

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Jose Cerda

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 5874

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Event - POTUS [President of the United States] - Mtg. [Meeting] w/ [with] Law Enf. [Enforcement] Leaders, May 19, 1995 [2]

Stack:

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	From Jose Cerda; re: Meeting with POTUS in Cabinet Room [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (3 pages)	05/19/1995	b(6)
002. memo	From Jose Cerda; re: Meeting with POTUS in Cabinet Room [Duplicate of 001] (3 pages)	05/19/1995	b(6)
003. memo	From Jose Cerda; re: Meeting with POTUS in Cabinet Room [Duplicate of 001] (3 pages)	05/19/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5874

FOLDER TITLE:

Event - POTUS [President of the United States] - Mtg. [Meeting] w/ [with] Law Enf.
[Enforcement] Leaders, May 19, 1995 [2]

2009-1305-F
jp3662

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

promptly those who do commit crimes. If that funding is reduced or eliminated, State and local crime-fighting efforts would be severely disarmed. It would effectively destroy any hope of forging the critical Federal-local partnerships that today must form the basis of our crime prevention efforts, and weaken the impact of the Crime Bill and community policing initiatives. For example, a reduction of 30 percent to the funds anticipated for Community Oriented Policing Services would make it impossible for State and local agencies to hire 100,000 new police officers by 1999, and to implement related police recruitment, education and training services.

- State and local agencies which have come to rely on these grants as an essential funding source for law enforcement efforts would either have to find alternative sources--an unlikely prospect-- or severely scale-back their crime-fighting commitment. In this period of shrinking revenues and belt tightening, the impact on local crime fighting initiatives would be nothing less than catastrophic.

Support Of U.S. Prisoners

- The Support Of the U.S. Prisoners appropriation funds housing for all federal detainees remanded to U.S. Marshals Service custody. The Service has no available option but to fund all jail days used to house federal prisoners and all medical and associated costs.

- At a 30 percent reduction in resources, the USMS would be unable to house approximately 3,150 prisoners remanded to its custody by the federal courts. Further, at this reduced level would allow for only 3,473,266 IGA\contract jail days, which is 1,149,970 fewer days or 33 percent less than the projected total jail day need of 4,623,236.

- The most dramatic measure which would have to be taken to absorb this funding reduction would require that the Attorney General notify all federal law enforcement agencies that no additional prisoners could be remanded to the USMS after a specified date. This would be contrary to the Attorney General's violent crime initiative and to the intent of the Crime Bill, as increased numbers of violent offenders would remain on the streets and further threaten the safety of the general public.

United States Marshals Service

- Courtroom activities would be disrupted significantly since all funding related to travel, guard hires and other general services would be eliminated. Additionally a major reduction-in-force (RIF) would be necessary, eliminating approximately 1,107 positions. This would shut down the National Prisoner

Transportation System, and mean prisoners could only be moved or produced locally for trials.

- Special assignments and details, e.g., World Trade Center trial and protection of abortion clinics, would cease, since no out-of-district personnel or guards would be available to augment deputies from local districts.
- These actions would require the restriction of court operation or possibly close some courts since the USMS would not be able to comply with court orders to produce prisoners. As an example, approximately 35% of criminal trial bench hours could not be covered because of the RIF of the deputies. Moving increased numbers of prisoners with the remaining deputies, magnifies the safety and security risks of the judges, the public, the prisoners and USMS employees. In addition, there will be no investigations of threats against the Judiciary or support of Executive Order 12148, the Federal response plan.
- A personnel reduction will also dramatically impact other phases of the USMS operation. For example, witnesses in the Witness Protection Program would be put into jeopardy without sufficient deputies to insure their protection and confidentiality. The national initiative to reduce crime will be affected since the U.S. Attorneys will not be able to guarantee protection to new witnesses to build criminal cases. Court-ordered child visitations for current participants in the Witness Protection Program will not be accomplished.
- Investigations of Federal fugitive cases would be significantly reduced. Public safety could be threatened because government-wide budget reductions would prevent the assumption of USMS fugitive workload by any other agency.
- The ability to seize property will be drastically reduced by this reduction. Management or maintenance of currently held seized assets will cease, resulting in a diminished valuation to property worth over \$1 billion in FY 1995.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

- A 30 percent reduction in direct funding to the FBI would equate to a loss of over 4,100 agents and 5,700 support employees.
- Hiring and training of new agents would be discontinued indefinitely until staffing levels reached those supported by reduced funding. The FBI is planning to hire 640 agents in 1995 and as many as 600 annually from 1996 through 1999. The effect of such a prolonged hiring freeze would result in an FBI devoid of younger agents being developed for future leadership and managerial positions.

- The reduced agent complement would require the closing of virtually all small resident agencies that service communities throughout the United States. Additionally, the closing of field offices would also be considered. In many areas of the country, there would be no federal law enforcement presence.
- FBI investigative programs would be curtailed, with remaining agents focused on crimes that are primarily federal in nature and national security matters. State and local task forces, such as the Safe Streets, would be disbanded due to the reduced number of agents and lack of funding to support operational task force costs paid by the FBI.
- Investigative responsibility for concurrent jurisdiction crimes would shift primarily to state and local law enforcement.
- Cost-free State and local training would be discontinued, both at the FBI Academy and on a state, regional, and local basis. State and local law enforcement officials have recently stated that FBI training is important to them due to reductions in state and local budgets for training purposes and activities.
- The FBI would be forced to eliminate all forensic services assistance to state and local law enforcement, including violent crimes and DNA analysis. Implementation of the nationwide DNA database would be stopped. Staffing would not be available to implement the DNA Identification Act and, in particular, the development and implementation of nationwide DNA quality assurance and proficiency testing standards.
- The FBI would be forced to defer awarding of the final segment of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, which would preempt the completion of the revitalization of fingerprint identification operations. Relocation would still occur, however, the benefits of automated fingerprint identification system technology would be denied the law enforcement and criminal justice communities.
- The lack of support staffing would expose the government to civil penalties as the FBI would be unable to comply with various mandates, such as the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The Balanced Budget Amendment would reduce DEA's resource levels by 30 percent, or 2,010 positions and workyears. Position reductions would include 872 Special Agents, 66 Diversion Investigators, 120 Intelligence Specialists, 50 Chemists, 400 Professional/Administrative and 502 Clerical positions. Also, funding to support 250 State and local police officers would-be lost.

These reductions would seriously imperil the Nation's drug law enforcement effort, reducing the level of commitment to that of the mid-1980s. Relying solely on attrition, it would take several years for DEA to achieve the required reductions. Assuming that reductions-in-force would be required, there would be a severe morale problem within the agency that would affect even those employees remaining on board.

Reductions of this magnitude could not be achieved on an across-the-board basis. A top-down assessment of all DEA programs would be required, and entire programs could be eliminated.

-- Over the past few years, DEA has established dozens of offices in small and mid-sized cities and towns. Most of these offices would have to be closed. A similar scenario would be played out around the globe, where DEA has opened a number of offices in drug source and transit countries.

-- DEA's resource allocations in major metropolitan areas would be reduced as well. As examples, Chicago could lose 33 Special Agents, Los Angeles 54 Special Agents, and New York City 90 Special Agents. States strategically important to drug law enforcement would suffer extreme losses as well. For example, Texas could lose 95 Special Agents, Florida 110 Special Agents, and California 170 Special Agents.

-- DEA's state and local task force program would be severely crippled. This program now includes 84 program funded task forces with another 26 task forces carried in a "provisional" status. Provisional task forces and several program funded task forces would be disbanded, DEA's Special Agent commitment would be reduced as well as funding for 150 police officers. The Cannabis Eradication Program would be drastically reduced as well.

-- DEA's training programs would be scaled back, which would have a far reaching impact on the continuing education of foreign police officials and state and local police forces. Specialized training would be reduced in asset forfeiture, hampering DEA's expertise in identifying and capturing traffickers' assets.

-- DEA's contract services would be greatly reduced and nearly eliminated in some programs, affecting the vehicle fleet, the aviation program and ADP programs that depend on contracts for survival.

-- DEA's ability to pursue major investigations would be gravely imperiled because of reduced funding to hire contract linguists necessary to maintain court ordered wiretaps.

**Attachment A: Effects of the Congressional Budget Committees' Marks on
Treasury's Service to the American People, Business, and the Economy**

Staff and funding reductions of 35% proposed by Kasich and Domenici will cause working people to pay more taxes.

<i>Impact Area</i>	<i>Statement of Effect</i>
Higher Taxes	Proposed cuts in the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) would either reduce payments to low income working families or increase the taxes they owe.

The 35% cuts to staff and funding proposed by Kasich and Domenici end opportunities for low and moderate income people.

<i>Impact Area</i>	<i>Statement of Effect</i>
Financial Assistance	The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, stabilizes communities by financing small businesses, home ownership, and community facilities. Every \$1 million of CDFI assistance creates 65-136 new jobs, makes 100 loans available for self-employment ventures, places 20 first-time buyers in their first home, constructs or rehabilitates 20 units of affordable rental housing, funds quality child care sites for 100-300 children, or enables 600 students with modest incomes to pursue higher education. Reducing these funds prevents an opportunity to help people become self sufficient and aid troubled communities.

Working people are concerned about crime. Staff and funding reductions of 35% proposed by Kasich and Domenici will cause the following:

<i>Impact Area</i>	<i>Statement of Effect</i>
Reduced Crime Fighting	In the last four years, Customs has averaged seizures of 198,770 pounds of cocaine and 382,903 pounds of marijuana per year. The Committees' marks are likely to have an impact on Customs interdiction and investigatory functions, and the seizure amounts are likely to drop. Nowhere would such an effect be more pronounced than at the Southwest border, at which an estimated 70% of the cocaine reaching the United States crosses into the country.
Border Crossing	Increased delays at borders and airports will inconvenience over 450 million travelers. Fewer examinations for commercial and passenger vehicles and pedestrians at land border crossings will result in a higher risk to the health and safety of the American public (due to undetected diseases, pests or weapons) and increased risk of revenue loss (from illegally imported goods).
Protective Details	The Service is statutorily required to protect: • the President, Vice President, and their immediate families; • visiting heads of state/government; • the White House Complex and other designated sites in Washington, D.C. In addition to these duties, in FY 1996, the Service will be faced with added, extraordinary protective duties, including: • FY 1996 Presidential Campaign, • Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, • 50th Anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly, • Multi-city visit of Pope John Paul II. Reducing the level of protection is not an option.

Investigations	Reducing USSS personnel by 35% would have a dramatic effect on the Service's investigative programs, including protective intelligence, credit/debit card fraud, and financial crimes investigations.
Achilles Program & Project Uptown	A 35% reduction to ATF would reduce its crime fighting capability, including the following: - The most dangerous, most violent repeat offenders, who are currently targeted through ATF's Achilles Program, will no longer worry about getting caught. In the last seven years, 6,470 armed career criminals were caught, convicted, and sentenced to a total of 57,436 years in prison. - A subcomponent of Achilles is Project Uptown, aimed at reducing crime and drug dealing at targeted public housing projects. In a New York City housing project, for example, Project Uptown decreased the project's overall crime rate by 16% and increased arrests by 14%.
G.R.E.A.T. Program	ATF's G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training) program provides kids with non-violent options to resolving disputes, creates awareness of the dangers of drug use, and builds the self-esteem to resist the pressures to join gangs. This wholesome, school-based program, which has been provided to over one million kids in 45 states, will have to be cut by 5%. The result will be 20,000 fewer kids in the program.
Federal Firearms License Reform	Through Federal Firearms License reform, ATF works with state and local law enforcement to ensure that gun dealer applicants will run legitimate businesses. This is an important effort to stop gun dealing out of the trucks of cars and other illegal gun trafficking activity. Since the inception of this program, the number of gun licensees has dropped from 280,000 to 220,000. A 35% budget reduction would seriously undermine this program.
Analytical Support	The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) provided support in two recent crimes: <u>Oklahoma City Bombing</u> --FinCEN established a team to develop leads and conduct research for the investigation. FinCEN has written 13 reports to date. One report, issued last week, supplied the FBI with one new subject to investigate, 12 new addresses for existing subjects, and the location of a key piece of property thought to be the hidout of one of the fugitives linked to this crime. <u>Unabomb</u> --FBI requested reports from FinCEN involving Unabomb. One report provided addresses and identifying information (drivers licenses and social security numbers) allowing FBI to locate individuals, conduct interviews, and subsequently eliminate them as suspects. This information enabled FBI to terminate costly surveillance.

Working people would experience a significant drop in service as a result of a 35% cuts in staff and funding proposed by Kasich and Domenici:

Impact Area	Statement of Effect
Government Check Processing	The Financial Management Service's (FMS) delivery of check payments will be delayed for approximately 20 million elderly people and 2 million veterans. These reductions also slow the response to claims from recipients who have not received their checks. The time required to replace lost or forged checks could triple--from two weeks to two months, mostly affecting low income recipients who depend on these checks as their sole source of support.
Electronic Benefits Transfer	FMS's Electronic Benefits Transfer program distributes Government benefits using a Benefit Security Card. This Federal and State partnership would phase-out checks and stamps to distribute benefits. Recipients can draw cash from ATMs or purchase goods from stores with the card. A pilot test in Harris County, Texas was expanded to the entire state because it reduced fraud and increased efficiency. Funding cuts will jeopardize this program, and the savings and efficiencies it generates for Federal and State governments.
Tax Returns Processing	Budget and staff cuts would result in delaying tax refunds from the current 4-6 weeks to over three months. Seventy percent of all filers receive refunds. As a result, the Government's interest payments on late refunds will double.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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TO: WAVES, 5-5349
FR: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222, 6-5568
RE: 10am meeting w/POTUS in Cabinet Room tomorrow; please clear for 9:30am entrance to WW lobby through NW gate.
DA: May 19, 1995

1. Robert Scully
National Association of Police Organizations

(b)(6)

2. Charles "Bud" Meeks
National Sheriffs' Association

(b)(6)

3. Jim Pasco
Fraternal Order of Police

(b)(6)

4. Dewey Stokes
Fraternal Order of Police

(b)(6)

5. Mark Spurrier
Major Cities Chiefs

(b)(6)

6. Conelius J. Behan, MCC
Major Cities Chiefs

(b)(6)

7. John Pitta
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association

(b)(6)

8. Hubert Williams
Police Foundation

(b)(6)

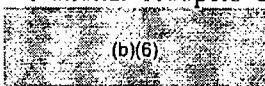
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[001]

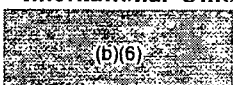
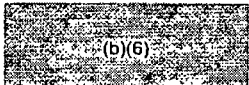
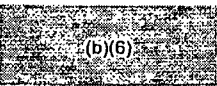
CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

9. Dan Rosenblatt
International Association of Chiefs of Police

(b)(6)
10. Chuck Wexler
Police Executive Research Forum

(b)(6)
11. James Rhinebarger
National Troopers Coalition

(b)(6)
12. Hubert Bell
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

(b)(6)
13. Richard Gallo
International Brotherhood of Police Officers

(b)(6)
14. Arthur Reddy
International Union of Police Associations

(b)(6)
15. Robert Kliesmet
International Union of Police Associations

(b)(6)
16. Beth McGee
National Association of Police Organizations

(b)(6)
17. Melinda Lund
National Sheriffs Association

(b)(6)

[001]

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

18. Ellen Valentino-Benitez
National Troopers Coalition



19. Chris Sullivan
Justice Department

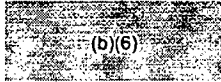


20. Priscilla Stegengas
National Sheriffs Association



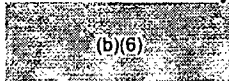
CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

21. Frank Rongione
Baltimore County Police



[cc]

22. Edward Pfister
Baltimore County Police



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5-18-95 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5/19 8:00amSUBJECT: Pool Spray with Law Enforcement Groups

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
BOWLES	☒	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
GEARAN	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WEBSTER	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	<u>Curry</u>	☒	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	<u>Reed</u>	☒	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	<u>Cerda</u> 	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Bacer</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>Prince</u>	☒	☐
MIKVA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McCURRY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
POOL SPRAY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS
CABINET ROOM
MAY 19, 1995

I asked the heads of all the major law enforcement groups in the country to come here today for two reasons. First of all, some of our work to enhance the safety of America's police officers, and better equip them to protect ours, is under attack.

Some in Congress want to undermine our effort to put 100,000 new police officers on the street even as it works to bolster the ranks of thousands of police departments across the country. Some want to repeal the Brady Bill even though it stopped over 40,000 fugitives and felons from buying guns last year. And some want to repeal the ban on deadly assault weapons even though it is helping to protect the lives of police officers and children.

I want to enlist your continued support in fighting these misguided attempts to roll back the clock in the fight against crime. And I want to make it clear that if Congress succumbs to political pressure and repeals any of these measures, I will veto them in a heartbeat. In any fight between America's law enforcement and the Washington gun lobby, I am proud to be on the side of law enforcement.

Second, I want to discuss the vile attempt by a vocal minority to run down America's police officers for their own ends. The people who tried to make police officers the enemy in the 60's were dead wrong, and their successors are dead wrong today. I don't care if you want less government or more government; I don't care if you think the assault weapons ban is the best law in 50 years or the worst. Whatever you believe, you have no right to attack the people who uphold the law.

Police officers risk their lives to protect our lives. They are on our side. I hope anyone who thinks otherwise has learned a valuable lesson in the past few weeks. And I hope the NRA knows by now that anyone who pretends that police officers are the enemy, is only giving aid and comfort to the criminals who really are the enemy.

May 19, 1995

MEETING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS

LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 10:00 am
FROM: Rahm Emanuel/Jose Cerda

I. PURPOSE

To thank the law enforcement community for their speaking out against the NRA's anti-law enforcement remarks, for their continued support of the Administration's anti-crime efforts and to seek their input and support on the Administration's terrorism bill.

II. BACKGROUND

Since the start of the crime bill fight, the Administration has kept an open line of communication with the leaders of every major national law enforcement organization. You have met with the leaders and representatives of these organizations several times: last year in April, to get their support for the House crime bill; last August, to get their support for the crime bill conference report; and briefly this February, to confirm their support for the 100,000 cops initiative, not block grants. Through this continued dialogue, the Administration has helped promote unity in an otherwise fractured law enforcement community -- and prevented Republicans from exploiting one of their traditional constituencies.

The two major agenda items for this particular meeting are: (1) Responding to the NRA's recent comments about law enforcement; and (2) seeking input on the Administration's terrorism proposal.

Response to the NRA

While the leadership of the national law enforcement groups are strong advocates of the ban on assault weapons, gun control remains a divisive issue for the rank-and-file. Law enforcement, however, has been incensed at the NRA's attack on federal law enforcement, many of the groups have publicly expressed their outrage. For example:

- The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA), the group which first released the NRA's inflammatory fund raising letter, issued a press release in support of former President Bush's comments and rejecting the need for congressional hearings on Waco. Instead, they proposed that Congress take the lead on finding out more about domestic terrorism and the threats posed by paramilitary militia.

- The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) released a poll showing the public's strong support for law enforcement, for more police on the street and for the ban on assault weapons.
- The National Sheriffs Association (NSA) -- one of the most pro-gun law enforcement groups -- wrote a letter to the NRA condemning their remarks and supporting federal law enforcement.
- Yesterday, the Executive Board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) voted to ban the NRA from attending their annual conference.

Terrorism

The law enforcement organizations have not developed a consensus position on any of the terrorism proposals before the Congress. Moreover, they are concerned that all of the bills have been drafted without the input of state and local law enforcement, and that the proposed bills may only exacerbate the tension that already exists in some jurisdictions between federal, state and local law enforcement. Perhaps their two largest concerns are: (1) the role of the military and what impact this will have on state and local law enforcement; and (2) the need to support all federal law enforcement, not simply the FBI.

Thus, while terrorism is not the focus of this meeting, the groups will inevitably raise some of their concerns. We recommend that you ask for their input and suggestions, and reassure that the Administration will work with them to pass a reasonable, bipartisan bill that responds to the increased threat of terrorism.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President

John Pitta, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA)

Dewey Stokes, Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)

Jim Pasco, Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)

Richard Gallo, International Brotherhood of Police Officers

Neil Behan, Major Cities Chiefs

Mark Spurrier, Major Cities Chiefs

Bob Scully, National Association of Police Organizations

Hubert Bell, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

Bud Meeks, National Sheriffs Association (NSA)

James Rhinebarger, National Troopers Coalition (NTC)

Chuck Wexler, Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

Hubert Williams, Police Foundation

Dan Rosenblatt, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

Bob Kliesmet, International Union of Police Associations (IUPA)

Arthur Reddy, International Union of Police Associations (IUPA)

III. PRESS PLAN – Brief remarks to the press pool.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- President proceeds to Cabinet Room
- President makes brief remarks to press pool
- The press pool is ushered out
- President makes opening remarks
- Open discussion
- The President departs

V. REMARKS – See attached statement to press and talking points for meeting.

TALKING POINTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

- Thank you for coming here today to meet with me. This is the fourth time now that we have a chance to sit down and have a direct dialogue on important issues. As I said the first time we met in last April, crime and violence is too important an issue for us to break faith with the American people and play politics with it.
- I also wanted to take the opportunity to thank those of you who have taken a stand against the inflammatory statements that the NRA and others have made about our federal law enforcement officers. As I said in my speech at the peace officers memorial on Monday, I strongly agree with former President Bush's decision to take a stand against the NRA's extremist actions. Law enforcement deserves our support and respect, and nobody -- I mean nobody -- has got the right to run them down or put them in harm's way.
- So I want you to know that I am not going to back down from any of our efforts to give law enforcement the tools and resources they need to do the job. Sooner or later, the NRA will come back and try to repeal the assault weapons ban, but I will be ready with my veto pen in hand.
- And sooner or later, some in Congress will try and undo our 100,000 more police initiative or cut funding for the crime bill in their budget. I'll fight that too. The crime bill and the crime fund represent a solemn commitment we made to the American people to do everything we could to drive down the crime rate, and it would be a terrible blow to the people if we turned around now and started using that money for ill-advised tax cuts or some other political purpose.
- But I need you to keep working with us -- to stick by our 100,000 more police initiative, the assault weapons ban and all of the crime bill. I know the House has already acted, but it's only a matter of time before the Senate takes these issues up again.
- Finally, let me add that I know you have some concerns about the various terrorism proposals before the Congress. I want to hear your suggestions and work with you to pass a reasonable, bipartisan package that will help law enforcement at all levels to deal with this problem. There are some good provisions in all of the proposals, and what we need to do now is decide what makes the most sense and act in a timely fashion.
- But one thing is for sure: we won't pass a terrorism bill without your help and support.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	From Jose Cerda; re: Meeting with POTUS in Cabinet Room [Duplicate of 001] (3 pages)	05/19/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5874

FOLDER TITLE:

Event - POTUS [President of the United States] - Mtg. [Meeting] w/ [with] Law Enf.
[Enforcement] Leaders, May 19, 1995 [2]

2009-1305-F
jp3662

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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TO: WAVES, 5-5349
FR: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222, 6-5568
RE: 10am meeting w/POTUS in Cabinet Room tomorrow; please clear for 9:30am entrance to WW lobby through NW gate.
DA: May 19, 1995

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National Association of Police Organizations

(b)(6)

2. Charles "Bud" Meeks
National Sheriffs' Association

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3. Jim Pasco
Fraternal Order of Police

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"A Professional Association for Federal Law Enforcement Officers"

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Dept. of Interior — OIG — Special Agents
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INS — Special Agents & Border Patrol
US Marshals Service — Marshals & Dep Marshals
Parole & Prob. Service — Parole & Prob. Officers
Dept. of Labor — OIG — Special Agents
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Investigation — Special Agents
Dept. of Trans. — Investigation — Special Agents
US Coast Guard — Intel. Officers & S A
Federal Aviation Admin (FAA) — Investigators
Dept. of Treasury
B A T F — Special Agents
US Customs Service — Office of Enforcement — Special Agents
Customs Investigators
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John J. Pitta
National Executive Vice President
135 Pinelawn Road, Suite 200 South
Melville, New York 11747
(516) 694-8372
FAX (516) 249-8950

TO:

Jose Cerda

FROM:

John Pitta

SUBJECT:

Flea Press
Release

COMMENTS:

This is the
final copy
that is going
out

NUMBER OF PAGES
INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

Just
the
FAX





Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association

DRAFT

Office of Public Affairs
1 Whitman Avenue
Metuchen, NJ 08840

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: ALAN BERNSTEIN - 908-321-1011

MAY 11, 1995

"On behalf of this nation's 30,000 federal special agents, criminal investigators and enforcement officers I want to publicly thank former President George Bush for courageously standing up and denouncing the vile and unfounded charges leveled against federal law enforcement by the National Rifle Association", said Mr. Victor G. Oboyski, National President of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA).

AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS

"Where many prominent citizens could have stood up for law enforcement, but did not; you had the grit to take action against the evil, self-serving rhetoric of the NRA which placed law enforcement and the American people in jeopardy," Oboyski said.

In addition to thanking Mr. Bush, FLEOA's National President rejected the need for a Congressional review of Waco and federal law enforcement. "Such reviews are solely political. They fail to address crime issues and domestic terrorism. They only placate the far right," Oboyski said.

According to FLEOA's National President the time for looking backwards is over. Congress, the Administration, and the American people should be asking:

- How hard is it for paramilitary militias and cults to purchase numerous assault weapons and convert them to fully automatic machine guns?
- How difficult is it for them to amass large amounts of ammunition and gun powder?
- How many other paramilitary or cult type groups are actively amassing arsenals right now?
- How good is our intelligence on these groups and how do we prevent another Oklahoma City?
- Could American's be subject to chemical or biological or radiological attacks from these groups similar to those launched in Japan?
- Is federal law enforcement operationally and legally prepared to deal with heavily armed paramilitary or cult groups and the possibility of subsequent stand-offs.

Oboyski said, "I wrote in 1993 that Waco, the LA Riots, the World Trade Center Bombing and the killing of CIA employees, in Virginia, were the sounds of warning bells going off. I stated that law enforcement had better be prepared, trained and funded to cope with the worst-case scenarios in a disciplined, systematic manner. If Congress convenes to honestly examine the America's problems and provide solutions, Oboyski continued, they had better concentrate on domestic terrorism and the terrible alienation which spawned the Oklahoma City violence."

"A Professional Association for Federal Law Enforcement Officers"

TOTAL P.01

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Newport, Vermont

Charles B. Meeks
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Sheriff John T. Pierpont
1st Vice President
Springfield, Missouri

Sheriff Don Hathaway
2nd Vice President
Shreveport, Louisiana

Sheriff Fred Scoralick
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Sheriff Dan Smith
4th Vice President
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Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Gaines
6th Vice President
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Sheriff John Cary Bittick
7th Vice President
Forsyth, Georgia

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NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

1450 DUKE STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314-3490

Telephone 703-836-7827

FAX 703-683-6541

May 16, 1995

Mr. Tom Washington
President
National Rifle Association of America
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Dear President Washington:

An overwhelming number of members of the National Sheriffs' Association are incensed by the irresponsible comments made by Wayne La Pierre in a recent National Rifle Association fundraising letter.

In the past, the NRA and the sheriffs of the United States have worked together on problems facing our nation's communities. Gun safety, training programs, shooting competitions, hunters' rights, and support of Americans' right to bear arms are liberties provided for in the United States Constitution and are of paramount importance to both of our organizations. Thousands of law enforcement officers have died to protect these very rights.

Many sheriffs and deputies are members of the NRA, but we cannot, in good faith, condone the language in Mr. LaPierre's letter in which he attacks our colleagues in federal law enforcement. Name calling never achieves anything positive; but by working together we can accomplish much. We would hope that in the future the National Rifle Association comes to see that this policy is in the best interest of our society.

We stand ready and willing to continue the dialogue to come to a mutual understanding of these thoughts and the ongoing protection of these rights.

Sincerely yours in effective law enforcement,

Charles B. Meeks
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Wayne LaPierre

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NRA: LAPIERRE APOLOGIZES FOR FUNDRAISING LETTER LANGUAGE

"Sounding a conciliatory tone," NRA exec. VP Wayne LaPierre "apologized ... to law enforcement officials and others offended by a recent fund-raising letter that described some federal agents as 'jack-booted thugs.'" LaPierre: "I really feel bad about the fact that the words in that letter have been interpreted to apply to all federal law enforcement officers. ... If anyone thought the intention was to paint all federal law enforcement officials with the same broad brush, I'm sorry, and I apologize." The apology "came after a week of steadily mounting criticism" of the NRA, which began 5/10 when George Bush revealed that he had resigned from the group "in protest of the letter." LaPierre "insisted" that his letter was "intended to criticize only isolated actions," primarily those involving agents of the BATF. But in one part of the letter, LaPierre wrote that "in Clinton's administration, if you have a badget, you have the government's go-ahead to harass, intimidate, even murder law-abiding citizens." Asked whether the NRA was "changing its tack in apologizing," LaPierre said that it "simply hasn't been able to get its true message out because of the uproar caused by the letter" and Bush's resignation (AP/Balto. SUN, 5/18). USA TODAY's Hall writes that it is "doubtful" the apology "will be enough to quell disquiet" about the letter, but notes that the group "still has clout" and is "winning elections and getting laws passed." Craig Floyd of the Nat'l Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund said the apology was "a little late. I have a feeling their true colors were shown with the original statement." Portland, ME Police Chief Michael Chitwood "said the apology was necessary": "What makes us booted thugs and fascists when all we're trying to do is let the community live in peace?" (5/18).

MORE BUSH FALLOUT: W. TIMES' Hallow writes that George Bush's resignation from the NRA "has reminded some Republicans why they were never keen on him to begin with." VA GOP chair Pat McSweeney said Bush "played into the Democrats' hands": "There are lots of other people Bush could have taken shots at. Why pick on this conservative organization?" One reason may be he was returning the favor to the NRA, which "refused to support" Bush during his '92 re-election effort "because no sooner had he taken office in 1989 than he went back on his implicit campaign pledge of no new gun bans. Instead, he issued an executive order banning the import of 43 types of 'assault rifles'" (5/17). Under the header, "Republicans seem muzzled when it comes to the NRA," BOSTON GLOBE'S Jackson found it interesting that thus far, Republicans have treated the ex-president's attack on the NRA "as if a Bush fell in the forest and nobody heard": "It is almost funny to see Republicans take the Fifth on the NRA's view of federal law enforcement, given that they never saw a prison they did not like, view the smallest crack cocaine deal as worthy of 10 years in the slammer, and view the endorsement of cops as key weapons against the Democrats (5/17). Dan Quayle, on Bush's resignation from the NRA: "I know why he did it. He just didn't like the language. He felt that it was going too far. He sent a message. I'm sure that he doesn't like the fact that now Bill Clinton is championing George Bush's resignation as an indirect support of the Clinton Administration's policy towards guns in this country" ("Cal Thomas," CNBC, 5/17).

MEANWHILE, IN TEXAS: TX Gov. George W. Bush (R) said "he will sign into law" a bill that would permit Texans to carry concealed weapons. The bill passed the TX House 5/16 by a 101-46 vote; it passed the Senate last week. Bush said he would sign

the bill because "it will make Texas a safer place": "I wouldn't be signing this if I thought it made Texas a more dangerous place." Supporters touted the bill as a "citizens' self-protection act." Critics "argued that it would result in more guns in society, more accidental shootings and more violence." Ex-TX House Speaker Gib Lewis (D), an NRA lobbyist in TX: "What we're trying to do is not to give people just the right to carry. We're trying to make it safer for citizens of the state." Bush "disputed opponents' assertions that the bill would create more violence and return Texas to the crime-ridden frontier days": "We're in the days of the old wild, wild West right now. This presumably would take us out of the days of the old wild, wild West by allowing innocent people to protect themselves from people who do not fear the consequences of the law in the state of Texas today" (Moreno, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 5/17).

CHENOWETH: A LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE editorial dismisses the notion that the election last fall of frosh Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-01) is "evidence those voters are frightened by federal officials" or that Chenoweth's "wackier notions are accurate barometers of her district": "The district, like all others, has its extremes, but most of the people it comprises are found in the slowly shifting middle." The editorial notes that a leading reason for Chenoweth's victory was the fact that then-Rep. Larry LaRocco (D) "went into last year's election maimed by the revelation he had been accused of sexual harassment while in private business, and had later lied about it. In addition, his re-election bid was swept under an anti-Democratic tide that crossed the nation, even in places that are not now being singled out as hotbeds of anti-government militancy." It concludes by noting that if Chenoweth "doesn't truly represent" the voters, "they are the only ones who can correct it" (5/16).

STOCKMAN: House Dem Caucus chair Vic Fazio (D-CA) called on Speaker Newt Gingrich to "condemn an article by Rep. Steve Stockman [R-TX] that suggested President Clinton hatched the raid on the Branch Davidian compound to push control measures." In his letter, Fazio wrote, "While Congressman Stockman was within his rights to make the inaccurate and inflammatory comments contained in the article, he has a higher responsibility as an elected leader in this country to refrain from doing so. ... In his article he brings disrepute upon the Congress as a whole by acting as an agent of extremism." Gingrich spokesperson Tony Blankley "said he had not seen" the Fazio letter or the Stockman article, but said that Fazio "should first apologize" for comments made by DCCC chair Martin Frost (D-TX), who sent a fundraising letter referring to Gingrich's "terrorist policies." In the article, which appeared in the June issue of "Guns & Ammo" and was written before the OKC bombing, Stockman wrote, "It was no coincidence that Waco happened at the beginning of Bill Clinton's term. Bill Clinton had agreed to do [gun-control advocate] Sarah Brady's bidding." Brady said 5/16 that Stockman should be "ashamed of himself" for the article (Roth, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 5/17).

(c) The American Political Network, Inc.

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 930
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
PHONE: (202) 466-7820
FAX: (202) 466-7826
TTY: (202) 466-2670



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELECOPIER INFORMATION SHEET

TIME: 1:20 A.M. / P.M.

DATE: 5/16

This transmission is 3 pages (including cover sheet).

TO: Jose Cerda

Agency/Organization: White House

FROM: Cliff Harkner

COMMENTS:

As promised.

If you do not receive all pages, please call PERF at (202) 466-7820

Memorandum

Date: May 16, 1995

To: Jose Cerda

From: Cliff Karchmer *etc*

Subject: Concerns Regarding Draft of
Terrorism Legislation

As I mentioned, there are issues that are of concern to me that may not be shared with other law enforcement organizations. Conversely, I do not believe that the "military assistance" provision (Sec. 111) represents an overstepping of federal jurisdiction and, actually, is one of the better ideas in the draft. You also need to provide a much better explanation of why 1000 new personnel are needed; especially the 136 attorneys, whose numbers imply an order of magnitude of electronic surveillance and prosecution of "terrorist" offenses that is frightening, given the reality that the other titles in the legislation, and other resources currently available, would appear to severely limit future acts of terrorism. Here are my concerns, summarized according to the section in question:

Sec. 101

I do not understand what the predicate acts are that would justify an agency seeking a counterintelligence or counterterrorism pen register or trap and trace. Violations need to be enumerated, not inchoate problems like "terrorism".

I suggest that, in addition to firearms and explosives statutes, you explore civil rights violations as a pretext--for this and other affected sections. It seems to me that any group or individual that takes steps noting the intention of depriving anyone of their civil rights should be appropriately watched and followed, and their articulation of a specific violent act should not be essential. I believe there are ample civil rights violations, with criminal penalties, that could serve as predicates.

Apart from the above suggestion, or the enumeration of specific firearms or explosives violations, I believe that this section is terribly broad and weak and will do nothing but draw criticism because of this

Sec. 102-104

The same problem of unnamed, inchoate offenses runs through these sections.

Sec. 105

I do not believe that you should seek a good faith exception. This makes it look like the best that federal agencies can do could result in sloppy work. Why codify this? Again, this section asks for trouble and will draw a lot of negative attention. With the levels of agency and judicial review that now results in a Title III or national security wiretap, I do not understand why the Department wants to begin by admitting that it may not have had probable cause or the affidavit might otherwise be tainted.

Sec. 106

Once again, the otherwise unspecified conduct that constitutes "terrorism" is cited as the predicate for a wiretap. I cannot foresee this passing because of vagueness, or if it were to become enacted, how a court could hold it constitutional. Why don't you spend some time defining terrorism the way Professor Blakey and others took the time to define an elusive concept like "racketeering"? At least with regard to criminal actions, that investment of time and respect for jurisprudence has paid off.

Sec. 107

This could be presented better as an exception parallel to the exigent circumstances provision covering Title III, but specific offenses would have to be enumerated.

Sec. 111

As noted above, this is a good idea, but perhaps you should wordsmith the circumstances so that they will likely be extremely rare. You might also avoid problems by specifying the use of civilian technicians employed by the military and military investigators (e.g. CID, OSI, or NIS) instead of uniformed soldiers.

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2009-1305-F
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9. ?

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