colonel was the architect of the separation barrier, or as critics call it, the "apartheid wall," 360 miles of fence and concrete barrier that surrounds the West Bank and its nearly three million residents.

Dany Tirza: In March 2002, in one month, we lost 128 people murdered by terror attacks and people said to the government that enough is enough. We cannot live with such terror. Do something! Build something!

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon approved construction of the separation barrier in 2002. It took five years to build. The Israeli military, or IDF, says during the peak terror years in Israel, thirteen-hundred people were killed by suicide bombings. When the largest section of the barrier was completed in 2006, the suicide bombings stopped. Israeli leaders credit a combination of the barrier and Israeli security forces for stopping the spread of terrorist attacks. President Trump noted the Israeli wall just this week.

President Trump: Without the wall, we cannot have border security.

Rep. Cuellar: All right. Okay. Let me show you.



**President Trump: All you have to do is ask Israel. Look what happened with them.**

**Ivri Elbaz: We are at the green line. It's a border between the Israel and the West Bank, the Palestinian area.**

**Lieutenant Colonel Ivri Elbaz is commander of the IDF's Givati Brigade that patrols the northern West Bank border.**

**Ivri Elbaz: They can go. It's not a jail. It's a security fence. We allow them to pass when needed.**

**On the day we visited, 21 people were caught trying to illegally cross into Israel. Terrorism was not a factor this particularly day, but infiltration attempts are constant.**

**Ivri Elbaz: It's a combination of a sensor that can give us time of touching or pressure.**

**John: So you can distinguish between a bird or human being.**

**Ivri Elbaz: Yes, if it's a bird, or human being, or animal.**

**Donald Trump: We will build the wall, yes. We will build the wall.**

**The Trump Administration is considering eight prototypes for the Mexico border. And like Israel, there will be a combination of wall and fencing, and in some parts of the border, natural terrain to serve as a barrier. In Israel, the 30-foot high and nearly two-foot thick concrete walls total less than 10 percent of the West Bank border. On one side of the wall here in Bethlehem it's blackened and scorched from the years of fighting, of riots. There's even empty tear gas canisters. And then, just on the other side here, it becomes a colorful display of protest that's become even a tourist destination. Anton Salman is the mayor of Bethlehem, the Palestinian controlled city in the West Bank and the biblical birthplace of Jesus. He says, there will always be anger if the wall remains standing. Anger that often erupts into violence.**



**Anton Salman:** You use the word violence several times, and I don't like the word. I don't like it at all.

**John:** You wouldn't call what we're seeing violence?

**Anton Salman:** When the people went out in protesting, it's a civil protestation, they have nothing in their hands, and the clashes became, as a result of the treatment that Israel soldiers are treating the people in Palestine.

Many Palestinians have compared the concrete sections of barrier to that of prison walls. Others who are allowed to cross complain of long waits, and days when the Israeli government shuts down the border crossings without notice. Dr. Tirza says America faces similar challenges like that of Israel, including balancing the rights of people on the ground and protecting the security of a nation. But he says, while Israel's separation barrier has been a success, it was never meant to be permanent.

**John:** You walked every kilometer, every mile of the wall, would you like to see it removed one day?

**Dany Tirza:** I really hope I will be the one I will be alive I will be the one to take off the first stone of Jerusalem. I really hope there will come a day and we can have a peace agreement between the sides and there will be no fear of terror. And we can remove these walls and live normally and quietly with our neighbors the Palestinians.

For now though, Israel's hulking border wall and long winding fence will remain standing.

The Department of Homeland Security is due this month to wrap-up testing of eight border wall prototypes.



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America's tax brackets change this month, following the overhaul bill President Trump signed just before Christmas. One part of that plan has had the support of both Republicans and Democrats for years.... the effort to bring trillions of dollars back to the U-S from companies using offshore tax shelters. Joce Sterman takes a look at the havens, how they worked, and why they're now coming to an end.

President Trump: 'We're going to bring back probably 4 trillion dollars from overseas, nobody knows the exact number but it's massive it's over 3 trillion it could be 5 trillion.'

The idea of bringing all that corporate investment home has been something of a holy grail for several White House administrations. It was one of the first initiatives of the Obama Administration, and one of the last. What it took was a complete overhaul of the tax system, and a cut in the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent.

David Williams, President, Taxpayers Protection Alliance: This country has done nothing with his corporate tax rate for years. Every other country has recognized the economic benefit of lowering taxes.

David Williams is President of the Taxpayers Protection Alliance.

Joce: Does this eliminate the need to go offshore with your money?

David Williams: Lowering the corporate tax rate absolutely eliminates the need to leave whether it's an inversion or just moving your company elsewhere. This eliminates that need and really that financial need. That financial drive and how companies gamed the system was most recently exposed this fall by the so-called 'paradise papers,' named after the idyllic tropical islands where many companies hid billions of dollars in complicated shell schemes.



**Sasha Chavkin, ICIJ Reporter: It's legal but it allows them to pay less taxes and to face less accountability than everyone else in America.**

**Sasha Chavkin is with the international consortium of investigative journalists. His team pored over 13.4 million documents, most of them coming from an elite offshore law firm called "Appleby," headquartered in Hamilton, Bermuda.**

**Sasha Chavkin: What Appleby does is creates and manages offshore companies to help them manage their financial affairs. So they set up paper companies in the Cayman Islands and Bermuda and the Isle of Man and other tax havens around the world to help their clients avoid taxes.**

**Tax havens aren't limited to paradise.**

**Tim Cook: We don't stash money on some Caribbean Island.**

**In the case of Apple for example, the paradise papers exposed the consumer tech giant had found another treasure island.**

**Sasha Chavkin: Apple CEO Tim Cook testified before Congress about Apple's tax practices and said very indignantly.**

**Cook: We pay all the taxes we owe. Every single dollar. We not only comply with the laws, but we comply with the spirit of the laws. We don't depend on tax gimmicks. We don't move intellectual property off shore and use it to sell our products back to the United States to avoid taxes.**

**Sasha Chavkin: What the paradise papers show is ultimately Apple didn't end up on a Caribbean offshore island. It ended up in Jersey, which is an island in the English Channel. So what's very clear is that it continued its strategies of aggressively trying to use offshore to reduce taxes Apple wasn't the only company outed in the paradise papers. Others include Nike and Allergan, the manufacturer of Botox.**

**David Williams: They have not broken any laws. He should not be embarrassed at all about what he has done.**



**Williams says American companies like Apple, in the past, have had a duty to their shareholders to optimize their revenue, and that usually meant finding a lower tax rate offshore. At 35 percent, America's was one of the highest in the world.**

**Joce: The biggest argument when people talk about something like the Paradise papers and the discovery that these corporations are putting their money overseas and they say the average American takes the hit here. Will that change as a result of this tax cut for corporations?**

**David Williams: The average American is going to benefit from this with the tax cuts. But on a bigger scale people are going to benefit from companies coming back to this country. Unemployment will continue probably to go down and we're going to see more revenue and really more economic growth. An expanding economy will help everybody and that's why this is so important is to entice business to come back here you know whether it's through lower regulations or lower taxes. But we need business to relocate back to the United States. We need money coming back to this country.**

**This week Walmart - the nation's largest private employer - increased the minimum wage for its employees and handing out bonuses of up to a thousand dollars. By some counts 125 companies are giving out those bonuses, including our parent company, Sinclair Broadcasting.. all citing the positive impact of the new tax structure.**

### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Jan 21  
30 min.**

**The war on terror is entering a new era. Smaller scale, successful attacks in both the US and Europe are pressuring governments to find and shut down one common connection: the social network. Congress is just starting to find ways to stop the spread of extremist content. But in Britain, they're trying to take it to a new level. Scott Thuman went to London to examine a drastic plan for -Social- Security.**



**For the people of Britain, 2017 was a year of terror. A series of attacks using bombs, knives, and vehicles, from Manchester to London.**

**Theresa May: Mr. Speaker, this was an attack on free people everywhere. The question for the British Prime Minister Theresa May and her government: What have they been missing? Where have they failed?**

**Scott: After every attack, there's are reactions to address vulnerabilities, like here on the Westminster Bridge where a driver killed four people and injured fifty, they put up these steel barricades. But almost anyone will tell you, it takes more than physical barriers to win this war on terror.**

**Chris Phillips: Hindsight is a fantastic thing and if you look back at every terrorist attack you will see there are, there were, opportunities to stop things.**

**Chris Phillips is former head of the national counter-terrorism security office in the UK.**

**Scott: But when you talk about opportunities that perhaps were missed, a lot of times does that mean that there were dots that could have been connected. Whether it could have been internet monitoring or who they're communicating with. Those could have come into play?**

**Chris Phillips: Pretty much every terrorist attack is like that.**

**Scott: So now, a nation with already some of the strongest, most intrusive laws in the western world when it comes to monitoring online activity, is considering taking it a drastic step further. Amber Rudd is the British minister responsible for homeland security.**

**Amber Rudd: Extremist and terrorist material can still be published online, and it is then too easily accessible on some devices within seconds. We will change the law so that people who repeatedly view terrorist content online could face up to 15 years in prison.**



While it had been illegal to download and store such videos, this would make it a serious crime to just view extremist content multiple times, even if its never saved.

**Chris Phillips:** That's where we've got to get to, and I'm sure the companies can ways of achieving that. Because once they've watched it, once they've been shown it, once they get 15 years in prison, it's too late. You know we've caused ourselves a huge problem. We've got to be able to prevent that from happening. And I think at this moment, I don't see that the internet companies are, are expending enough time and energy to making sure that doesn't happen.

On the streets of London, we found a willingness to sacrifice some privacy.

**Adam Gilsenan:** Looking around you've got a video camera, there's a video camera there, on every street corner in London. We're the most surveilled city in the world. That's one of the prices of being secure at the moment, so yes, I would be prepared to give up some of my civil liberties for the result of being safer as a society.

**Daniel Watts:** I think there's specific sites, specific documentation, videos and stuff like that, that the police already know about. So if you're accessing stuff like that, then it would flag up on their systems I would assume. But in terms of monitoring, it happens everywhere doesn't it, we're being watched right now on the cameras.

Also watching, the top social media companies who recently boasted to lawmakers on Capitol Hill of their progress. Carlos Monje is with Twitter.

**Carlos Monje:** We spot more than 90% of terrorist accounts before anyone else does and we stop 75% of those accounts before they can spread any of their deplorable ideology. **Bennett Clifford:** If someone remains very, very committed to accessing that content, there are a plethora of ways that they can find it.

But **Bennett Clifford** of George Washington University, who monitors terror activity online, says any successes by the big companies drives terrorists to the smaller ones.

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**Bennett Clifford:** They're shifting towards lesser known services, such as JustPaste.it as well as a variety of messaging platforms that offer end-to-end encryption, such as Telegram, Surespot, Kick, and other companies like that.

Which means even with giving up privacy and waging into deeper into the cyber mists of this war, there's no guarantee, we'll be getting it right.

**Chris Phillips:** Put simply, it's a game of risk. But the trouble is the if the dice falls the wrong way, then lots of people die.

Those British plans for tougher online monitoring have yet to be enacted. If tried here, they would face pretty big privacy concerns. One other thing that's a top priority for both British and American authorities: getting big social media companies to take down extremist content quickly. Right now, it can take hours to bring down some videos and pictures and the aim is to really speed that up.

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Jan 28

30 min.

If you listen to much of the media, the Russian threat is all about election tampering. But Russia is engaged in a shooting war with Ukraine and the Trump administration is upping the U-S engagement, in a high stakes replay of Cold War politics. For the last four years, there's been fighting along Ukraine's eastern border with Russia. Today, Russian-backed and equipped separatists control a large area and several cities. To see the real and present danger, we traveled to the trenches of eastern Ukraine to the "Russian Front".

Weaving our way through a freshly bombed-out neighborhood in eastern Ukraine, we're told to move quickly and stay low.

**Lt. Col. Dida:** They have mounted their fire position there. They observe.  
**Scott:** Enemy positions right there?



And after a few minutes, we push forward into the trenches and seemingly, backward in time. These snow-covered sandbags and wood plank walkways are reminiscent of World War 2, even World War 1. But this is no history tour. It is the frontline of a highly active combat zone.

Lt. Col. Dida: It is very dangerous. They have snipers here.

Because just feet away, he says, are Russian-backed rebels in another trench. We have to be quiet. You can see that there are some soldiers positioned behind me in this particular trench. They've got little foxholes along the way, gunner positions that we've passed as well. We're going to keep moving up as close to the frontline as we can. Even as we interview this father and son duo defending this part of the line, more gunfire breaks out.

Scott: So we just heard a series of shots not 100 yards away perhaps. We got down a little bit but they say they're not terribly worried because they've become so used to it, it happens all the time. It was a series of four or five shots, five minutes ago there were four or five other shots.

This is life in the forgotten war. Ever since Russia invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula, essentially taking over that portion of eastern Ukraine in 2014, their reach, has grown significantly. Separatists, and Russian-backed forces, now, taking large swaths of the highly valuable Donbass region known for its coal and metal production. Towns are sometimes cut in half, one side still controlled by Ukraine, the other, by rebels and their Russia backers. This grandmother is looking after three children yet refuses to leave.

Over the last four years, according to the United Nations, 10,000 people, civilian and military, have been killed in the fighting. More than 4 million have been affected by the conflict. In this tug of war over territory, Ukraine says it's unable to recover areas lost and unwilling to cede any more. Democracy, and much more, is at stake.

Lt. Simon: If there was no Ukraine, and was no conflict, they've got such conflict on their borders.



**Scott: So you're saying, in some respects, you're the front line between Russia and the rest of Europe?**

**Lt. Simon: We are the frontline. It is true. If we lose here, you lose Europe. All of it.**

**Lieutenant Colonel Serhiy Sobko is a military hero. Awarded Ukraine's highest medal. His exploits have saved lives but he's also seen many lost.**

**Scott: Some people have written that the reason you can't be so offensive, you can't be so aggressive, is because in some respects, you're outgunned, you're outmanned.**

**Lt. Col. Sobko: We must understand that the desire of soldiers to fight, it's very good for their morale. But from the other side, we also understand that it doesn't matter how many troops and we can move into offensive, Russia will move even more troops than we do.**

**Frustrating, he says, at such close range. During our two days at the front, the Ukrainian military says five of their soldiers were killed, five others were wounded.**

**Lt. Col. Sobko: We have a position at least 50 meters from the enemy.**

**Scott: You can actually hear each other talk sometimes?**

**Lt. Col. Sobko: When we are located very close to them like I said, we can hear also them. And of course, it's difficult for personnel because they always in stressful condition. Also, when we located too close to the enemy, engagements also become more often than other part of the operation.**

**So often, in fact, the number of cease-fire violations according to the international monitoring group, the OSCE, topped 400,000 last year.**

**Pres. Vladimir Putin: There is no Russian army on the territory of Donbass but there are certain militia formations that are self-sufficient and ready to repel any large-scale actions against Donbass.**



**Scott:** So what do you think when you hear statements like that from Vladimir Putin, from Russia, saying "we're not doing this"  
**Col. Nozdrachov Oleksiy:** Well, the military response will be bullshit but the talking politically correct, this is a part of the war. The information component is number one component in 21st Century warfare. Just as important having help from the U.S.

**Sen. Lindsey Graham:** Your fight is our fight. All of us will go back to Washington and we will push the case against Russia.

Promises from Senator Lindsey Graham on a 2016 visit, now becoming a reality.

**Sen. Rob Portman:** It's too late but it's coming. For years now, some of us have been saying that this situation requires the United States to step-up and do more.

Senator Rob Portman of Ohio is co-founder of the Ukraine caucus on Capitol Hill.

**Sen. Rob Portman:** And specifically to provide the kind of assistance they need, which is the ability to push back against the Russians with their larger and more sophisticated equipment. And so I have promoted this idea of lethal aid. Not just, aid.

**Scott:** Not just defensive aid?

**Sen. Rob Portman:** Not just defensive aid but the ability to defend themselves. And I don't think that's too much to ask.

To see some of that American assistance, we travel in heavily armored vehicles to another part of the frontline. We're driving right now through what's called the ATO, the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone. It's a massive area, about 250 miles north to south, 30 to 40 miles wide. The Ukrainian government says three and a half to four million of its people right now are living in this area that's either being fought over or is under partial Russian control. At this makeshift base in an old factory: American hardware. These troops proudly show us Humvees and an American radar system used to identify enemy artillery.



**But until more American help and heavy weapons arrive, Lieutenant Colonel Sobko will keep encouraging his troops to stay positive and hold the line.**

**Scott: Are you confident that Ukraine will come out with a victory?**

**Lt. Col. Sobko: With all my heart I believe in this end state. Yes.**

**So how long could this go on? US special envoy, Kurt Volker, tells us Russia has not shown a willingness to end the conflict. In fact, the tension between Washington and Moscow is growing. On the issue of increasing arms to Ukraine, Russian officials have stated the U.S. decision will cause new bloodshed.**

**[END]**

**If you can't keep up with the many probes going on surrounding the 2016 campaign, alleged Russia collusion, and alleged misbehavior by intel agencies, you're not alone. Sharyl Attkisson sat down with Republican Congressman Jim Jordan who serves on two of the half-dozen bodies conducting investigations — and asked him to break it down.**

**Sharyl: How can this story be told in a simple way for Americans who have been hearing fringe discussion about it and haven't followed it closely?**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: Yeah I like to tell it through Peter Strzok, deputy head of, former deputy head of counterintelligence at the FBI.**

**Peter Strzok and another FBI official, Lisa Page, were allegedly having an illicit affair during the 2016 campaign when they exchanged bitter, anti-Trump text messages, even as Strzok led investigations that stood to impact the election.**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: Peter Strzok said in one of those text messages, "We can't run the risk that the American people might make Donald Trump the next president. We need an insurance policy."**



And that insurance policy plan, we've learned from some of those other text messages, I think involved leaking information to the press to further their narrative against the Trump candidacy.

Notably, Strzok led the FBI probe into Hillary Clinton's mishandling of classified email, interviewed Clinton without recording her, and softened a key phrase in the FBI decision to recommend no criminal charges. Strzok also led the investigation into alleged Russian meddling in the election. Strzok interviewed Trump official Michael Flynn, who plead guilty to lying to the FBI. And Strzok served on Special Counsel Robert Mueller's team, investigating alleged Trump-Russia collusion. Jordan says more key questions surround the anti-Trump file or dossier, leaked to the press before the election.

Sharyl: We've learned it wasn't an intelligence file at all, but opposition research compiled by a political firm. Did the FBI improperly use that to justify spying on Trump for political reasons?

Rep. Jim Jordan: I believe the FBI dressed it all up, made it look like legitimate intelligence took it to the FISA court to get warrants to spy on Americans associated with the Trump campaign, and through that spying, I think they got other names that were unmasked.

Sharyl: How much has our knowledge been advanced regarding Russia, the surveillance issue, Hillary Clinton email investigation, Trump investigation?

Rep. Jim Jordan: We know the DNC paid for the dossier.

Sharyl: The Democratic National Committee.

Rep. Jim Jordan: Democrat National Committee and the Clinton campaign, which we now know of course were one and the same. They paid for it. We know that there was at least what appears to be some group of people at the FBI based on the text messages that was this core group that looks like they set out to have a plan to hurt the Trump campaign helped the Clinton campaign.



**Sharyl: None of this necessarily excludes the Trump administration or related officials from misconduct.**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: No.**

**Sharyl: So what are you finding on that score today?**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: Nothing, right? I mean to date there's been zero evidence that that the Trump campaign coordinated any kind of activity with Russia to impact the election.**

**Maybe not, but several former Trump campaign officials have been charged with other crimes. Paul Manafort and Rick Gates are accused of money laundering and conspiracy stemming from their lobbying work for Russian interests dating back years. They've pleaded not guilty. George Papadopoulos and Lt. Gen. Michael Flynn has pleaded guilty to making false statements to the FBI.**

**Sharyl: Could Mueller be finding thing that nobody's heard of that hasn't leaked out?**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: We don't know, we have to wait for his report. We're going to get a report, I think even before his, from the inspector general which will examine how the FBI handled the Clinton investigation in 2015 and 2016.**

**Sharyl: It turns out FBI official Peter Strzok figures into that, too. On January 19th, the FBI gave Congress a new batch of text messages between Strzok and his girlfriend that indicate some in the FBI made investigative decisions for political reasons.**

**"It's going to be a Clinton Trump race," texted Page. "Unbelievable." "What?!?!?!", replied Strzok. "Now the pressure really starts to finish, midyear exam [the FBI case name for Clinton email investigation]. Page replied, "It sure does."**

**The texts also reveal the FBI first included, but later omitted, news that as Secretary of State, Clinton improperly used personal email to contact President Obama while abroad in the territory of sophisticated adversaries.**



**Sharyl: In the big picture why do these questions matter? If someone were to say to you, I don't know who all these people are that you're talking about?**

**Rep. Jim Jordan: Because you cannot have the Federal Bureau of Investigation trying to help one campaign at the expense of the other. That cannot happen in the greatest country in history, where you're having the premier law enforcement agency in the world saying we're going to have an insurance policy to make sure one candidate does not become the President of the United States. That is for we the people to decide. The American voters to decide. Not some super agent James Bond guy at the at the FBI named Peter Strzok and his cabal of people. That is never supposed to be how it works in the United States of America.**

**A few footnotes. To date, Strzok and Page have not been accused of wrongdoing. They were removed from the Russia investigation last summer—Strzok was reassigned to Human Resources. They and the FBI didn't respond to our request for comment.**

### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Jan 28  
30 min.**

**The very first entitlement program in American history was to care for the wounded soldiers and widows of the Revolutionary War. If you look at the current federal budget and programs, it's clear, entitlements have grown over the centuries. We wondered how it all got out of hand, so we talked with author John Cogan, about the High Cost of Good Intentions.**

**Scott: Do you think people would be surprised to know, a) how big the problem has gotten and b) that there doesn't seem to be a great solution on the horizon?**



**John Cogan:** It's a gradual process that takes place over many, many years.

**Scott:** Good intentions?

**John Cogan:** Good intentions, So we start with a group that everyone agrees is very, very worthy. And then the people that are just outside the eligibility circle, well they're nearly as worthy.

**Scott:** How badly has it ballooned?

**John Cogan:** In 2016, the last year from which we have data, 54 percent of all US households were receiving benefits from at least one federal entitlement program.

**Scott:** More than half of American households were getting some sort of entitlement?

**John Cogan:** Right, but if you take out those that are receiving social security and Medicare, because everyone over age 65 receives those, right, so take it out. Among households that are headed by a person under age 65, 41 percent of them are receiving an entitlement benefit. So back in the 1970s, it was closer to around 20-25 percent.

**Scott:** So talk about the consequences then, why is this a problem?

**John Cogan:** First, as well-meaning as these programs are, their cost is very, very high. Part of it is what I call a human cost. These entitlement programs to some extent undermine individual's incentives to be self-sufficient and for self-improvement, at the same time, you have to worry about the high fiscal cost. Our budget deficit for the last year was 666 billion dollars. The vast majority of that deficit is not due to defense spending, it's not due to NIH spending, not due to NASA. It's due to the large body of entitlements. We spend about 2.5 trillion dollars on entitlements. And it accounts for the large deficit we have today.

**Scott:** So then is Congress to blame if we had to point a finger?



**John Cogan:** Well I would point a finger at Congress cause I think they understand the problem and have just not chosen to address it. Having said that, I do think the problem is with us in a way, Americans.

**Scott:** What's your worst-case scenario that you think might actually occur one day?

**John Cogan:** We know that either taxes have to be increased enormously if we don't take any action in the next ten years. Economics tells us if we try to raise taxes to finance this entitlement problem, we're going to kill off the economy. History tells us that if we issue too much public debt we are going to have a financial crisis of very serious proportions.

**Scott:** So right now, if there was a cliff, are we miles away from it driving in that direction? Are we in the vicinity? Or are we standing at the edge looking over?

**John Cogan:** We're not on the point where we're standing looking over the abyss. But I do think we're driving very rapidly, and more rapidly every year.

**Scott:** Of the entitlements right now that pose the biggest concern, what's the largest culprit?

**John Cogan:** In terms of dollars, Social Security and Medicare. Those are the two. I think today both of them will total about 40 percent of government spending, and they're growing at a very, very fast rate.

**Scott:** Alright so then, that's a relatively fatalistic viewpoint. Give me a reason to be optimistic that we can turn this thing around.

**John Cogan:** America has always been able to solve major problems. I have the ultimate confidence that America will step up, will figure out a way to get these entitlements under control, while at the same time maintaining those honorable goals that most of these programs began with.

**A note of perspective on 'entitlements'.** Of the two primary entitlements mentioned, Social Security and Medicare, most hardworking Americans



pay into the system, out of your paychecks, every week. So the notion that at retirement we'll be paid an 'entitlement', might rankle some. We've earned it. The overriding problem, that most say -necessitates- reform, is that both of these are paying out far more than they're taking in.

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Feb 4

30 min.

California businessman Darrell Issa came to Washington DC in 2001. Now he joins the list of key Republicans in Congress calling it quits He's led many high profile investigations into corruption and fraud. Along the way, he says he's seen many changes - not for the better. For one, he says party politics and money interests increasingly dominate the agenda. And believe it or not, he's not just talking about Democrats.

That's our cover story: Issa's exit interview about money, politics and the swamp.

Sharyl: Do you think party leaders exert too much control over members of Congress and over the agenda in a way that might be motivated by donations and corporate influence and special interests?

Rep. Issa: It happens every day that a lobbyist calls the majority leader, the minority leader, the speaker, and some chairmen or ranking member gets a call saying, "hey go light on that." That kind of influence goes on. Anyone that says it doesn't hasn't been in that position I'd been in.

But before we get to that, it helps to go back to 2011, when Darrell Issa had his most important job in Congress, heading the powerful House Oversight Committee. The first subpoena he issued was in the Countrywide loan investigation.



**Sharyl:** You led the oversight committee during some important investigations. Countrywide Financial, which had granted some prominent Democrats and Republicans what they called "sweetheart loans" as the industry was trying to avoid regulation ahead of the fiscal crisis.

Issa's investigation revealed that federal public officials and their staffers, both Democrats and Republicans, had quietly received lucrative VIP loans from Countrywide as the company sought to influence their decisions.

**Rep. Issa:** It was much more effective than political giving. I'll never forget there was one staffer for Senator Bennett who got thirteen refinancing's, each one a little lower, never paying one penny out of her pocket.

Republican Bob Bennett said he was unaware of the loans to his staff while he served on the Senate banking committee.

Another big investigation: Fast and Furious, when the Department of Justice got caught secretly delivering thousands of weapons to Mexican drug cartels. At the time, in 2011, the government denied it. But then, federal agent John Dodson stepped up.

**John Dodson:** I'm boots on the ground here in Phoenix tellin it we've been doing it every day since I've been here. Here I am. Tell me I didn't do the things that I did. Tell me you didn't order me to do the things that I did. Tell me it didn't happen. Now you have a name on it, you have a face to put with it. Here I am. Someone now, tell me it didn't happen.

**Sharyl:** Fast and Furious: I interviewed really the chief whistleblower in that case, John Dodson, and your committee became interested in that case and really took off and ran with it.

**Rep. Issa:** Well, it was a political issue from the start. Democrats thought it was going to help get an assault weapons ban. The U.S. attorney who had actually supported and allowed this operation to go forward, very clearly wanted to let, in my opinion, wanted to let weapons go to Mexico, follow it, prove it, and then use it as a justification for a U.S. assault weapons ban. Fast and Furious was very rewarding because we got the truth out.



**But Issa says it's gotten more difficult to get the truth out because money and special interests increasingly dictate the Capitol Hill agenda.**

**Sharyl: It seems like there always a lot of retirements prior to elections that are not held during a presidential election year. But so many fairly big-name Republicans seem to be bowing out, when Republicans at the same time control the House the Senate and the White House, isn't that unusual? Because normally for a party, that is the time when you can control the committees and the agenda on Capitol Hill?**

**Issa: We really don't control the committees, more and more, it's controlled out of the speaker's office and out of the minority leader's office. You know, they pick who gets the committees and then they pick really what you get to do. That's one of the things that's changing.**

**And that's behind Issa's biggest bone of contention: in 2014, House Speaker John Boehner took the Benghazi probe away from Issa's committee and handed it to a specially-created committee with handpicked staff. Other lead Republicans had complained that Issa's digging into the Obama scandal was damaging relationships with the federal agencies under investigation, and the companies that support them, and donate to both political parties. Congressman Trey Gowdy, a popular former prosecutor and the Republicans' go-to for high profile investigations, was picked to lead the new Benghazi committee.**

**Rep. Issa: Leadership trusted him to do the Russian investigation, trusted him to do just what they wanted on the Benghazi investigation, and trusted him to be chairman of Oversight ahead of others who could have been.**

**Sharyl: What do you mean leadership "trusted him to do just what they wanted on the Benghazi investigation?"**

**Rep. Issa: Well, they took the Benghazi investigation away from me exactly at a time in which there was plenty more to say and do. And so, when they put it to a select committee, they took six months off before they called a single witness. It was a cooling off period that shouldn't have happened. Speaker Boehner made a decision to pull the plug, and then have nothing**



happened for six months, and then we spent millions of dollars really to reach a lesser conclusion than we would have if we just continued.

Congressman Gowdy's office told us: "At no point did Speaker Boehner, Speaker Ryan, or anyone in leadership ever suggest a committee action or outcome. All decisions made were made by the committee." But Issa saw the move to hand the Benghazi probe to a special committee as part of a Republican effort to control the investigation, and keep it from going too far.

Sharyl: A lot of people out there listening might say, why would the Republicans go easy on the Benghazi investigation that doesn't make any sense. Can you explain that?

Rep. Issa: The chairman of the Select Intelligence Committee Mike Rogers at the time and the chairman of Armed Services Buck McKeon, they were covering up for those failures. They were feeling institutionally that that they had to protect them. And, by the way, both of them were going on to other careers shortly afterwards.

Sharyl: What did Congressman McKeon go on to do?

Rep. Issa: You know, Congressman McKeon Chairman McKeon is a lobbyist for defense companies today.

Sharyl: Interesting.

Rep. Issa: He's a very effective one.

McKeon wasn't available for comment. But Rogers, now a national security commentator for CNN, told us his intelligence committee conducted a tough, fair investigation on Benghazi and made definitive findings, rejecting outside pressure to fulfill preconceived notions. A spokesman for former Speaker Boehner told us he picked Gowdy to lead the Benghazi committee because he "wanted somebody reliable to handle the Benghazi investigation, and full access to information about intelligence sources and methods. The Speaker felt strongly that the American people deserved the truth, and it became evident that a select committee was necessary in order to ensure they got it." Whatever the case, multiple members and former



members of Congress have told us the committees that conduct Congress' most important business are under routine pressure to shape their work.

Sharyl: I think people don't understand, and tell me if I'm wrong, that the committees are often forced to serve the interests of those they're supposed to regulate in some ways, because that's where they get their money from. I have seen the defense related committees that take money from defense contractors go easy on defense oversight.

Rep. Issa: There's no question at all. You know, I want to see the armed services our men and women in uniform protected. But mistakes happen, and when they happen, the cover ups that leadership committee chairmen sometimes order to protect the institution becomes a real problem. And that happens every day here.

Sharyl: Reflections on the Swamp? People say there's a swamp.

Rep. Issa: There is a swamp and the swamp reflects the pressures that come into Washington. There's no cure for the swamp except more and more transparency and transparency cannot be simply the left and the right bashing members. It's got to be transparency at all levels.

Sharyl: Reflections on President Trump?

Rep. Issa: you know, President Trump has all the right instincts to get all the right things done. And for those of us who sometimes wish he would say or do it another way it doesn't change the fact that his instincts are what America needs for the 21st century.

Sharyl: If you had a say in a sentence the reason you're leaving what would it be?

Rep. Issa: It's time.

At least 38 House Republicans have announced they're leaving their posts compared to 17 Democrats. Republican retirements include Trey Gowdy, who currently heads the House Oversight Committee.



## FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Feb 4

30 min.

China's global reach is more than economic. Their military spending is now second only to the U-S.. and their expanding military is one reason President Trump called out China and Russia as rivals, to our interests and values. But in examining their impressive arsenal, we found some striking similarities to American weapons.

Our Lisa Fletcher talked with a former top Pentagon official about the stolen secrets.

Lisa: The F-35 has taken more than 20 years and a trillion dollars to take flight. The high-tech ... fifth-generation stealth aircraft is the latest and greatest for the u-s and its allies to have a competitive edge in the skies. That is until the Chinese unveiled their latest edition - the J-31.

Dr. Stephen Bryen: Well what emerged was that the Chinese came up with a couple of stealth fighters that look an awful lot like the F-35.

Doctor Stephen Bryen served as deputy undersecretary of defense at the pentagon. He like others claims the Chinese based their latest fighter jet off of American blueprints.

Lisa: What happened when the Chinese stole the F-35 plan?

Dr. Stephen Bryen: Well I mean this was a theft with intention. So the Chinese said you know if we're going to deal with the Americans on an equal basis we have to have stealthy aircraft. Well an easy place to do is to steal the American design copy it is exactly what they've done. So they built the J-20, which is already deployed.

The pentagon huddled with defense companies in 2007 to urge firms to better protect their networks. Two years later, came the suspected breach of F-35 design data.



**Dr. Stephen Bryen:** And so instead of having the indomitable F-35 fleet that can do what it wants. Now I'm not so sure. We have a problem and we may confront Chinese fighters in the future if we're not careful. Who knows. It's not a good thing. And I think it could have been prevented.

Equally alarming, weaponized drones. Here are the iconic American-researched designed as well as built MQ-one predator and MQ-nine reaper. Here are the Chinese versions ... the Wingloong one and Wingloong two.... Defense analysts say the less-reliable Chinese versions are turning up in cash-strapped militaries around the globe... Because they sell for a few million dollars -a fraction of the cost of the American drones.

**Dr. Stephen Bryen:** So I like to say we have two defense budgets one for us and one for them because that is the truth of the matter is we're underwriting the Chinese military.

And the US isn't the only victim. China bought advanced SU-33 jets used by Russia. And its designers quickly turned out their own version ... the Shenyang J-15 flying shark ... Around twenty now serve on china's first aircraft carrier Liaoning.

**Dr. Stephen Bryen:** I would guess but many many systems are being compromised whether it's drones whether it's aircraft whether it's naval equipment whether it's submarines you know go on and on and on because it's all vulnerable. And even our defense contractors know that many worry about but it's very difficult to protect using commercial hardware and there's no other hardware. You can't go out and buy a secure computer today because there isn't any. And certainly none that's really protected by the U.S. Government. So, we need to have that whole change in how we go about this if we're going to have protection in the future. I think you know we need the equivalent of a Manhattan project you know for computers like we did for the atomic bomb.

In a report published in 2017, the commission on the theft of American intellectual property named china as the main offender. In fact, 87 percent of counterfeit goods coming into the u-s are Chinese. That same report estimates the annual cost to the u-s economy could be as high as six hundred billion dollars per year in counterfeit goods, pirated software and



theft of trade secrets. It also estimates that at this rate the u-s has suffered roughly one-point-two trillion dollars in economic damage.

Lisa: Based on what you're saying, it sounds like we're a siv?

Dr. Stephen Bryen: We are a total siv. The u.S. Is the most vulnerable country in the world. We have the most you know we spend the most on defense of any country in the world. We have the most advanced systems of any country in the world. I mean there's no doubt about that. But if we're going to give it away to the whole world we're neutralizing ourselves, aren't we?

The Chinese military reportedly held its first-ever combat exercise with the J-20 stealth fighters just a few weeks ago. That's important because it means those jets ... as well as pilots flying them...are now fully operational and ready for deployment. Here at home, the US military's F-35s are engaged in practice missions, but have yet to be officially deployed.

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Feb 11  
30 min.

This week, separate investigations into alleged Trump-Russia collusion and alleged misconduct by U.S. intelligence officials began to intersect in ways that seem inextricable.

Republican senators Charles Grassley and Lindsey Graham released their criminal referral letter asking the FBI to investigate ex-British spy Christopher Steele. Steele authored the anti-Trump "dossier" leaked to the press during campaign 2016.

But there's a conflict of interest.

It's the FBI that secretly used Steele's dossier to justify wiretapping a former Trump campaign adviser: Carter Page.



**The FBI and Justice Department’s own conduct is under congressional investigation.**

**They allegedly didn’t tell the judge who approved the wiretaps—that some of their evidence was paid for by the Hillary Clinton campaign and the Democratic National Committee.**

**Even more problematic, the FBI may have violated strict rules — Woods Procedures —**

**That forbid it from presenting even a single unverified fact to the special court for a wiretap, let alone a lengthy dossier full of them.**

**Top Obama and Trump officials signed four wiretap applications relying in part on the dossier starting a month before the election: Then FBI Director James Comey**

**Deputy FBI Director Andrew McCabe, who has stepped down amid controversy.**

**Then-Attorney General Sally Yates, who was later fired by President Trump. FBI General Counsel Dana Boente who was Deputy Attorney General at the time.**

**And current Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein.**

**Can the agencies and officials who signed the wiretap applications— fairly investigate the source of their questioned evidence?**

**Senator Grassley says when he first moved to release his memo related to all of this last month, the FBI stonewalled, claiming it included classified information.**

**This week, the FBI allowed the memo to be released... but it was full of redactions—including in the FBI’s explanation for them.**

**The FBI stated it: “the FBI cannot and will not weaken its commitment to protecting [redacted]. public reporting about [redacted] does not affect the**



FBI's policy with respect to classification [redacted] nor does it diminish our obligations [redacted]."

In case you're wondering, you heard right, three of the four controversial wiretaps on the former Trump adviser were apparently approved --under President Trump.

Surprising, since normal processes require an authority appointed by the President certify every wiretap. We asked the White House who President Trump appointed as his certification authority and whether that person shared or withheld the wiretap information from President Trump, but we didn't get a response.

#### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Feb 18  
30 min.

There are numerous investigations going on, but one of them, at least, is coming to a close. That is the House Intelligence Committee investigation into alleged Trump-Russia collusion. As of today, that Republican-led investigation hasn't turned up any improper ties to Russia, but has revealed something perhaps larger and even more serious. We asked to sit down with both the top Democrat and Republican on the committee, only the Republican chairman Devin Nunes agreed.

Sharyl: What is the investigation that the House intelligence committee is covering?

Rep. Devin Nunes: Well we have a Russian Investigation going on whether or not there was collusion between any campaign and the Russians. That's coming to a close. We've never had any evidence of collusion between the Trump campaign and the Russians.



**Sharyl:** So you're comfortable with saying at this point, you don't see anything there?

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** No, There's nothing there.

**Sharyl:** What else?

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** So in that investigation, we've unearthed things that are very concerning. We know that there are un-maskings that occurred and probably were leaked to the media. So this is, so these were, this is an intelligence products that were put together. The names or the names of the Americans were masked.

**Sharyl:** Because it's so sensitive, Americans aren't supposed to be spied on by our intelligence agencies. So when they are captured, their names are-

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** Are masked-

**Sharyl:** Right, Masked, inside the government.

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** And what we found was happening is, in the last administration, they were unmasking hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds of American's names. They were unmasking people for what I would say, for lack of a better definition, were for political purposes.

**Sharyl:** How could they use that information?

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** We have no evidence, that they leaked this information, okay. We only know that we only know this. That names were unmasked. And those names ended up in the newspaper.

**Sharyl:** In a derogatory sense, in terms of political enemies of the Obama Administration.

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** Right, it's like political dirt to create a narrative and a spin with the mainstream media.



**Sharyl: You reported what you learned early on, on the unmaskings to President Trump and were criticized by a Democrat counterpart of the committee, Adam Schiff. Who said you quote, Made a midnight run to the White House, where you misrepresented where you received the information. There was an ethics investigation into that, and you were cleared. But how would you answer Adam Schiff's criticism that you behaved improperly?**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Well most of the time I ignore political nonsense in this town. What I will say is that all of those stories were totally fake from the beginning. When I got that information okay, which was not at midnight. I didn't jump out of any cars. That was totally fake. It was all made up nonsense. I went out and held a press availability, where I told the press, Look, I've, I found this information. It has nothing to do with Russia. I'm going to go explain this to the President of the United States. Because I'm the only one that really can do it. And then I went and did that. Briefed the President. Afterwards, I went and talked to the press at the White House. So my reward for transparency, total transparency with the with the media and everybody involved was to be brought up under a false ethics accusation. That has since everyone's learned was total nonsense and it's been dismissed.**

**Sharyl: On the unmaskings, one very tangible bit of evidence that to me looks like a crime. Is the fact that the US Ambassador to the UN, Samantha Power. It looked like she had made a masking request on a near-daily basis. Which is amazing in 2016. It's pretty incredible. Yet she reportedly told Congress, most of those were not really her.**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Yeah.**

**Sharyl: Wouldn't that mean somebody committed a serious National Security Crime if they used her name to request unmaskings of US Citizens?**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Yeah, so we don't know what the truth is there. I think it would be, I think it's highly unlikely that she was not the one who was giving permission to make those unmasking requests.**



**Sharyl: So you don't believe her?**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: I just don't know how that's possible.**

**Sharyl: There appears to be a serious conflict of interest that the intelligence community, FBI, who are in charge of the investigation some of these things, are implicated in some of these alleged misdeeds. How do you get around that? How can this be investigated fairly, when the only prosecutorial authority really rests with the people accused of wrongdoing?**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Yeah and I think what you're, and now what you're getting into is the FISA abuse. So I want to, I think we want to make sure we make that change, the difference there. So there was unmaskings that we unearthed, then there are the FISA abuse that we've discovered.**

**Sharyl: That's the secret court. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court, where intelligence officials can go to try to get wiretaps on US citizens or foreign actors.**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: That's right. And so this is where the FBI and the Justice Department because they're involved in this FISA Abuse. Because they're the ones who make, to go before the secret court to get the warrants, they're all involved, they're all implicated in this.**

**Sharyl: But the most you can do about it to be clear, is to just raise the issue. Congress can't prosecute or refer cases for prosecution.**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Congress can, right. Congress can make criminal referrals. Congress can**

**Sharyl: To the people accused of wrongdoing in this case.**

**Rep. Devin Nunes: Right, right. So there's really nowhere for it to go. And that's I think a lot of people. We are a separate equal branch of government, but we don't have the ability to prosecute people. And that's the challenge.**

**Sharyl: Why is the Carter Page wiretap interview so important? Carter Page is the former Trump volunteer, advisor, who was wiretapped apparently, at**



least four times. Three times by the way, apparently after President Trump was elected.

Why is that wiretap so important?

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** It really boils down to this. You had a campaign. The Hillary Campaign and the Democratic Party went out and paid for dirt. They got it from Russians by the way. Then they used that dirt and funneled it into the FBI. The FBI then used that dirt to get a warrant on a US citizen who was part of the other campaign. A limited role, yes. But still, to do that, it's wrong.

**Sharyl:** We asked your Democrat counterpart Adam Schiff for an interview, but he wouldn't do it. He said that the memo that you put out was misleading and omitted material facts.

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** Because we didn't want to disclose any sources and methods. We tried to reduce the memo down to what we believed the American people needed to know. What was most important? So we put in the memo, the things that were used before the FISA court in order to justify the warrant. Was there other information? Sure. But it wasn't, it wasn't important in terms of the justification of the warrant.

**Sharyl:** Congressman Adam Schiff says, your goal is to put the FBI on trial, and to put special counsel Bob Mueller's investigation on trial.

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** Yeah, well FISA abuse has nothing to do with, with the Mueller investigation. As it relates to Department of Justice and the FBI, if they need to be put on trial, we will put them on trial. The reason that Congress exists is to oversee these agencies that we created. DOJ and FBI are not above the law. Congress created them, we oversee them, and we fund them. And if they're committing abuse for a secret court, getting warrants on American citizens, you're darn right that we're going to put them on trial.

**Sharyl:** What would you say is the takeaway?

**Rep. Devin Nunes:** And I think people are just starting to learn now what really happened. Because as we peel more and more of this back, I think



more and more Americans get educated. And I think that they're gonna demand that changes are made.

Friday, Mueller announced indictments against a number of Russians who operated social media pages. The indictment alleges some of those Russian nationals were in contact with the Trump campaign.

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Feb 18  
30 min.

We are rapidly becoming a surveillance state. That's not all bad. The threat of terrorism has created a dangerous world and surveillance can help with our security. But do we need to watch, the eyes watching us? The answer may be yes. Believe it or not, we are buying a lot of surveillance cameras, from foreign countries that may be able to turn them into Spying Eyes. Our Lisa Fletcher explains how.

Walk around our nation's capitol, nowadays security is as evident as the iconic dome up on the hill. Barriers on the ground and if you look up, the ever-growing network of cameras that watch your every move. Most think those spying eyes work to make us more secure. That may not be the case.

Dr. Stephen Bryen: If you take Chinese electronics, that's 80 percent of the US market. And the fact that instead of providing security, they're providing insecurity.

Doctor Stephen Bryen was the Pentagon's Deputy Undersecretary Of Defense. For years he's been sounding the alarm bells about foreign governments weaving their way into our classified systems. Many use the backdoors of cameras, a generic security code that easily grants remote access.

Lisa: Is this a well-kept secret that these cameras are insecure?



**Dr. Stephen Bryen: It's not a secret. It's just the well-kept lack of attention to security that's permeating the US government and the private sector as well.**

**China is the world's leading exporter of security equipment, accounting for more than a quarter of the global market. By 2021, that number is expected to increase to 38 percent. A pair of powerhouse Chinese companies, Hikvision And Dahua, driving the bulk of that growth.**

**Hikvision ad: At Hikvision, we are committed to unleashing the power of machine vision.**

**Let's start with Hikvision, 42 percent owned by the Chinese government. Their cameras are helping the Memphis police scan the city streets for crime. They also once served as the security eyes inside the US embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan.**

**Dr. Stephen Bryen: So if somebody really wanted to attack let's say an American embassy, they shut down all the cameras and they'd be blind. And then they could attack them with relative ease.**

**Lisa: Is that hard to do?**

**Dr. Stephen Bryen: No, not today no because they're all insecure. And that's denial as we call it a denial of service attack which means to flood the system so it no longer functions is one of the easiest attacks to launch against a camera system.**

**Terry Dunlap: This is something that we think is prevalent throughout the industry.**

**Terry Dunlap is a veteran of the National Security Agency where he researched security vulnerabilities. He's now CEO of Refirm Labs, a cybersecurity firm. His team recently looked at China's second-largest camera manufacturer Dahua. In most cases, he says backdoors are simply the result of human error but that's not what his team found when they hacked into this Dahua camera.**

**Lisa: So your conclusion is that when Dahua created the firmware they intentionally left a backdoor there for people to enter through?**



**Terry Dunlap: That is our claim. That is what we stand behind.**

**According to its website, Dahua cameras provided exclusive security for the 2016 Olympic games in Brazil and their cameras monitor part of the LA Police Department that covers the Compton school district.**

**Terry Dunlap: This is not Hollywood anymore where you can freeze the image to look like nothing is happening while somebody breaks in and steals a vehicle. Breaks into a data center steals some hard drives or some servers or you know.**

**Lisa: This is the 2018 version of Sandra Bullock in Speed, right?**

**Terry Dunlap: Yeah or Ocean's 11.**

**Ocean's 11 Scene: Are you watching your monitors? Keep watching.**

**Lisa: you understand why this freaks people out?**

**Terry Dunlap: Yea, absolutely. It should. It should freak people out. And what we plan to do here is simulate an attack.**

**Terry's team showed us exactly how quickly and easily we can access the backdoor of a security camera. Cameras similar to those used in the American embassy in Kabul.**

**Lisa: So Terry this is your server room and we're looking at a live feed from the surveillance camera.**

**Terry Dunlap: Yes. We find these surveillance cameras in many server rooms.**

**Lisa: I'm going to walk into that room just to show everybody that's really a live picture of what's going on right now. Alright so now I'm in the server room visible on the live surveillance feed.**



**Terry Dunlap: Once she leaves we will simulate the attack.**

**Among the lines of code the hacker types, the word freeze.**

**Terry Dunlap: So what has happened here is that we have actually launched an attack that has frozen the image in place and now that the image is frozen this will allow an attacker or some nefarious individual to enter the server room without any suspicion from a security personnel like myself.**

**Lisa: So now I'm gonna go back inside the server room, now that that surveillance camera has been hacked. The surveillance camera has an image of a clean room, you cannot see me. The only place you can see me is on our cameras.**

**Dr. Stephen Bryen: You know we spend billions of dollars on cybersecurity. It's like securing jello. I mean you know it's wasted time instead of those billions of dollars going down a hole, why don't we spend the money on something that really does support security and that's worthwhile and so when you consider that tens of billions, hundreds of billions, of dollars in the defense budget each year, that's a lot of money and to see that compromised is very dispiriting its very bad.**

**Just a few weeks ago, both Hikvision and Dahua were the subject of a Congressional Committee on cybersecurity. Lawmakers are beginning to look into risks posed by security cameras. We reached out to Hikvision and they tell us their equipment is not used to spy for the Chinese government that they do not have access to cameras sold to customers. We also reached out to Dahua, so far no response from them.**



## **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Feb 25**

**30 min.**

**A high-profile trial is underway in Belgium for the only surviving suspect in the 2015 Paris Islamic extremist terrorist attacks. It's the first of what could be several trials for the man who was once Europe's most wanted. But he's only half of the story. His Brussels neighborhood is the other half. Scott Thuman looks at how one city is trying to end its reputation as a worldwide threat.**

**In a small part of this European capital, the traditional Belgian feel has been replaced with Moroccan flair. The Molenbeek neighborhood of Brussels has been labeled a breeding ground for terror, and it's again the focus of attention because its most notorious resident is accused of taking part in one of the world's worst terror attacks.**

**In November 2015, a Friday evening in Paris turned into a horrifying spectacle of coordinated attacks at cafes, restaurants, and the Bataclan theatre. Nine terrorists affiliated with ISIS killed 130 people and injured more than 400 others. Four of the attackers were from Molenbeek. Only one of the suspected attackers is eventually caught alive. Salah Abdelslam, a Belgian, who returned there, and was arrested after a shootout with Police. This month, he went on trial for that gunfight.**

**And he's far from the only young man from there who turned radical. Belgium as a whole has an oversized role filling the ranks of ISIS, the nation has the highest number of foreign fighters of any western country.**

**During our 2015 visit, Geraldine Henneghien told us her son's radicalization in Molenbeek, led to his death on the Syrian battlefields.**

**Scott Thuman: You just know that in the end, what happened?**

**Geraldine Henneghien: What happened? There was the attack, of the airport, it was in February 2015, and it was the coalition, and he died. And I received only a short message. Five lines, You are the mum of Anice yes? Please know that your son has died. He was a good guy, he was everyday**



laughing and we are all very shocked. Only that. I have no photo, no body, I have nothing.

**Johan Lehman:** They live somewhere in an emptiness, their life is something empty, they know there is not really a future for them.

**Johan Lehman,** an activist and University Professor predicted there would be more Molenbeek-related incidents. He was right. A Molenbeek resident was also linked to the 2016 deadly bombings at the Brussels airport and subway, killing 32.

**Johan Lehman:** I think our approach has been too bureaucratic, the ideology of freedom of expression, you know the expression of pluralism and this. Belgium is a small country, we don't have a tradition of this very explosive possibility of terrorist, terrorist attacks. We were not prepared for the global world and all the consequences of the globalization. And we have it under control, but we hadn't had it under control.

With its mayor saying publicly that mosques are being controlled by radicals, there's a push to put some under government control. Police patrols have been stepped up and intelligence agencies are trying to identify groups with links to terrorism. One linked report suggested there could be dozens.

And perhaps most important, adding opportunities for young people in this area, where unemployment runs three times the national average. Enter, Molen-geek, A tech startup, teaching computer coding and website development, and getting support from Google and Samsung, who saw the need to invest, quote, with a sense of urgency.

As the campaigns in Iraq and Syria continue to capture more foreign fighters, there's another challenge, Defense Secretary General James Mattis recently called on European nations to take back and try jihadists caught on the battlefields. Belgium reportedly has dozens of them to deal with, and there's no clear plan in place for how to do that since in many cases, they aren't wanted back on Belgian soil.



As for that trial in Belgium of the sole surviving suspect in the Paris terror attacks. Saleh Abdeslam refused to answer questions or even appear in court for most of the case. The verdict will be issued next month.

### FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON

Mar 4

30 min.

A new flashpoint in the battle between so-called sanctuary cities and the federal government. This week, Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf gave illegal immigrants a heads up about a surprise operation by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

A top ICE official says, as a result, about 800 illegal immigrants who have committed new crimes in the U.S. avoided arrest. Just how to handle populations of illegal immigrants has become a local debate. Texas recently passed a statewide anti-sanctuary city law: SB4. While recently visiting Laredo to go on patrol with border agents, we dug into the city's unusual position on SB4.

Laredo, Texas is a border town and a bustling commercial center that's 95 percent Hispanic. But Laredo Mayor Pete Saenz says there's one thing it's not.

Sharyl: Laredo is not a sanctuary city?

Pete Saenz: Laredo is not a sanctuary city.

Sharyl: And you don't think it should be?

Pete Saenz: Correct. That's, that's been my stance.

Not only that, Laredo also has a reputation for being tough on illegal immigration.

Joe Baeza is the police department's public information officer.



**Joe Baeza:** We don't know anything different. There is no turning a blind eye. We don't. We are staunchly not a sanctuary city. We've been very clear to the citizenship and the non-citizenship for that matter about the fact that we are, We don't get to choose what mandates or laws that we get to enforce. That's not our role.

So you might be surprised to learn that the city of Laredo officially opposes Senate Bill four or SB4 the new Texas state law banning sanctuary cities.

**Pete Saenz:** Laredo's position basically was to file an amicus brief, basically a statement saying, we don't like that SB4, simply because it's got all these dangers, and we've outlined basically the dangers. Racial profiling is one of them.

**Sharyl:** So Laredo is not a sanctuary city, but it opposes aspects of this anti-sanctuary city law?

**Pete Saenz:** Correct, aspects of it, right.

**Greg Abbott:** Texans expect us to keep them safe. And that is exactly what we are going to do.

Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed anti-sanctuary city bill into law last May. It allows police to ask a suspect whether he's in the US legally, and requires police to cooperate with federal immigration officials. That means keeping illegal immigrants who should be deported in custody until the feds can pick them up.

Sanctuary cities like San Francisco refuse to do that. That's where Kate Steinle was shot and killed in 2015 by an illegal immigrant who had seven felony convictions and five deportations on record. He claimed he shot Steinle by accident and a jury found him not guilty of murder in November.

Tens of thousands of illegal immigrants prove to be repeat criminal offenders in the US every year. In 2013 and 2014 alone, Immigration and Customs Enforcement released more than 66,000 illegal immigrant criminals who already had more than 166,000 convictions. 400 kidnappings. 11,000 rapes or other assaults and nearly 400 homicides. More than 2,000 of those criminals quickly committed new crimes in the



**US-- robbery, aggravated assault, lewd acts with a child, and terroristic threats.**

**President Trump: Block funding for sanctuary cities. We block the funding. No more funding.**

**In January of 2017, the President signed an executive order to withhold federal taxpayer funds from sanctuary cities. A federal judge in California blocked the move calling it “unconstitutionally broad.” Parts of the Texas anti-sanctuary law are also on hold amid a court challenge by the border town El Cenizo, Maverick County, and five of Texas’s biggest cities.**

**Laredo Police Chief Claudio Treveno.**

**Chief Treveno: Some agencies are already reporting that there's less cooperation with the police or less willingness to call the police for services or, or as victims of crime and I would like to emphasize the fact that these victims of crime or witnesses of crime will not be targeted in any way.**

**Joe Baeza: Kids get sick, kids fall, kids, you know, bump their heads and our biggest, my biggest personal fear, my own personal opinion is, is that I would hate to hear that somebody would have to sit there and make a hard decision, maybe even the wrong decision, about calling for an ambulance or assistance from first responders because they fear being deported.**

**Sharyl: Laredo officials insist they already had a winning formula: good cooperation with federal officials prior to SB4.**

**Joe Baeza: And, and the highly likeliness is, is that if you are, you know, if you wind up finding out that you are here illegally, we'll detain you and we'll turn you over to INS.**

**Chief Trevino: If there is ever a doubt that this person is committing crime is potentially targeting and ready to commit a crime, then we involve border patrol to identify, this individual. It takes us out of our routine or out of our job maybe a few minutes, 15, 30 minutes maybe depending on the time it takes for border patrol to, to respond and then they take on the**



responsibility of identifying further, determining if he is here illegally or not and then they make the detention if, if necessary.

Sharyl: No matter what the courts ultimately decide about SB4, Laredo officials say they will follow the law.

Joe Baeza: We may not like it, we may not agree with it, but we're going to enforce whatever is on the books.

Legal challenges to Texas' anti-sanctuary city law have now reached a U.S. Court of Appeals.

#### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

Mar 4

30 min.

This week Russian President Vladimir Putin claimed to have a nuclear weapons arsenal that cannot be intercepted by our missile defenses. That Cold War rhetoric might be in response to a new hard-line policy by the Trump White House.

Scott Thuman recently went to Europe and Ukraine and found a new 'get tough' US policy, may be working.

On the snow-covered ranges of Poland, American tanks are making their presence known in Europe - honing their skills and once again, pointing east towards Moscow. In the skies over the Black Sea, a Russian jet comes within feet of a US aircraft - one of a growing number of hostile encounters raising tensions, even if no shots are fired. Russia has been testing NATO's defenses for years.

The United States is pushing back with increasing determination. To see where these heightened tensions are leading, we traveled to Eastern Ukraine, where Russian-backed and American-backed forces are on opposite sides.



**Kurt Volker: It's a hot war. It is ongoing every day, live fire, mortars, artilleries, snipers.**

**Kurt Volker, special envoy for President Trump, dispelling the myth this is a frozen conflict.**

**Kurt Volker: On average, a Ukrainian soldier is killed about every three days. It is a significant level of violence. It's created over 10,000 deaths on the Ukrainian side over a million and a half displaced persons and 2017, the year just concluded, was the most violent year since the conflict began.**

**But this four-year-old war didn't start without warning. In fact, experts say the US and the west failed to respond strongly enough for years.**

**John Herbst: We were very slow to recognize that Putin has been pursuing for about a decade now, an explicitly revisionist policy. He wants to change the security orders that emerged in Europe at the end of the Cold War.**

**John Herbst, former diplomat and Ex-US ambassador to Ukraine, says that was most evident when Russia sent troops into neighboring Georgia and faced few repercussions, emboldening Russia's move into Ukraine, and high-tech tactics used against Estonia.**

**John Herbst: So he conducted a cyber attack on Tallinn in 2007, he conducted a war against Georgia and changed their borders in 2008, and we should recognize that the very weak Western response, there was really no response to Tallinn, there was a very weak response to Georgia, was going to encourage him do something nasty in Ukraine.**

**Many predicted Russia and Vladimir Putin would be getting a pass under a new President.**

**President Trump: You know, wouldn't it be a great thing if we could actually get along with Russia. Wouldn't that be a good thing?**

**But Volker, who deals directly with the Russians on behalf of President Trump, claims the opposite has occurred.**



**Kurt Volker:** You've got to have a very frank, direct, and deliberate conversation, which is what I've tried to do. So, I've not minced any words speaking with the Russians either.

**Scott:** That seems to be reflective of the President's style, anyway. Being more frank.

**Kurt Volker:** Yeah. I think so. I think so. I think in this case, it's actually what was needed.

**President Trump:** The United States under my administration is completely rebuilding its military and is spending hundreds of billions of dollars to the newest and finest military equipment anywhere in the world being built right now. I want peace through strength.

Those carefully chosen words designed to project this President's vision of American power, by echoing a man Trump enjoys comparing himself to.

**President Reagan:** We cannot shirk our responsibility as leader of the free world because we're the only one that can do it, and therefore the burden of maintaining the peace falls on us, and to maintain that peace requires strength, America has never gotten in a war because we're too strong.

Ronald Reagan used Cold War West Berlin as a powerful backdrop for his diplomacy.

**President Reagan:** Mr. Gorbachev open this gate.

Nowadays, the united Germany leads the way in Europe. Experts here have also been surprised by Trump's actions.

**Susan Stewart:** A lot of expectation that, uh, there would be, again, some sort of reset with Russia that Trump and Putin would come to some kind of deal.

**Dr. Susan Stewart** is a senior associate at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs In Berlin.



**Susan Stewart:** There was a lot of concern about that, in Ukraine in particular. And actually what has happened because of all of the investigations and all of the suspicions of involvement by Trump and his team with Russia. Has actually been able to have a more or less coherent line, which is quite similar to the, to the line under Obama actually.

A 'similar' line perhaps, to that of President Obama, but not the same policies. Now some in the foreign policy community believe, whether by design or by accident, President Trump is eclipsing Obama's security strategy.

**John Herbst:** I think President Obama was kind of weak when it came to great power politics. He didn't understand it. Whatever President Trump's intention, his policy is much better than his predecessor's.

The Obama administration famously hit the reset button with Moscow but that quickly soured, the cold war feeling returned. President Obama steadily increased support for both NATO and Ukraine. Now, President Trump has gone even further, going from defensive aid to lethal aid.

**Scott:** So the more the US provides the Ukrainians it may be weakening Russia overall?

**John Herbst:** The more we provide to Ukraine, if the Russians choose, it means either Russian aggression in Ukraine becomes harder or Russian aggression in Ukraine requires more resources. In either case, they have fewer resources to commit aggression against NATO allies. And we also are telling not just Mister Putin, but the Russian general staff, that aggression comes with a cost, so they'll be less likely to committing ventures elsewhere.

But President Trump faces the charge of being inconsistent, strong with aid, but reluctant to sanction Moscow as Congress demands.

**Chuck Schumer:** Throughout his term in office, President Trump has failed time and time again to stand up to Vladimir Putin despite the assault he carried out on our democracy in the 2016 elections.



**Democrat Chuck Schumer, one of many members of Congress who recently voted for more sanctions which the President has so far not imposed.**

**Chuck Schumer: These are mandatory sanctions. They passed 92-7 in the Senate and he's ignoring them.**

**The administration says new sanctions aren't needed right now because they can be added later if Russia continues its aggressive moves.**

**Scott: What did President Trump tell you he wanted you to do?**

**Kurt Volker: I've had meetings with Secretary Mattis, with the President, with Director Pompeo at the CIA and that is a very clear message from everybody and the President is, of course, the most succinct, he says, I just want peace. I want peace. And so that's the mandate; is to go make peace, as he put it.**

**Stepped-up tensions aren't likely to end anytime soon. Russians go to the polls in less than three weeks to elect a new president. Vladimir Putin faces seven challengers but is widely expected to win a fourth term.**

### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Mar 11**

**30 min.**

**The State Department has just added seven Islamic extremist terrorist groups to the US list of terrorists including ISIS-Philippines. As we told you when we visited the Philippines last year, ISIS is a growing force there, with the intent of establishing an independent state or "caliphate" in southeast Asia.**



**We were there when the Philippine Congress extended martial law in troubled Mindanao region of the Southern Philippines. Philippine military officials recently warned that ISIS has built a force of fighters there, where we also visited, in a continuing fight by Islamic extremists to establish an independent state or “caliphate” that can stage terror attacks throughout southeast Asia. We were invited to board military fast boats accompanied by heavily armed commandos, the safest way to see the worst areas. Our guide is a hero in this longstanding war against Islamic extremist terrorists: General Lito Sobejana. He heads up a Joint Task Force of the Philippine military. The battle actually goes back decades.**

**Lito Sobejana: That island is the island province of Basilan I was stationed there in the 90s and I was even wounded.**

**Sharyl Attkisson: Fighting Abu Sayyaf?**

**Lito Sobejana: Fighting Abu Sayyaf.**

**Abu Sayyaf is considered one of the most violent Islamic jihadist groups responsible for the Philippine’s worst terrorist attack, the 2004 bombing of a ferry that murdered 116 people. Sobejana received the Philippine medal of honor for his heroics in fighting Abu Sayyaf in the 90s. Two decades later, Abu Sayyaf is now said to be lining up with ISIS and some make the argument that Islamic extremism in the Philippines deserves more of the world’s attention.**

**Lito Sobejana: We are now in the middle of the two islands of Santa Cruz, these islands are part of Zamboanga.**

**Earlier, we spoke with General Sobejana at Camp Navarro, headquarters of the Western Mindanao Command.**

**Sharyl Attkisson: Could you explain in just a sentence or two to the American audience what the fighting is about?**

**Lito Sobejana: Well initially the ideology of establishing Islamic independence in Mindanao.**



The vast majority of Filipinos are Christian most of the Muslims live here in the south. In the troubled Mindanao province, one in five residents is Muslim, according to the 2000 census. ISIS didn't pioneer the notion of violently establishing an international Islamic state or "Caliphate." Muslim extremists in Mindanao have been conducting a terrorist campaign for an independent Islamic state since the 1970s.

Gene Yu: So we've had reports about foreign fighters from Saudi and Yemen down in Mindanao for four years now.

Gene Yu is a former Green Beret with US Special Forces, supporting Philippine troops fighting the terrorists. He now helps run a private security firm here. He says with ISIS losing its footing in Iraq and Syria, seasoned fighters fleeing the Mideast are now showing up in the Philippines where there are many sympathizers.

Gene Yu: these are hardened fighters and terrorists that have survived the war head to head with western military operations. These people are not dumb. They're not incompetent fighters to survive that long. Only the best guys have survived that long.

In May, fighting escalated when hundreds of terrorists attacked the Philippine Army in the region's island city of Marawi, population 200,000. Civilians were taken hostage, thousands fled, the entire city was later evacuated. After months of fighting, 400 terrorists were dead so were more than 100 civilians and Philippine troops. After the latest seige in Marawi, the Philippines has requested additional support from America in its ongoing fight against Islamic extremists.

Last November while visiting Manila, President Trump pledged \$14.3 million in U.S. aid for the reconstruction of Marawi. Meantime, General Sobejana continues in his third decade of fighting a familiar and brutal enemy.

Sharyl Attkisson: We've talked to some observers who really want this to get under control because they fear people like ISIS and other extremists could come into this region and spread more ideologically based violence here. Do you worry about that happening?



**Lito Sobejana:** Well I think there are indications that they are here already, and some other?

**Sharyl:** Should we be worried about that?

**Lito Sobejana:** Well I think we should do something about this so that their number will not become large.

America is supporting the Philippines' fight against Islamic extremist terrorism. In the past 8 years, we've supplied them with more than 85 million dollars in equipment for counterterrorism and 65 million to help with security at sea.

#### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Mar 18**  
**30 min.**

President Trump has succeeded in reducing some federal regulations but odds are you haven't noticed any difference in your own life. In fact, there's so much bureaucracy...so many processes, rules and procedures in virtually every facet of what we do, it may be among the most persistent and vexing challenges in American life. That's today's cover story: We're drowning in red tape.

Patty Tessari runs a food booth at local fairs.

**Patty Tessari:** My parents started in the carnival business in 1945. She's been coming to the Frederick, Maryland fair for 36 years...But says the red tape is getting so bad, she's drowning in it.

**Sharyl:** Do you have any idea how much, in terms of your time and money, red tape costs you with this business?

**Tessari:** Red tape costs me a whole, whole lot of time. More time than anybody would want to pay me for.



**This year, there was the fire extinguisher saga.**

**Tessari: This was good last year.**

**Her perfectly good fire extinguisher required a fresh inspection.**

**Tessari: So I could not open Friday morning when the fair was first to start, because I had to take this to Hagerstown to have them take it apart and put it back together to tell me that it was ok.**

**Sharyl: How much did that cost?**

**Tessari: \$110 dollars and 3 hours later.**

**Sharyl: It's one of two fire extinguishers she's required to keep on hand.**

**Tessari: Although it was good enough last year, they told me I needed to go out and buy a brand new one, had to have the register receipt and the box saying that it was purchased within the year.**

**A few years back she had to squeeze in a separate sink exclusively for hand washing. Now, three are required.**

**Tessari: So therefore, I had to get a dishpan so you can have the wash, rinse, and then sanitize, and then of course the separate hand washing sink.**

**And she still got a complaint... for bees.**

**Tessari: This year we find it very funny that they wrote me up because there were bees observed flying around.**

**Sharyl: What's the fan for?**

**Tessari: The fan, I found, keeps the bees away so much.**

**But the fan got her in trouble with the sink police.**

**Tessari: It obstructs the sink. So I think what they really want me to do is buy a \$150,000 dollar trailer instead of this family-owned thing that we've**



had for 50 or 60 years. There's just way too much red tape in the world now. You can't simply just call someone on the phone and get someone to answer and answer your question.

**Sharyl:** How much time and frustration do you think red tape costs us in our daily lives?

**Katz:** You know I'm afraid that we may be very used to it and that we don't notice it quite as much.

**Sharyl:** Diane Katz is a senior research fellow in regulatory policy—red tape—at the conservative Heritage Foundation.

**Katz:** This isn't a partisan issue. This is a political issue because administrations on both sides of the aisle have wasted no time in getting their own regulations out there.

In “Tales of the Red Tape,” Katz has chronicled examples like federal regulations requiring hotels, restaurants and airlines to write policies accommodating miniature horses as service animals. Like the government's idea to streamline the home mortgage process. The supposed fix was nearly 11-hundred pages long.

**Katz:** Every element of our lives is regulated. The food we eat the clothes we wear how we light our homes how we cook the toys our kids play with the volume of our television the size of our breath mints, I mean, you name it: it's regulated.

**Sharyl:** You coauthored a report that tried to quantify the cost and the amount of bureaucracy.

**Katz:** Well first of all no one keeps track of the total cost of regulation. What we did is we quantify on an annual basis the number and the cost of the major regulations that are added in a given year. And we found that over the Obama administration, there were about 120 billion dollars of new regulatory costs-- new ones, not the existing ones.

**Sharyl:** Per year or over time?



**Katz:** Per year. That's on top of estimates of about 2 trillion dollars in costs.

**President Trump:** In 1960, there were approximately 20,000 pages in the Code of Federal Regulations. Today there are over 185,000 pages.

**President Trump** promised that for every new federal regulation issued on his watch, two would be cut. His first year exceeded that: 22 old regulations were cut for each one added.

**Sharyl:** Some rules are necessary. Some regulations are needed. Am I wrong?

**Katz:** There's always good intentions for everything in Washington but that doesn't mean that the results are good. And sometimes the intentions are supposedly good but behind them there are political and economic drivers. And so I wouldn't necessarily say that every regulation comes from a good intention.

TV host and attorney Greta Van Susteren got tangled in red tape when she decided to volunteer for the U.S. taxpayer funded Voice of America.

**Greta Van Susteren:** I don't cost the taxpayers a dime. And so I just wanted to get started. And so all I want to do is get into the building and do my job. A building pass requires a background check with Homeland Security.

**Greta Van Susteren:** They sent me a link that I had to fill out. Well that was just the beginning. They wanted to know where my mother in law had lived, where she has been dead for almost 20 years. They wanted to know where you've traveled the last seven years. If I had any property in a foreign country. Do you intend to buy some land in a foreign country? Finally got it finished. I was absolutely ecstatic absolutely ecstatic because it was such a such an ordeal. I spent at least six hours filling it out.

Next was a personal interview where she would have to bring an original social security card, which she didn't have.

**Greta Van Susteren:** I had my card back in 1966. Well, if I have to get an original for this volunteer job, get original card, I'll go to the government site for Social Security.



That only led to more bureaucratic complications.

**Greta Van Susteren:** I got locked out. So then I was locked out of the Social Security, and so then I couldn't get the card. This is not just something that's just annoying, it's a huge expense to the American taxpayer.

**Katz:** Over time those costs build up and build up and build up. And we're at the point now where the costs are are, you know, inherent throughout the economy.

But what worries me as much or more is the lost liberty that goes along with these regulations; the loss of choice, the constraint on our behavior or choices.

Back at the fair ----

**Tessari:** In Pennsylvania, everyone that runs an establishment that is not, that is a for-profit has to be serve safe certified.

**Sharyl:** What kind of fee is that?

**Tessari:** 85 dollars for the year. So I have to pay this, a different fee, for every county that we go into.

Like many Americans, Patty Tessari is struggling not to let red tape beat her down.

### **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Mar 18**

**30 min.**

The federal government does not officially track total regulatory costs. Estimates range from hundreds of billions of dollars to over \$2 trillion annually.



North Korea has rattled American nerves with a missile, and potential nuclear device, capable of reaching the United States. That little false alarm in Hawaii in January didn't help much either. President Trump and Kim Jong-un are supposed to meet this May with hopes of easing tensions. The threat of an incoming nuclear missile has also prompted some questions about the readiness of America's missile defense system.. and what, after decades and hundreds of billions of dollars, we have got for the money. Scott Thuman reports.

VP Pence: The American people and the world should know. Our nation is secure. Our nation's defenses from potential inbound missile attacks is the best in the world.

Vice President Mike Pence boasted about the US missile defense system last month in Alaska, home of one of two missile bases on the West Coast. The other is in California.

Willman: These ground fired interceptors are rockets, a three-stage rockets that are tipped with a very complex thing called a kill vehicle, and so the kill vehicle will be boosted into the weightlessness of space by the rocket, it would separate, and the visual is not dissimilar from what we used to see with the old space program shots.

LA Times reporter David Willman has reported extensively on the so-called ground-based midcourse defense system or GMD.

Willman: I think overall since testing of, of these ground fired interceptor rockets began, the overall score card is 9 for 18 attempted hit to kills. The record is 40 percent of the last 10

Scott: 40 percent doesn't pass in school Scott: How should it pass when we're talking about protecting the nation against a missile?

Willman: The danger here, Scott, is that if you have leakage, that's the terminology, if you have one or more of warheads that are getting through your defenses, you're gonna lose Los Angeles, you're going to lose Seattle. So it's in the event of a, of such an attack, the stakes are enormous.



**Karako:** There's kind of a, a boutique subculture of hit to kill deniers, that are a little bit out of the mainstream.

Thomas Karako heads the missile defense project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a think tank funded, in part, by some of the same companies involved in developing the missile systems.

**Karako:** I think it's important to emphasize that this is a, has been a national priority on a bipartisan basis, that we ought to have as technically feasible, some kind of a limited defense against these kinds of threats. As a country, we've said that. At the end of the day, this is just one other kind of military threat and we want to have a spectrum of responses to it. We want to have offensive, diplomatic, uh, and defensive, uh, ways to counter that threat.

The US has spent \$41 billion over the past 15 years on the GMD system, which is designed to protect the homeland from a missile launched by a rogue state such as North Korea or Iran.

**Scott:** So then in some respects has this been a waste of taxpayer money?

**Willman:** I think that the money has been spent for an end product that has not delivered the results that was promised. I guess the one, the one through line is that it's no surprise, but in, in the United States, fear is always perhaps the best motivator of policy. We see it over and over again.

But \$40-billion for a missile defense system that works -part- of the time, is an -improvement- over a plan from a long time ago... in a conflict now far, far away... that became known as Star Wars.

**Reagan:** I hope we will one day develop a security shield that destroys weapons, not people.

**Scott:** Officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative... The space-based system was projected by critics to cost over a trillion dollars, for a multi-layered defense including lasers, particle beam weapons and ground based missiles. It was intended to create an 'impenetrable shield' against Soviet missiles. Ultimately, over \$30 billion was spent on a system that was never finished, never deployed and never used to defend against attack. In 1991,



the Soviet Union collapsed. Two years later, President Clinton pulled the plug on Star Wars. While the Cold War ended in the early 90's, The driving nuclear deterrent was known as Mutually Assured Destruction. No nation, with sufficient nuclear stockpiles is likely to launch on an opponent, because the retaliation would mean, total and assured destruction. Russian President Putin's ramped up rhetoric, and China's military expansion puts the old superpowers back in their Cold War places. But the new nuclear threats- The so-called rogue states have also created a new challenge, and not just for the United States.

Karako: This is not something that is merely a, an American phenomenon, but it's really a global one, and so whether it's NATO, the middle-east, Asia Pacific, all kinds of allies and partners are investing in real dollars and real significant portions of their scarce defense budgets in having some kind of counter to the various, uh, air and missile threats that are out there. I don't think that trend is going to go away anytime soon.

Thuman: A lot of people would argue after spending some \$40 billion just in the past 15 years that we should have a lot more confidence than hope.

Willman: A lot of treasure has been put into this system and it, at this point in time, I wouldn't say with any degree of confidence that the public is getting what it had been told it was paying for.

The Trump administration is expected to unveil a missile defense review later this month, which reportedly will call for more robust technology to defend against countries like North Korea and Iran. It may also call for expanding America's missile defense strategy to include threats from China and Russia - for the first time since the Star Wars program ended 25 years ago.



## **FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Mar 25**

**30 min.**

Last week, there was a lot of attention and press coverage of a phone call between the White House and the Kremlin. President Trump drew criticism for congratulating Vladimir Putin on his recent election victory but what got almost no attention was Mr. Trump's warning about a US-Russia arms race he says is "getting out of control". We recently traveled to Poland to see for ourselves the big military buildup in Europe.

These forests of Poland have been the backdrop for war's worst moments. This grown-over ground was home to prisoner of war camps where thousands of Americans were held. And just down the road, the scene of unsurpassed horror: Auschwitz. In the seven decades since, they've stood silent, serene. That quiet though is being broken. The U.S. First Infantry Division, deployed a century ago to fight in the first world war, is now back in Europe. Here in Poland, standing alongside 28 other nations to defend against the biggest threat in decades: Russia.

Col. David Gardner: You know, just a couple hours down the road is Auschwitz. A lot of my soldiers have been interested in and have visited there, which just shows the absolute cruelty that man can inflict on other men, and that's been a powerful lesson.

Colonel David Gardner commands the First Infantry Division's Dagger Brigade, part of America's renewed commitment to guard Europe's borders.

Col. Gardner: We sit here, where we're sitting right now talking with each other, and this was Germany 80 years ago. And so, if you wonder why the Poles might be somewhat concerned about the security of their borders, I mean I think you see and you feel that history and you see some of the changing landscape that Europe has had over many hundred years. And some of it not that long ago in people's' minds. And so, you're always confronted with the history. Some of it is great history and some of it is horrible history.

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**Scott Thuman:** And that's not a small presence. It doesn't seem to be just a gesture, it's a legitimate movement of people and resources, isn't it?

**Col. Gardner:** I think moving an armored brigade combat team, moving an aviation brigade as we've done on rotations from the United States, is a significant investment. And I agree with you, I think that shows a tangible commitment.

**Scott Thuman:** That commitment comes from U.S. And NATO and includes troops, tanks, missile systems and combat aircraft. So your presence alone here sends a statement.

**Lt. Col. Curry:** Absolutely.

Lieutenant Colonel Jesse Curry, another senior U.S. commander in Poland.

**Lt.Col. Curry:** Stability in this region is something that everyone is concerned about maintaining, security in this region. And really for us, where the threat comes from, you know, we're here to demonstrate our capability and demonstrate the strength of our partnership, regardless of what the threat is.

**Scott Thuman:** What we're seeing right now is just a small part of a massive multi-national effort to protect Europe's borders and send a message both with manpower, and of course: firepower.

But a look just one section of the Russia-NATO border shows a clear imbalance of forces. In the Baltic states, there are around 32,000 combat troops for the NATO allies, 78,000 for the Russians. NATO has 129 main battle tanks, Moscow has more than 750.

And in the air, NATO's sophisticated combat aircraft dominate the skies though Russia is building a highly integrated and advanced air defense system. At the independent nonprofit Rand Corporation, analysts have been playing war games to see what would happen if Russia attacked NATO through the Baltic states.

David Shlapak is a senior analyst.



**David Shlapak:** We war game this out over and over and over again, with players from throughout the U.S. defense establishment, throughout the U.S. intelligence community, throughout NATO. Time and time again, we saw NATO suffering catastrophic defeats in a span of a very few hours. Not days, not weeks, not months but hours.

At the height of the Cold War, there's was a balance between NATO and Soviet forces. But when the Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet Union collapsed, both sides cashed in the so-called peace dividend, and sent their troops home.

**David Shlapak:** All of the countries that had contributed to that massive force that NATO had fielded now began to withdraw those forces from Europe, particularly from Germany, draw down their military forces in general, reduce their defense budgets. And so, fairly quickly by the mid-1990s, you had much smaller force postures on the two sides.

Twenty-five years later, some even started to question NATO's place in the world; including then-candidate Trump, who talked to Full Measure in 2016.

**Donald Trump:** NATO is obsolete, I guess it's about 68 years old, it was designed for a different mission.

**Scott:** Not only has President Trump changed his mind, he's nudging, even shaming those members who don't pay up. Currently, just five countries are contributing the 2 percent of GDP on defense. But by 2024, according to U.S. officials, 15 nations will meet that guideline. Regardless, back in Poland, these young Americans at the helm of Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles are constantly engaging in live fire exercises, and likely for the long haul. The man who would command them in any war is Curtis Scaparrotti, the top American general in Europe, he was on Capitol Hill this March telling lawmakers he needs a bigger force.

**Gen. Curtis Scaparrotti:** I do believe we need more forces in Europe. I don't think we're at the posture that I believe is appropriate or required yet. And because of that, I think that there are some permanent forces I would like to have.

Meaning, it could be some time before these woods turn silent again.



Russia has taken the position that the military moves by the U-S and NATO are the -cause- of the problem. Moscow has accused American and European leaders of "whipping up hysteria."

**FULL MEASURE WITH SHARYL ATTKISSON**

**Mar 25  
30 min.**

This week, the Supreme Court will decide whether to take a landmark case involving American victims of terror. For 14 years, a group of American families have been fighting to sue a known terrorist group and their supporters for acts that killed or injured their loved ones. Now, in a matter of days - their final plea for justice will be delivered or denied. And they say what makes matters worse; the administration is not their ally. Lisa Fletcher reports on their fight for justice.

Larry Carter lost his daughter in a bombing at Hebrew University in 2002.

Larry Carter: I got a phone call from the consulate in Jerusalem at 2:30 AM Friday morning confirming that it was and in the meantime you know, it was like, god don't let be her.

Nine people were killed, including five Americans, when someone left a bomb inside a bag in the school's cafeteria.

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**Larry Carter: I said, well, it's so long, it's taken to how can you be sure? And then she said, well, she had to be identified by fingerprints. And then after I hung up and it's like I'm hit by a train**

**The bomb-maker, Abdullah Barghouti, a satellite dish assembly worker from Kuwait, later confessed. The Palestinian Authority was directed to prosecute him after a deadly bombing at a Sbarro pizza shop in Jerusalem in 2001.**

**That didn't happen.**

**Carter joined with 10 other families that had been victims of terrorism. Also among the Americans in the suit was Mark Sokolow.**

**Mark Sokolow: Terror endangers all of mankind - let us band together and let us fight together**

**He and his wife and daughters were wounded by a female suicide bomber while vacationing in Israel. That - was mere months after he escaped the World Trade Center on 9/11. Carter, Sokolow and the others sued the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority. Kent Yalowitz represented Carter and 10 other families in their suit against the PLO and their complicity in the deadly terror attacks**

**The whole United States government has the rights and responsibilities to conduct foreign policy protecting Americans wherever in the world and travel. The law that allowed the lawsuit was created after a horrific terrorist attack almost two decades earlier.**

**In 1985, off the coast of Egypt, the Achille Lauro Cruise Ship was hijacked by four men from the Palestine Liberation Front. They murdered a 69-year-old Jewish American man in a wheelchair and threw him overboard. Leon Klinghoffer's family went through 12 years of legal battles before reaching a settlement with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.**

**Their story paved the way for the 1992 Anti-terrorism Act. Iowa Senator Chuck Grassley was one of the original sponsors.**

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**Sen. Grassley: With this law, we will be able to bring terrorists to justice, the American way. By using the framework of her legal system to seek justice against those who follow no framework or defy all notions of morality and justice.**

**In 2015 Carter, Sokolow and the families won in in the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York. A unanimous verdict ruled the PLO, and Palestinian Authority backed the attacks. The jury awarded the family more than 218 million dollars - a sum automatically tripled under the Anti-terrorism Law.**

**That didn't happen.**

**Lisa Fletcher: Are you surprised by the way this is going down?**

**Kent Yalowitz: Stunned. Appalled.**

**The judgment was thrown out. Not by arguments from PLO attorneys or an international tribunal but an appeals court in New York. The court claimed that foreign terrorists can avoid prosecution in the US for crimes not committed on American soil.**

**Yalowitz and his team fought on landing this case at the door of the Supreme Court. There's a bi-partisan effort to support the victims' legal fight. The entire House of Representatives has formally urged the Supreme Court to review the case along with 23 senators spanning the political spectrum from Elizabeth**

**Warren to Ted Cruz. But there was one impediment**

**Larry Carter: We feel like our government has abandoned us. We really do. And we're Americans. And yet our government is taking their side.**

**After eight months of silence, the White House weighed in. The Solicitor General who represents the government before the Supreme Court recommended that it not take the case, but let the lower courts decide.**

**Larry Carter: I have had officials high ranking officials in the State Department sit across a table that close look me right in the eye and say we will protect your interest and I, like a fool, believed them**



**Lisa Fletcher: What's at stake here more broadly, beyond these 11 families?**

**Kent Yalowitz: The right of the United States government to go outside of our borders and protect American wherever we travel. This law is supposed to travel with us so that if we're in Brussels or Paris or Nice or were in London or Manchester and a terrorist strikes at us, or someone supports a terrorist that strikes at us, this law gives us the opportunity to be heard to have the chance for justice**

**Exactly what Larry Carter and the other 10 families are looking for.**

**Larry Carter: If the Supreme Court gets the case and rules, then we'll know that we have done everything that we can do, uh, to have justice for our kids.**

**The Supreme Court will decide whether to hear the case this week. The Trump administration wasn't first to take this stance. In 2015, the Obama administration sided against the families. It argued that forcing the PA to pay hundreds of millions of dollars would cripple its ability to function as a governmental authority and that would, in turn, pose a risk to US interests.**

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## 2NEWS ON KJZZ

**National Guard Deployment** (aired 1/2/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 10 seconds) – Members of the Utah National Guard were being sent to Eastern Africa. This story covered the send-off ceremony before these soldiers departed for Djibouti for 9 months. Some of them had been deployed several times, but for many soldiers, this was their first deployment. Military stories always seem to tug at viewer's heartstrings and many of our viewers are great supporters of the military. This story showed viewers these men were preparing to serve their country for 9 months.

**Domestic violence bill** (Aired 1/2/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A new bipartisan bill will clearly outline what police can do to help domestic violence victims before tragedy strikes. The bill would define the law, offering clear guidelines to law enforcement. It would also make it easier for victims to get a protection order.

**Orrin Hatch retiring** (Aired 1/2/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Senator Orrin Hatch will not seek re-election when his term ends later this year. In a video posted on twitter, the long-term senator said it was time for him to hang up the gloves. Hatch has served Utah in the U.S. Senate for more than 40 years and passed more legislation than any other congressman and woman. Hatch says that his next step after retirement is to focus on public service.

**Orrin Hatch Future** (Aired 01/02/2018 @ 9pm, 2:15 minutes) – Long-time Utah Senator, Orrin Hatch, has announced he will not run for another term. With Hatch leaving office, many are now wondering who will take his place. Many are speculating that Mitt Romney will throw his hat into the ring and he may have hinted at a senate run on Twitter by changing his location to Holladay, Utah. This story follows a big developing story that has been in the news all day. It gives our viewer a glimpse into whose names could be on the ballot to replace Hatch and breaks down who has the greatest chance to become Hatch's successor.

**Bears Ears** (aired 1/9/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 15 seconds) – Utah representative John Curtis drafted a bill that he hoped would satisfy people on both sides of the Bears Ears debate. Protesters met inside the rotunda of the state capitol to voice their opposition to his bill. John Curtis said the bill would put the ownership into the hands of the tribes and it would be similar to President Trump's decision. Opponents disagree and they expect the bill to fail. This story was significant because the Bears Ears monument is a big talker for people who live in the area



and they have very strong opinions on the subject. This bill would impact Utah's economy and this is something that will be up for debate for a long time.

**Greg Hughes** (aired 1/10/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 15 seconds) – House Speaker Greg Hughes announced that he will not run for re-election. He also said he was open to running for another office. We spoke to him exclusively after he made the announcement about his decision and about his plans for the future. This story was significant because Greg Hughes is a prominent figure in Utah politics and his decision to not seek re-election will affect many people in the legislature and it will also have a strong impact on the next election.

**Greg Hughes not seeking re-election** (Aired 1/10/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Utah House Speaker Greg Hughes will not pursue another term as speaker nor for his House seat. Hughes has been in office for 16 years, and served as speaker for one term. It's now speculated Hughes may run for another political position. A U.S. Senate seat will be available next year, and Utah governor will open in 2020.

**Trump "s-hole" local** (Aired 01/11/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – Utah Congresswoman, Mia Love is calling for President Trump to apologize for his comment on Haiti. This comes after reports that The President questioned why the United States was allow immigrants from "s---hole countries" like Haiti, El Salvador and African nations. Love, whose parents came to the U.S. from Haiti, says she doubts President Trump would have made the comment if someone like her were sitting across the table from him. This story gives follows a story that captured the nation's attention and lets a local lawmaker who has strong ties to Haiti an opportunity to react to the questionable comments made by the President, allowing viewers to know where she stand on the issue.

**GOP Voting Comment** (Aired 01/15/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – The chairman of the state republican party is speaking out amid controversial comments from leaders within the party. Earlier this week, the Davis county precinct chair wrote a Facebook post suggesting that \*women\* shouldn't have the right to vote. The post was met with so much backlash, he shut down his Facebook page. This boss, the Davis County GOP chair, defended the post saying the reaction to it was "ridiculous" and "politically motivated." This story gives both republican officials a chance to respond to the controversial post, keeps viewers informed on the what their elected officials are doing and give the chairman of the state GOP explain why the comments do not reflect the views of the republican party.

**SLC PizzaGate** (Aired 01/16/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – Four Salt Lake City parking officers are off the job after being accused of getting kickbacks in exchange for looking the other way on parking citations. One of those city



employees who lost his job says he was told that if he saw a menu of the restaurant in the lower left corner of the vehicle they were not supposed to ticket those vehicles. The former city workers say they would then get free food from that restaurant. This story explains how the under-the-table deal was discovered, gives the restaurant owner a chance to give his side of the story and lets viewers know how much money the city may have lost because of the scheme.

**Down Syndrome Bill** (Aired 1/22/2018 @ 7pm, 2:00 minutes) – One Utah lawmaker is trying to make it illegal for pregnant woman to abort their child if it's been diagnosed with down syndrome. The bill sponsor says across the country, more than 60-percent of mothers in that situation, are choosing to abort their children. In a statement released today, Planned Parenthood of Utah said the bill is about restricting access to abortion, not protecting those with down syndrome. The viewer learns about one of the first bills introduced on the hill, and what it would mean if it were passed.

**Hate Crimes bill** (Aired 1/24/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Several of Utah's religious leaders joined together to express support for a bill in the state senate that would enhance the penalties for criminal offenses that target victims because of their personal traits, like religion. Many religious leaders signed in favor of the hate crimes bill, besides the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Senator Daniel Thatcher of West Valley City is sponsoring S.B. 86 which is waiting to be heard in the state senate.

**Mike Lee interview** (Aired 1/24/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Senator Mike Lee confirmed he has talked with former GOP presidential candidate Mitt Romney and believes they'll be working together a year from now in Washington D.C. Lee did not elaborate on what he talked about with Romney, but an online published account reported that Lee's, Boyd Matheson, and some other top advisers met recently with Romney. According to 2News sources, Romney will formally announce his candidacy the second week of February.

**State of the State** (Aired 01/24/2018 @ 9pm, 2:15 minutes) –In his State of the State address, Governor Gary Herbert spent a lot of time focused on the fight against suicide. Herbert called suicide a human tragedy saying it has become the state's focus after terrifying statistics show it is the leading cause of death among young Utahns. This story explains how state officials plan to tackle the tough topic of suicide, lets viewers know why lawmakers believe more needs to be done and give ideas on how people at home can get involved in trying to curb the disturbing suicide trend.

**Outdoor Retailer Replacement** (Aired 1/25/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Lawmakers are considering a bill to help fund the annual Silicon Slopes Tech



Summit in hopes that it will attract more spectators to Utah. Lawmakers plan to provide funding to help stimulate the summit and fill the \$40 million void left by the Outdoor Retailer Show. Instead of the \$2-million earmarked for Outdoor Retailer, Silicon Slopes Tech Summit will get half that for the first five years. The bill sponsor says the summit will couple nicely with the popular Sundance Film Festival and could make Utah the hub for a tech and entertainment explosion.

**UTA Reorganization** (Aired 1/25/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - An extensive transportation bill would significantly reorganize how the Utah Transit Authority is run. Under the bill, the Board of Trustees' would be changed from a 16-member, part-time membership to a three-member, full-time, paid Board of Trustees. The new board members would also be appointed by Governor Herbert with the consent of the Senate. The Utah Transit Authority would receive more funding and taxes would be raised for development.

**Statue Replacement Proposal** (Aired 01/26/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – One of Utah's boldest women may soon represent the state in bronze in our Nation's Capitol. A Utah lawmaker wants to replace Utah's current statue of Philo T. Farnsworth at Statuary Hall with a statue of Martha Hughes Cannon. Cannon is Utah's first female senator and was a big player in the fight for equality in the state. This story explains why this bill is being proposed now, why one lawmaker has made this one of his priorities this legislative session and lets viewers know where the bill stands on capitol hill.

**State prison cost** (Aired 1/29/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - New reports of skyrocketing costs for the construction of the Utah State Prison is causing concern on Utah's Capitol Hill. While state leaders reported last summer that the project would cost \$650 million, the Department of Administrative Services said the best estimate right now is \$692 million, but that number could change. Lawmakers say other bids for high-cost materials like cement and steel have not been sought and those prices tend to increase because demand is high. Pre-fabricated prison cells are also expensive and haven't been put out for bids either.

**Duty to assist bill** (Aired 1/30/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – One Utah lawmaker believes you should be held accountable if you do not help a stranger in a criminal or emergency. The inspiration behind the "Duty to Assist" bill came from University of Utah law professor Amos Guiora who's family history has made him a fighter for not being an idle bystander. He believes people have an obligation to help. H.B 125 is scheduled to be debated in the House judiciary standing committee.

**Rape Kit Testing Results** (Aired 01/30/2018 @ 9pm, 2:15 minutes) – Justice is finally coming for thousands of victims of sexual assault in Utah. After years of gathering dust in storage rooms rape kits across the state have been tested and



just last week, we saw the first ever conviction related to previously untested rape kits. This story explains how a new law is making sure the kits are tested, gives new statistics on how many of the backlogged kits have now been tested and keeps viewers up-to-date on an ongoing issue we've been following for years.

**State of the Union Address** (Aired 01/31/2018 @ 7pm, 2 minutes) – Last night, immigration was a big topic during President Trump's first State of the Union address. The speech was almost 90 minutes long and was the third longest State of the Union in history. The president called for unity in Congress and urged democrats to reach across the aisle and work with him during his second year in office. But democrats say the president missed the mark when it came to unifying the country and congress with his speech. They say he spent too much time focusing on crimes committed by illegal immigrants, and very little on a solution for immigration. Republicans say he did a good job because he vowed to defend Americans and their safety, because they are dreamers too. Massachusetts congressman Joe Kennedy III, delivered the democrats response, and vowed to keep fighting for illegal immigrants. This story summarizes the President's speech, and shows viewers why immigration is a hot-button issue, and why the country is so divided. Immigration in particular could impact the workforce in our state.

**Blood Draw Bill** (Aired 1/31/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A blood draw bill meant to protect patients and providers passed house committee. The bill's chief sponsor, Representative Craig Hall, said the bill would make the process for drawing blood crystal clear. If passed, police would need to get expressed consent from the person whose blood is to be drawn or a warrant from a judge. The measure is expected to go to the Senate for a vote next week.

**Undocumented LDS Mom** (Aired 1/31/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - An LDS mother of two young girls, Vicky Chavez, remains sheltered at a Unitarian Church after she sought sanctuary in an effort to avoid deportation to Honduras. The First Unitarian Church in Salt Lake said they would shelter Chavez and her daughters for as long as possible until she resolves her immigration case. Chavez, who has been in the U.S. for four years, said she filed a petition for asylum in the U.S. in hopes of staying away from Honduras where violence and death are a threat to people who live there. The government denied her request to stay while her petition was considered.

**State of the City** (Aired 01/31/2018 @ 9pm, 2:15 minutes) – In her State of the City address, Mayor Jackie Biskupski talked about increasing Salt Lake City's local sales tax. In 2015 the legislature approved a bill to allow city leaders to increase local sales tax by a half percent or five cents for every 10 dollars. The



Mayor says by exercising it now the city can create a specific fund to address some major growth issues, like housing, transportation and public safety. This story explains how much money could be generated if the tax increase is implemented, lets our viewers know the tax could be going up and explains how it will not only impact those living in the city but those who visit as well.

**UTV Registration** (Aired 2/1/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - A bill to raise the cost of UTV and off-highway vehicle registration while lowering property taxes passed the House Committee unanimously. Representatives drafted the bill after learning only \$2 million of the estimated \$20 million the state receives in registration fees was actually going to the parks department to pay for trail maintenance. Under the new proposal, registration fees would go directly to the counties with the most off-road trails and UTV resources.

**Hildale Council Quitting** (Aired 2/5/2018 @ 7pm, 2:00 minutes) A sudden resignation of FLDS Hildale City Employees, is another sign of leadership changes within the known polygamist city. So far, 11 employees have stepped down. The mayor that recently took office is the first non-FLDS politician to be elected. The resignations have started since then. The viewer learns the impact the change in mayor has had on the city, and if more resignations are on the way.

**Child neglect bill** (Aired 2/5/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Let kids be kids is the message behind a "free-range kids" bill that's trying to change Utah's legal definition of child neglect. Bill sponsor, Senator Lincoln Fillmore, says he's trying to prevent police and the Division of Child and Family Service from going after parents for allowing their kids to walk on their own to school, the park or the store. The bill passed the Senate floor and is now being debated in a House Committee meeting. If it passes it will go to the House Floor.

**Ticket Quota Bill** (Aired 2/8/2018 @ 7pm, 2:00 minutes) A bill that would make it illegal for law enforcement agencies in Utah to enforce ticket quotas is now headed to the Senate Floor. Former officers say they've felt pressure to write tickets before and were even worried about keeping their jobs or getting promotions. Salt Lake Police officials say they do keep track of officers tickets, but they don't treat it as an incentive for promotions or standing on the force. The viewer learns about the bill working to get rid of the "quota" and what one police agency has to say about it.

**Oversight Committee** (aired 2/12/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 15 seconds) – The 4<sup>th</sup> week of the legislative session was in progress and one of the bills up for debate was one that allowed the state to review local governments closer. The bill had passed in the committee that morning and this means that it would create a 9-body board that would give recommendations to the committee. Many people



testified but opponents said they don't understand why they would want to create another body of government that does the same thing. The bill sponsor says they can use this committee as the state grows but the government may repeal an administrative decision. This story was significant because this was about creating a new committee to keep an eye on the government and this would also affect funding in certain departments and how different funds were distributed.

**Stand your ground bill** (Aired 2/12/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – On the 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the massacre at Trolley Square, a survivor of the shooting who lost her daughter spent the day lobbying against a bill that seeks to enhance a self-defense bill. The bill sponsor says the goal of the bill is not to promote guns, but keep the courts and prosecutors from second-guessing the person who decides to use a gun or any other weapon to protect himself in the face of danger. The House of Representatives passed the bill. It now moves on to the Senate.

**Conflict in the Middle East** (Aired 02/14/2018 @ 7pm, 2 minutes) – Utah Congressman John Curtis is now preparing for a meeting to discuss conflict in the Middle East. Tensions have dramatically increased, due to recent shots that have been fired between Israel, Syria and Iran. Israel says it has destroyed an Iranian drone that entered its airspace from Syria. That set off retaliatory airstrikes, that resulted in a downed Israeli fighter jet. The United States is caught up in the tension because 2,000 troops are in Syria to fight ISIS. The director of National Intelligence has warned Congress that the fighting in Syria will likely last throughout 2018. This story gives viewers insight about their congressman and his involvement a war that is keeping U.S. troops and members of the Utah National Guard overseas and away from their families. Because Hill Air Force Base and Camp Williams are here in Utah, the story impacts thousands of military personnel.

**Martha Hughes Cannon statue** (Aired 2/14/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Members of the Utah House of Representatives overwhelmingly voted to send a statue of Utahn Martha Hughes Cannon to the U.S. Capitol to replace the statue of another Utah icon Philo T. Farnsworth. Hughes Cannon, a suffragist and women's rights advocate, was the first state senator in the country, earning a seat in the state's first election in 1896. At this point, The Smithsonian and the Territorial Statehouse in Fillmore are among places where the Farnsworth statue could land.

**Romney criticism** (Aired 2/14/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Utah GOP chair, Rob Anderson, said he regrets criticizing Mitt Romney after news broke that he will be announcing a campaign for the U.S. Senate in Utah. Anderson compared Romney to Hillary Clinton, who spent little time in New York before her campaign



there for U.S. Senate. Anderson says he supports a Romney run, but has a strong desire to see more competition in the race for the upcoming race.

**Romney Campaign** (Aired 2/16/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Mitt Romney hit the campaign trail hours after he announced he was running for U.S. Senate. Romney says he believes he could work with President Donald trump even though he heavily criticized him in the past. However, Democrats worry Romney spent too much time in other states, and does not accurately represent the people of Utah.

**Death penalty bill** (Aired 2/16/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - Lawmakers in Utah are pushing to abolish the death penalty. Sponsor of the bill, Gage Froerer, argues the death penalty costs taxpayers more than sentencing a criminal to life without parole. The report released by the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice found pursuing one death penalty case from trial to execution can increase the cost by \$1.6 million. If the bill passes, it would only effect crimes committed after May of this year.

**Teen Suicide** (aired 2/20/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 15 seconds) – Teen suicide is a major issue with parents and now it is becoming a talker at the state capitol. A Utah Teen Suicide Prevention Task Force worked with a panel of state leaders to come up with a plan to prevent teen suicide. The task force was formed a few months back after they had seen an increase in teen suicides. The task is meant to improve crisis response, reduce risk factors and enhance prevention work. There is a new life line that people can call and there is also an app called “the Safe UT mobile app” to help teens who are contemplating suicide. This was significant because teen suicide is a very prominent but sensitive issue amongst Utah families and this story was an important way to bring awareness to the issue. It also showed viewers how Utah legislators and lawmakers are working to make sure they provide resources to teens and families who have been affected by suicide.

**Alcohol hypocrisy** (Aired 2/20/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - The American Beverage Institute took out a full-page ad in the Salt Lake Tribune to call out lawmaker Norman Thurston who spearheaded efforts to pass the state’s new DUI law. The ad questions why Thurston would think driving with a blood-alcohol level of .05 is illegal but think it’s ok for a drunk person to carry a gun. He argues even if you are legally drunk, you should be able to shoot your gun if you or someone else is in danger. ABI wants Utah to reconsider lowering the alcohol blood content limit for a DUI from .08 to .05.

**Legislature Dogs and Death Penalty** (aired 2/21/18 @ 7pm, 1 minute 15 seconds) – The Utah legislative session was underway and there were many bills that were up for discussion. The reporter covered two different bills in one story



that were up for debate. She first discussed how lawmakers were considering a bill that would get rid of the death penalty. This bill would prevent the state from seeking the death penalty for aggravated murder committed before May 8<sup>th</sup> of this year. The law would not apply to those already on death row. Another bill that was up for discussion was about police dog penalties. That bill had passed unanimously and dozens of officers showed up in support of the bill that would make it a second degree felony for intentionally killing a police dog. This story was significant because it brought attention to two different bills and brought awareness to those issues. The death penalty and police dogs were both big topics during the legislative session and this story explained both issues and how they tied together.

**+Protecting students** (Aired 2/26/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - In the last days of the 2018 legislative session, some lawmakers are making efforts to protect Utah from a school shooting. Representative Steve Handy from Layton is working on a bill that would give police the authority to take firearms from someone who is deemed a danger. Representative Mike Kennedy of Alpine wants to assemble a group that would meet once a week to discuss how to physically make schools safer. Both these proposals will be brought forth in the session.

**Sandy Mayor Follow** (Aired 02/27/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – The Sandy City Council has now closed a 24-year-old gap in their policy following a controversial move by the mayor. The council adopted a cap compensation for a city mayor at 144-thousand dollars, with a starting salary of 119-thousand dollars. The move is a direct response to Mayor Kurt Bradburn giving himself a 15 percent raise after just two months in office. After 2News broke the story, Bradburn decided not to give himself a raise and is now taking a pay cut. This story keeps our viewers updated on a story that has raised may eyebrows and explain what city leaders are doing to make sure the controversial move doesn't happen again.

**.05 Delay** (Aired 2/28/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A push to delay Utah's controversial .05 DUI law by at least a year is dead at the state capitol. A legislative committee voted against the measure sponsored by Karen Kwan. The Democrat doesn't drink but wanted to delay the bill to make sure they were doing things right. Bars and restaurants are strongly opposed to the .05 level, saying it will negatively affect their businesses. Critics say just one drink could put people above the limit.

**Reaction to Gun Sales Changes** (Aired 02/28/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – Many people here in Utah are speaking out against the decision made by Wal-Mart and Dick's Sporting Goods to raise the age of those allowed to buy assault rifles in their stores. Darren Stevens owns a gun store in Bountiful and says if



18-year-olds are old enough to vote and serve in the military they should be old enough to buy a firearm. Stevens says big companies like Wal-Mart are making decisions because they are facing pressure online. This story gives our viewers a look at what people here in Utah think about the changes in the stores' policies and explains why the announcement could end up being good business for local gun shops.

**Medical Pot Ballot Update** (Aired 02/28/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – The medical marijuana initiative is blazing its way towards the November ballot. The Utah Patients Coalition has already collected 150-thousand signatures but so far, only 100-thousand of those have been certified. They need to collect 113-thousand certified signatures for the medical marijuana initiative to appear on the ballot in November. This story gives one local mother whose son uses medical marijuana a chance to explain why she thinks the drug should be legal in Utah and lets our viewers know how close the measure is to being an issue in the vote during the general election.

**Toll Road Proposal** (Aired 02/28/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – Toll roads could become a possibility in Utah's future, if a proposed bill becomes law. Senate bill 71 was designed to increase the use of surveillance cameras to help manage traffic but it would also allow the Utah Department of Transportation to implement toll roads across the state without approval from lawmakers. This story explains what would happen if this proposal is approved by lawmakers, shows what roads could be impacted and lets drivers know what steps still need to be taken before toll roads could be seen in Utah.

**GOP rule change** (Aired 3/1/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A new rule adopted by the Utah Republican Party's State Central Committee would make candidates go to the party's convention to get on the ballot or kick them out of the party. Governor Herbert says the rule is a little dismayed, and doesn't think it's fair. If the new party rule stands, Republicans would no longer be able to collect signatures.

**Donald Trump Highway** (Aired 3/2/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - A state lawmaker wants to name a highway in southern Utah after President Donald Trump. Republican Mike Noel proposed the idea, in part to thank Trump for shrinking two national monuments that he and other state leaders opposed. Noel says Trump got a bad rap and he's actually sincere about wanting to protect public land while still allowing people to do things like graze cattle and cut wood. If the bill passes, the new Donald J. Trump National Parks Highway would appear on road signs and maps.

**UTA name change** (Aired 3/7/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) - A possible Utah Transit Authority name change could possibly cost Utah taxpayers \$50 million



dollars. Senate Bill 136 is aimed to overhaul UTA, including moving from a 16-part-time board member team to a 3-full-time member team appointed by the governor. The lawmaker behind the bill believes the name change is necessary due to UTA's now tarnished reputation. Other lawmakers don't agree the name change is worth the cost to taxpayers.

**Gas tax increase** (Aired 3/7/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Utah lawmakers are considering raising the gas tax to bring more funding for education. The gas tax could go up a dime a gallon, and in addition homeowners could pay more in property taxes. The proposal is described as a compromise with Our Schools Now organization, which has been pushing for a ballot initiative to raise state sales and income taxes to bring in an additional \$700 million for public education. A resolution will be voted on the House and Senate floors.

**Trump Highway Dead** (Aired 03/07/2018 @ 9pm, 2:30 minutes) – A Utah lawmaker has dropped his push to rename a Utah highway after President Trump. Mike Noel says he killed his own bill after getting several hate filled and vulgar phone calls from some voters. Noel says he never meant to stir up controversy but was instead trying to honor what President Trump did by shrinking two Utah national monuments. This story lets our viewers hear some of the vulgar phone call fielded by Representative Noel, lets Noel explain why he was pushing the Trump Highway bill in the first place and explains why he is now backing away from his effort.

**"Kindness Month" Bill** (Aired 03/08/2018 @ 7pm, 2:00 minutes) The father of a Parkland shooting victim was in Utah today, as part of his nationwide mission. Ryan Petty, is the father of Alaina, who was one of 17 victims gunned down on Valentine's Day. To honor her memory, he is supporting school safety initiatives across the country. Ryan offered his support to a bill that designated April as "The Month of Kindness" which encourages random acts of kindness to promote community in Utah. Lawmakers gave the Petty family a standing ovation after the bill's passing in the house. The viewer learns about the bill, what it would mean for the month of April, and they heard from the father of one of the Florida school shooting victims.

**International Women's Day** (Aired 3/8/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Hundreds gathered at the Utah State Capitol to celebrate International Women's Day. The organizer of the event says the goal is to not only celebrate women from all walks of life, but encourage them to run for public office. Other women who attended the rally called on Utah to fix the gender wage gap. Another group who attended wants to see more equality when it comes to transgenders and gays.



***Last day of the Legislature*** (Aired 03/08/2018 @ 9pm, 3:00 minutes) – The 2018 legislative session has come to an end and the last pieces of legislation to go through was the budget bill which included a 2.5 percent pay raise for state employees. The budget also included a complex school-funding bill that will include a measure on this November's ballot asking for a 10-cent gas tax increase to help support educations. This story gives a wrap of what happened during the 45-day legislative session, shows our viewers exactly what their elected officials accomplished and lets viewers know of an upcoming ballot imitative they will be voting on.

***Snow Canyon Entrance*** (Aired 3/9/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Snow Canyon State Park is losing money due to more visitors being directed towards the north gate where entrance fees are not collected. Park officials rely on the honor system, where they trust visitors will insert their money before entering the park. However, people are not paying. One of the problems Snow Canyon State Park found is direction apps like Google Maps is not directing visitors to the main entrance where fees are collected. The park is asking the state for more money so they can fund more park rangers to manage the north gate.

***Arranged Marriages*** (Aired 3/9/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A bill that's now waiting for Governor Gary Herbert's signature will help protect young polygamous girls destined for an arranged marriage. The bill makes it a sexual offense for "threatening to subject a child to participate in a sexual relationship, regardless of whether that is part of a legal or cultural marriage." The governor is expected to sign the bill.

***ACLU gun control*** (Aired 3/12/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – The American Civil Liberties Union of Utah informed Utah students their rights who plan to march in a nationwide protest against gun violence. ACLU said they want students to know they cannot be disciplined in a manner different than they would normally be if they were to cut a class. The organization held the informative session on Facebook Live and answered questions for any worried students.

***Pennsylvania Special Election*** (Aired 03/13/2018 @ 7pm, 2 minutes) – Today, republicans are bracing for the real possibility that they could lose a house seat they've held for a decade and a half. In a district where President Trump easily won in 2016, many think this election could be a potential sign of things to come. Right now, democrat Conor Lamb has a slight lead over Republican Rick Saccone, in the 18th congressional special election. The 33-year-old political newcomer is a former prosecutor and retired marine. He says, "This is a time in our country where many of our most important promises seem to be up for grabs." It's a bad sign for republicans with the upcoming general elections in November. Whoever win this election will have to run for re-election in a new



district. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court recently redrew the congressional map and the district will cease to exist in November. This story impacts viewers in Utah because it gives them an idea of the political turmoil around the country. It shows how Republicans are beginning to lose control of seat, which could impact future political policies that affect Utahns.

**Ben McAdams Protest** (Aired 3/13/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – A group of people gathered outside the Salt Lake County Mayor's office upset over the amount of time he is spending in Washington D.C. and not in Utah. They are accusing Ben McAdams of not doing his job as he works on his congressional campaign. They also claim he hired three additional deputy mayors to help him while he worked on his campaign. McAdams denied the allegations, and called them flat-out lies. He said the restructuring happened well before he took office.

**Utah GOP Financial bailout** (Aired 3/14/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – The CEO behind a hefty financial bailout of the Utah Republican Party said there are dramatic efforts to harm him after he defended the party's caucus-convention system. Dave Bateman, said one of his employees was approached with a \$1 million offer if she would make a damaging claim against him. The CEO is believed to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay off state GOP legal debts, as long as the party continues its controversial legal fight against SB54.

**Community conviction** (Aired 3/14/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – An entire community in a Clearfield mobile home park is at risk of getting evicted so the city can build a new downtown. That would kick more than 50 people out of their community, some who have been living there for more than 10 years. The city put in a \$4.75 million bid for the 15-acre parcel, and plan to eventually sell the property to private developers. Clearfield city says they are in the process of engaging the residents and are committed to working with them to help meet their needs.

**Student Walkouts** (Aired 3/14/2018 @ 7pm for 2 minutes) – Students across the state walked out of school for 17 minutes for a national movement to honor the 17 lives lost in the Parkland school shooting and send a message to lawmakers. Students called for tougher background checks, and stronger loopholes for people buying assault weapons. They also praised on their schools for doing what they can to protect them, but say the government is not doing enough. Students are planning a march up to the state capitol March 24<sup>th</sup> as well.