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ERIE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

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Eden, New York 14057

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PRESS CONFERENCE AUGUST 18, 1994

THE ERIE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE FULLY SUPPORTS THE CRIME BILL. A VOTE WAS TAKEN AT OUR MONTHLY MEETING AND IT WAS UNANIMOUS IN SUPPORT OF THE BILL.

IN URGING FOR THE PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION, WE NOTE THAT THIS BILL CONTAINS INITIATIVES OF GREAT HELP TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN OUR QUEST FOR SAFER STREETS. MORE POLICE OFFICERS, COMMUNITY POLICING, MORE PRISONS, A BAN ON ASSAULT WEAPONS, MORE PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHS AND STRICTER SENTENCES FOR CRIMINALS, ARE AMONG SOME OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES CONTAINED WITHIN THIS LEGISLATION.

WE SUPPORT THE FACT THAT THE BILL IS INTENDED TO NOT ONLY ASSIST THE LARGE CITIES, BUT SUBURBAN AREAS AS WELL, THAT FEEL THE EFFECTS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM IN LARGER CITIES. WE ALSO FULLY REALIZE THAT ANYTHING DONE TO MAKE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO BETTER OR TO MAKE THE CITY OF BUFFALO SAFER, ULTIMATELY WILL HELP THE SURROUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

THIS LEGISLATION IS GEARED TO REDUCE CRIME BY CONCENTRATING ON THREE MAJOR AREA; *MORE POLICE, MORE PUNISHMENT AND MORE PREVENTION*. IT WILL HELP TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES AS WE MOVE INTO THE 21ST CENTURY.

ALL THE POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ERIE COUNTY NEED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND WE FEEL THAT THE CRIME BILL GOES A LONG WAY TOWARDS ADDRESSING THOSE NEEDS. THE MORE POLICE PORTION OF THE CRIME BILL, NOT ONLY PROVIDES FOR MORE POLICE, BUT IT IS FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO ALLOW THE ADDITION OF SUPPORT PERSONNEL THAT ARE SO BADLY NEEDED BY MANY AGENCIES TO HELP PUT OFFICERS ON THE STREETS.

THE MORE PUNISHMENT PART OF THE BILL, WHICH INCLUDES NINE BILLION DOLLARS TO BUILD PRISONS, WILL HELP KEEP VIOLENT CRIMINALS AND CRIMINAL ALIENS BEHIND BARS. MEASURES INCLUDE A PRISON GRANT PROGRAM WHICH WILL HELP STATES LOCK UP VIOLENT OFFENDERS QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY. IT ALSO ENCOURAGES THEM TO IMPROVE THEIR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS BY ADOPTING TRUTH IN SENTENCING PROVISIONS TO MAKE CRIMINALS SERVE THE TIME TO WHICH THEY ARE SENTENCED.

WHILE MORE PRISONS ADDRESS THE SHORT TERM SOLUTION, THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS IN THIS BILL THAT DO PROVIDE FOR THE LONG TERM SOLUTION, NAMELY, THE THIRD MAJOR AREA OF MORE PREVENTION. THE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE SOMEHOW BECOME BRANDED AS "SOCIAL PROGRAMS" ARE NECESSARY IF WE ARE TO TURN THINGS AROUND. POLICING HAS REALIZED THAT IT HAS TO BE MORE PRO-ACTIVE IN THAT IT HAS TO GET AHEAD OF THE PROBLEMS. WE HAVE TO REALIZE THAT SOCIAL CONTROL, WHICH IS WHAT WE ARE REALLY TALKING ABOUT HERE, GOES WAY BEYOND POLICING. SOCIAL CONTROL IS REALLY ABOUT FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES AND THEIR IMPACT ON OUR YOUTH. THERE IS PLENTY IN THIS BILL THAT DEALS WITH THAT.

THERE IS ALSO A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE BILL THAT DEALS WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. FAMILY VIOLENCE IS NOT ONLY THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BUT IT IS THE CONTINUED CYCLE OF VIOLENCE THAT GETS PASSED FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. CHILDREN WHO LEARN VIOLENCE IN THE HOME AS ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR, THEN ENTER SOCIETY AND PERPETRATE VIOLENT CRIME UPON OTHERS.

WHILE THE CRIME BILL IS NOT A PANACEA TO THE NATION'S CRIME PROBLEM, IT IS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN ADDRESSING CRIME WITH A MULTI-DISCIPLINE APPROACH OF POLICE, PUNISHMENT AND PREVENTION.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS****2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 206 Arlington, VA 22202****703/979-0290****Fax 703/979-0294****AFL/CIO****IBPO FAX COVER SHEET**

TO: Jose' Cerda
Domestic Policy

DATE: _____

FAX # 202-456-7028

FROM: Chris Sullivan Legislative Director
Phone: (703) 979-0290 Fax: (703) 979-0294

COMMENTS Thanks for our conversation, especially the
second half of it.
2) Keep in mind this is the original memo.

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 2

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS****2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 206 Arlington, VA 22202****703/979-0290****Fax 703/979-0294****AFL/CIO****M E M O R A N D U M**

To: Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy

From: Chris Sullivan
IBPO Legislative Director

Date: July 21, 1994

Re: Language for Flexible funds

Yesterday we spoke about possible language to ensure that the flexibility in the policing funds is not abused. First, I must reiterate that the IBPO is opposed to granting this flexibility as we believe that the President and Congress' pledge is clear--100,000 new police officers, not support personnel.

Nevertheless, if Congress grants this flexibility, the IBPO believes that there must be protections for rank and file officers that are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Such protections were included in numerous instances in the National Service Act, at least 6 by my count. Regarding the application for national service participants, page 35-36 of H.R. 2010 indicates that "In the case of an applicant that proposes to serve as the service sponsor, the application shall include the written concurrence of any local labor organization representing employees of the applicant who are engaged in the same or substantially similar work as that proposed to be carried out."

I suggest similar language for the funds that are used for purposes other than for hiring police officers. In particular, I suggest the following to be inserted in the language of the bill at the appropriate place:

"In the case of an applicant that proposes to use funds for purposes other than for the hiring of police officers, the application shall include the written concurrence of the local labor organization representing police officers, if any, from that jurisdiction."

I have spoken with the FOP and NAPO and they concur that should flexibility be granted, this language must be included.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS****2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 206 Arlington, VA 22202****703/979-0290****Fax 703/979-0294****August 2, 1994****AFL/CIO**

Honorable Jack Brooks
Committee on the Judiciary
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) represents more than 40,000 federal, state and local rank and file law enforcement officers across the country. IBPO is the largest law enforcement officers union in the United States. The IBPO's strongly supports and endorses the Crime Bill Conference Report, and urges its swift adoption by the House and Senate.

The IBPO has long advocated comprehensive efforts to address violent crime where it occurs: at the state and local level. This crime bill represents historic achievements to accomplish this goal. The bill fully funds a total of \$30.2 billion in anti-crime programs. Most importantly, the bill provides \$8.8 billion to fund 100,000 police officers. The decision to not only authorize but appropriate the resources required to put additional officers on the streets truly recognizes the importance of providing resources to state and local police who are responsible for over 95% of arrests.

The crime bill is an appropriate balance of police, punishment and prevention, a holistic approach critical to a long term cure. For example, the crime bill provides \$8.3 billion in aid to state and local prisons, provides harsh penalties including "three strikes and you're out", and expands the federal death penalty. Yet the crime bill also recognizes the importance of prevention by providing \$125 million to combat violent youth gangs, \$300 million to prevent crime in schools and \$1.2 billion for drug courts that require drug testing, treatment and alternative punishment for young drug offenders. In addition, it provides \$1.8 billion for direct funding to localities for anti-crime efforts, such as drug treatment and education.

In addition, the crime bill takes other critical steps to combat crime. For example, the crime bill enacts a ban on certain semi-automatic assault weapons. In addition, the crime bill incorporates the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act, which takes a comprehensive approach to reducing domestic violence.

The Crime Bill Conference report is the most comprehensive legislation Congress has ever proposed to combat violent crime. IBPO members have lobbied for 6 years for a comprehensive crime bill. We urge you to take action now.

Sincerely,

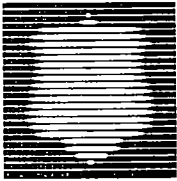
Kenneth T. Lyons
National President

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee

1001 22nd St., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037

June 17, 1994

Dear Mr. President:



When we, the members of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC), met with you in April to discuss our views on anti-crime legislation, we stressed that the bill should include: funding for more police officers and community policing; funding for more prisons, jails and boot camps; a ban on deadly assault weapons; and programs to protect our youth. As the crime bill conferees meet to develop a conference report, we write to reiterate our support for a comprehensive crime bill.

We also write to restate our strong support for a crime bill that includes substantial resources for drug and crime prevention programs, particularly those that include law enforcement officers. For years, many in Washington have fueled the "prevention vs. punishment" debate, arguing that a crime bill must be either pro-punishment or pro-prevention. As representatives of the nation's leading national law enforcement organizations -- representing more than 500,000 law enforcement officials nationwide -- we reject this reasoning and instead voice our support for an anti-crime strategy that includes both punishment and prevention.

Over the past decade, our members have witnessed an explosion of crime, violence and drug use among the nation's youth. Although the murder rate for adults has generally declined, it has skyrocketed among our youth -- as has the level of gun violence. Today's neighborhood bully is not the biggest kid on the block, but the one most likely to pull the trigger on his gun. This situation demands a strong, and effective strategy for youth crime. The situation demands that we take a firm stance on hardened young criminals -- trying them as adults if necessary -- and renew efforts to prevent youth from turning to a life of crime in the first place.

But just as tough punishments for hardened young criminals are meaningless unless they are carried out, so too are crime and drug prevention campaigns that are not coupled with sufficient resources. Thus, we support the inclusion in the crime bill of substantial funds for prevention programs like -- the Ounce of Prevention Council and Boys and Girls clubs, which provide kids with after-school opportunities to help keep them out of trouble; the YES program, which targets a handful of high-crime areas providing jobs for kids who agree to stay in school, off drugs and out of trouble; Police Partnerships and other mentoring programs; and anti-gang programs, such as GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training). These programs will help make a difference.

Steering Committee Members

Federal Law Enforcement
Officers Association
Fraternal Order of Police

International
Brotherhood of
Police Officers
Major Cities Chiefs

National Association of
Police Organizations
National Organization of
Black Law Enforcement
Executives

National Sheriffs' Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research
Forum
Police Foundation

Mr. President, the LESC thanks you for your continued leadership in pushing for comprehensive anti-crime legislation that addresses our concerns, and we look forward to working with you towards prompt enactment of such a bill.

Sincerely,

Victor Oboyski
President
Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association

Dewey R. Stokes
President
Fraternal Order of Police

Kenneth T. Lyons
President
International Brotherhood of Police Officers

Matt Rodriguez
Chairman
Major Cities Chiefs

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director
National Association of Police Organizations

Ira Harris
Executive Director
National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives

Charles "Bud" Meeks
Executive Director
National Sheriffs' Association

James Rhinebarger
Chairman
National Troopers Coalition

Chuck Wexler
Executive Director
Police Executive Research Forum

Hubert Williams
President
Police Foundation

Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease

1828 L Street N.W. • Suite 1111 • Washington, D.C. • (202) 467-8800

Date: 06 / 02 / 1994
 Month Day Year

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To: Jose Cerda

Facsimile No. (202) 456-7028

of: White House

From: Stephen H. Brown

Direct Dial No. (202) 467-8803

Number of pages (including this sheet) 8

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Attorney Initials

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GRAND LODGE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

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DEWEY R. STOKES
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

June 1, 1994

Honorable Joe Biden
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Biden:

On behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police -- Grand Lodge, I am writing to you relative to the upcoming conference on the versions of the omnibus crime control legislation passed by the House and Senate. This letter will outline the position of the FOP with respect to the many issues of concern to our members contained in one or both measures.

1. Community Policing

The FOP supports the Senate provision on this issue which would authorize \$8.9 billion over five years to help communities hire approximately 100,000 additional police officers. Like the House language, the Senate directs that there be a 25% local match requirement.

The FOP believes, however, that care must be given to ensure that all communities -- not just those with grant-writing abilities -- have access to these funds. To that end, the conferees may wish to include language which directs the U.S. Department of Justice to waive the 25% local match requirement pending a showing of need for additional police and limited local resources.

The FOP understands that the Senate language directs that 85% of the funding made available to local communities under this program must go to the actual hiring or rehiring of police officers. The FOP believes, however, that the conferees should make it clear that the remaining 15% of funding made available herein, in addition to providing for non-salary costs associated with this initiative, must be used to purchase special equipment such as service weapons and bullet-proof vests.

Honorable Joseph Biden
June 1, 1994
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2. Police Corps

The FOP supports the inclusion of either the Senate or House provision on this issue. Of paramount concern to the FOP is language which makes it clear that current law enforcement officers would have certain funding made available to them to pursue educational opportunities.

3. Police Pattern and Practice

The FOP adamantly opposes the inclusion of Section 1112 of the Senate bill on this issue. By authorizing DOJ to collect data about the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers via "victimization surveys," this section would permit the intrusion of the federal government into Internal Affairs records and the likely misinterpretation of that sensitive data. Relatively few allegations of excessive force have merit and many incidents including the use of force involve mitigating circumstances. Absent evidence of abuse of authority in this area (of which there is none), there is not a non-political justification for Section 1112. Regarding Section 1111, we believe that the U.S. Attorney General already has the authority to bring an action for the denial of constitutional rights and the FOP has no objection to the clarifying intent of Section 1111 on this point.

4. Prison Construction

The FOP supports various aspects of both the House and Senate bills on this issue.

The FOP endorses the regional prison provision in the Senate legislation at the authorized level and with the "truth-in-sentencing" requirement imposed on the states participating in this initiative.

The FOP supports the House provision with respect to state assistance and the "truth-in-sentencing" requirement contained therein. The FOP does support, however, the Senate language on this issue which calls for the construction of "boot camps" for non-violent first offenders utilizing this source of funding.

The FOP is supportive of both the House and Senate prohibitions on the use of Pell grants by inmates.

Regarding language in the Senate legislation which addresses prison overcrowding by limiting the scope of intervention allowed federal courts, the FOP shares the concern of the authors of this provision. However, prison guards must

Honorable Joseph Biden
June 1, 1994
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frequently bear the burden of the institutional pressures created by overcrowding. Accordingly, the Senate language on this issue may be too restrictive in preventing judicial review in those instances when that review is warranted.

5. Death Penalty

The FOP is supportive of the Senate provision on this issue, although it is our understanding that the House bill, with one significant exception, is fairly similar.

The FOP strongly opposes the inclusion of the "Racial Justice Act," now found in the House legislation, to the conference report. The FOP believes that the Senate language on this point is sufficient to safeguard against potential abuses in this area and that the House language has the potential to delay implementation of capital sentences, perhaps indefinitely.

6. Firearms Control

The FOP supports the Senate provisions on this issue, specifically the ban on specified semi-automatic assault weapons (with one caveat), the ban on the sale or transfer of a handgun or ammunition to a juvenile without parental consent, the ban on the possession of a handgun or ammunition by a juvenile except in specified limited situations, the possession of a firearm or ammunition by someone convicted of domestic violence or subject to a restraining order and the strengthening of federal requirements for obtaining a firearms dealer license.

The one caveat the FOP has with respect to the ban on specified semi-automatic assault weapons is the need for clarifying language relative to off-duty and retired law enforcement officers. In fact, our support for this provision was contingent upon the inclusion of this clarifying language in the conference report; without it, the FOP would be unable to support the conference report. The need for, and agreement with, this clarifying language was acknowledged in a letter to me from President Clinton on May 12 of this year.

The FOP supports the Senate provision creating new federal penalties and enhanced sentencing for crimes involving the use of a firearm. The House bill does not include similar language. Although mindful of the potential for the "federalization" of many violent state crimes through the enactment of the Senate provision, the FOP has confidence in the discretion afforded to prosecutors (federal and state) to work together in assessing which entity should prosecute the case.

Honorable Joseph Biden

June 1, 1994

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7. Crime Trust Fund

The FOP supports the Senate provision on this point, believing that the creation of a \$22.3 billion trust fund to pay for the anti-crime initiatives authorized by this legislation from savings associated with the down-sizing of the federal workforce is the best way to ensure that these programs are actually funded. It is our understanding that the House has indicated support for this trust fund as well.

The FOP does believe, however, that it makes no sense for this down-sizing of the federal workforce to include federal law enforcement officers, especially given the fundamental intent of the legislation which is to provide more police to combat crime. The Senate legislation recognizes this fact by way of providing almost \$1.6 billion in additional funding for the hiring of federal law enforcement officers

8. Drug Treatment and Drug Courts

The FOP supports the inclusion of language establishing a schedule for the provision of drug treatment to addicted federal prisoners. The FOP also supports the provision of funding for so-called "Drug Courts" which seek to target non-violent first offenders. It is imperative, however, to retain the Senate language requiring that those defendants who utilize these courts and the special programs they offer, and who subsequently violate the terms of their alternative incarceration, be immediately subject to traditional punishment.

9. Mandatory Sentencing

The FOP is strongly supportive of provisions in both the House and Senate bills providing for "three strikes," "safety valves" in the case of non-violent first offenders and hate crimes sentencing. The FOP does believe, however, that the Senate provisions in this area are somewhat stronger and thus preferable to the House counterpart.

10. Juveniles

The FOP appreciates the inclusion of provisions relating to juveniles in this comprehensive crime bill, believing that such special attention is long overdue.

With respect to the trial of juveniles as adults, the FOP supports the House language. The FOP believes that the prosecutors and the judge should be vested with the authority to make a decision whether the adult prosecution of a juvenile is warranted by the individual circumstances of a given case.

Honorable Joseph Biden

June 1, 1994

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With respect to the problems of gang violence and drug trafficking therein, the FOP ardently supports the Senate provision. This language represents an important step forward in both recognizing the existence of this special problem and affording law enforcement the tools it needs to address it.

The FOP supports the Senate grants provisions relative to this portion of the legislation.

11. Prevention Programs

The FOP would like to underscore our support for crime prevention programs in general and our belief that a balanced anti-crime initiative properly contains funding for initiatives of this nature. At the same time, however, and given the scarce financial resources available for the law enforcement activities generally, it is important to fund only those programs that truly help prevent crime.

Regarding the specifics in the House and Senate bills on this subject, the FOP has traditionally deferred to the collective wisdom of the conferees on how best to structure the funding for programs of this type. However, we would be remiss in not sharing some thoughts on our specific concerns.

The "Youth Programs" segment contained in the Senate version, especially the "Ounce of Prevention" effort, seems particularly worthy in that it is targeted to "at-risk" youths and their families. Other programs under this section, aimed at providing for anti-crime education and prevention initiatives in the schools, also impress us as good investments for the future. The House bill specifically provides funding for the Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing facilities; another example of something that our experience tells us is a good use of money.

The "Sports" components of the prevention programs are also good candidates for investment, particularly the "Midnight Basketball" activities targeted toward economically depressed areas prone to crime problems.

The FOP remains uncertain about the exact nature of two programs in the House bill, the "Local Partnership Act" and the "Model Intensive Grants" initiatives. Regarding the "Local Partnership Act," the FOP shares the concern of some in the House that the initiatives this Act would fund may diverge from traditional crime prevention and public safety efforts which have proven track records of accomplishment.

Relative to the "Model Intensive Grants," the FOP is aware the idea behind this initiative came from President Clinton and we have no reason to doubt the theoretical

Honorable Joseph Biden

June 1, 1994

Page 6

merits of it. Given the fact that the financial scope of the program increased significantly during House Judiciary Committee markup with little debate, the FOP questions how this effort will actually work and what its relation is to traditional crime prevention.

The FOP highlights our concern with these two programs in the House bill not for the purpose of opposing them outright, but for the reason mentioned previously: Are these programs truly tied to legitimate crime prevention efforts, and do they require some additional independent assessment before Congress commits scarce financial resources to them in the context of a crime bill?

12. Enforcement Funding and Initiatives

The FOP is strongly supportive of provisions in both versions of the crime legislation which recognize the need for additional funding for rural crime initiatives, federal law enforcement activities and efforts to improve the use of DNA analysis to solve crimes. The FOP will defer, for the time being, to the wisdom of the conferees in structuring the correct "blend" of funding in these areas. However, the FOP encourages the conferees to be aware of the need for additional funding for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the Secret Service and the judicial system in general (judges and prosecutors).

13. Violence Against Women

The FOP is strongly supportive of language in both versions of the crime bill which craft important and needed anti-violence initiatives relative to women. The FOP believes that the Senate provision is more comprehensive and should be retained.

The FOP is also supportive of anti-crime initiatives regarding children and the elderly that are found in the House and Senate bills.

14. Miscellaneous

The FOP supports provisions in both the House and Senate bills which restrict the ability of state motor vehicle departments to disclose driver registration information. These provisions should be included in the final conference report.

The FOP also supports very strongly a provision in the House legislation which amends the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). The House provision would exempt public safety officers from the ADEA so that state and local governments have the option to utilize mandatory retirement ages and/or entry ages

Honorable Joseph Biden
June 1, 1994
Page 7

to maintain qualified departments. The FOP would urge the inclusion of the House language on this issue in the conference report.

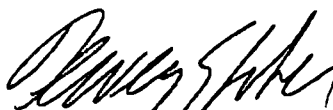
Finally, the FOP would like to request the inclusion of a study provision not currently found in either the Senate or House bills regarding "dual" (front and rear) license plates. We believe that a study of whether dual plates should be required throughout the United States by the U.S. Attorney General with a report of those findings back to Congress would be helpful.

With the exception of 20 states (73 million registered vehicles) and two provinces in Canada, the rest of the world maintains a dual plate program for law enforcement and revenue enhancement purposes. Requiring dual plates is one of the most cost-effective tools available to law enforcement to help fight crime. For this reason, a large number of major groups in the law enforcement community have called for the adoption of a dual plate system in this country.

15. Conclusion

Chairman Biden, I would like to thank you for the chance to share the concerns of the Fraternal Order Police regarding issues before the crime conference. I know that you share our desire to craft a conference report that will assist the working law enforcement officers of this nation and enhance the protection of all citizens. Your efforts in pursuit of these objectives has been consistent and admirable, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Respectfully,



Dewey R. Stokes
National President

2300 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 910
WASHINGTON, DC 20037
PHONE: (202) 466-7820
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POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELECOPIER INFORMATION SHEET

Time 2:45 A.M. / P.M.

Date 5/27

The following 4 pages (including cover sheet) are for:

Toss Corle Name of Individual

White House Agency/Organization

The following pages are from:

Leo Chapman Name of Individual

COMMENTS:

Please call me if you have any questions or comments.

Take care -

Leo

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



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 25, 1994

The Honorable Howard M. Metzenbaum
Crime Bill Conference Committee
140 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Metzenbaum:

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), an organization of progressive law enforcement chief executives and police professionals serving more than 40 percent of the nation's population, is dedicated to improving policing practices through national leadership, experimentation, and research. PERF members are police chiefs, sheriffs, directors of public safety and other police leaders from some of the largest cities in the country. They face the violence, crime, and destruction in our communities everyday. They know that a crime bill will give them additional tools to do their jobs—protecting citizens and helping them build a better quality of life. They also know that crime bills have been repeatedly introduced with promises of support for police, only to die at the hands of partisan politics. If this crime bill suffers the same fate, it is police and the citizens they protect who will suffer the consequences.

PERF members are asking you to pass a crime bill this session. While PERF members do not agree with every proposed House and Senate provision, they will support passage of a comprehensive measure that will address at least the concerns that follow.

- **Firearms.** The proposed ban on assault weapons is an integral part of a crime bill that takes into account the safety of citizens and police officers (Senate sections 4501-4510). To remove the assault weapons provisions from the crime bill would jeopardize the proposal and send a message to police and the public that their safety is not a priority.

The Senate-passed crime bill also contains provisions relating to licensed firearms dealers (sections 311-317). These provisions must be included in an effective crime bill. They are reasonable measures that will help ensure that firearms are properly transferred to law-abiding citizens, records are adequately kept, and that firearms used in crimes can be more easily traced.

- **Resources for Police.** While prison construction and other after-the-fact responses are necessary, PERF members believe that we cannot make a significant impact

on crime without taking proactive measures. Resources for community policing, which emphasizes getting to the underlying causes of crime by working in partnerships with citizens, can help save a generation from a future in the criminal justice system. The crime bill proposals suggest many important preventative programs; these must not be sacrificed to cost-saving efforts. An investment in crime prevention can preempt the need for later, more costly punishment measures.

- **Byrne Formula Grants.** In considering which provisions of the crime bill should be authorized, the crime bill conferees will be considering how they will be funded. PERF members believe it is critical to exclude the Byrne Formula Grants from any considered cuts that are to be made to fund the crime bill programs. A copy of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee's letter to Attorney General Reno on this issue is attached. PERF is a member of that law enforcement coalition of police management, labor, and research representing more than 400,000 police nationwide.
- **Federal Resources.** While PERF members strongly oppose the federalization of many traditionally state and local crimes, they know that any crime bill in its final form will ultimately yield more federal crimes. Accordingly, the Hoyer and DeConcini (section 5163(c)) Amendments, which would ensure greater funding to those federal agencies that will be burdened by the increase in federal crimes, should be included in a final crime bill. Furthermore, any federal cuts proposed for funding a crime bill should exempt federal law enforcement agencies.
- **Police Commission.** The National Commission to Support Law Enforcement must become a reality. Police professionals know that study and experimentation is needed to advance meaningful reforms in law enforcement. The Commission has received overwhelming support from police and policymakers. The Commission's proposed goals, if met, can help police evaluate new approaches and help map a direction that unites police striving for more innovative policing practices.
- **Police Family Support.** The Senate-passed crime bill would provide families of law enforcement personnel with counseling services and other support (section 1101). The effects of stress on the police officer and his or her family are well-documented. Police need more than guns and bullet-proof vests to do their jobs. They need to know that their families' needs are being met and that there is support for them when the stresses of the job become difficult to handle. PERF supports the inclusion of this proposal in a final crime bill.
- **Age Discrimination in Employment Act.** The overwhelming majority of PERF members who were surveyed on the law enforcement exemption to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act indicated that they favored a performance-based retirement system. PERF members oppose a reinstatement of the public

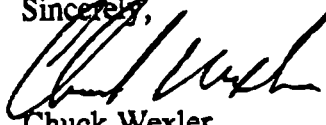
safety exemption to the ADEA (House En Bloc Amendment 42).

- **Roth Amendment.** PERF members do not support the amendment to the Senate crime bill proposal that would take away any crime bill-related funding from states or localities if they fail to provide information to INS regarding illegal aliens (section 5119). This requirement would jeopardize local police relations with members of minority communities at a time when racial unrest grips many of our cities. Furthermore, this measure could affect crime reporting by victims and witnesses afraid of becoming involved in an INS investigation of their, or others', immigration status.
- **Police Corps and Scholarships.** While PERF members have been on record as having problems with the police corps concept and its implementation, PERF members do support the granting of scholarships to recruit and in-service police professionals. Research indicates that higher educational levels can correlate with better mediation skills and other measures of police professionalism. It is important to offer opportunities to new and veteran officers who will be facing a new role in the service provision network as more agencies turn to community-oriented problem solving.

In addition to the measures discussed above, PERF believes there should be a greater investment in research on policing. Without adequate research, we would never have known that community policing and other advances are necessary. The future of progressive policing depends on research conducted today.

PERF staff and members would welcome the opportunity to assist you in your efforts to pass an effective crime bill. If you have any questions regarding PERF's positions on the provisions discussed above, or additional crime bill-related issues, please feel free to contact me or Martha Plotkin at 202/466-7820. As always, PERF appreciates your considering the views of law enforcement and your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,



Chuck Wexler
Executive Director

2300 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 910
WASHINGTON, DC 20037
PHONE: (202) 466-7820
FAX: (202) 466-7826



CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 3, 1993

Chairman Joseph Biden
Senate Judiciary Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Biden:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), I would like to thank you for your recent efforts to pass omnibus crime legislation.

Our members, progressive police executives from the nation's large- and medium-sized jurisdictions, are particularly supportive of the provisions in S. 1607 that would provide funds to police agencies to help them implement community- and problem-oriented policing.

According to a recent survey of our members, the three most pressing issues facing policing are an overburdened criminal justice system; the implementation of community policing; and fiscal constraints. The community policing provisions of S. 1607 would address all three of these top concerns of police leaders.

Under the community policing philosophy, police officers take a proactive approach to crime control by addressing the underlying problems that lead to crime and disorder. If some crimes can be prevented using this strategy, then fewer offenders will need to be processed through the criminal justice system.

Our members also identified gun-related crime and youth crime as the top two crime issues facing their communities. The provisions in your crime bill that authorize funds for gang prevention and school security and crime prevention measures will help to address these problems.

Although PERF members do not support every provision of S. 1607, on balance, we believe the bill should be supported and passed. We applaud your vision of preventive crime control and urge the Senate to pass legislation that supports community policing, youth violence prevention efforts, sensible firearms restrictions and safe schools as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chuck Wexler", followed by a horizontal flourish.

Chuck Wexler
Executive Director

2300 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 910
WASHINGTON, DC 20037
PHONE: (202) 466-7820
FAX: (202) 466-7826



CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 3, 1993

Chairman Jack Brooks
Judiciary Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Brooks:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), I would like to thank you for your recent efforts to pass crime legislation.

Our members, progressive police executives from the nation's large- and medium-sized jurisdictions, are particularly supportive of Title I of the original crime bill (H.R. 3131), which would provide funds to police agencies to help them implement problem-oriented and community policing. For that reason, we were pleased to see that Title I was one of the six initiatives separated from H.R. 3131 and placed on a fast legislative track.

According to a recent survey of our members, the three most pressing issues facing policing are an overburdened criminal justice system; the implementation of community policing; and fiscal constraints. The community policing provisions of H.R. 3355 would address all three of these top concerns of police leaders.

Under the community policing philosophy, police officers take a proactive approach to crime control by addressing the underlying problems that lead to crime and disorder. If some crimes can be prevented using this strategy, then fewer offenders will need to be processed through the criminal justice system.

Our members also identified gun-related crime and youth crime as the top two crime issues facing their communities. The provisions in your streamlined crime bill that authorize funds for gang prevention and school security and crime prevention measures will help to address these problems.

Although PERF members have not taken a position on every provision of the streamlined crime bill, on balance, we believe the bill should be supported and passed. In particular, we applaud your vision of preventive crime control and urge the House to pass legislation that supports community policing, youth violence prevention efforts, sensible firearms restrictions and safe schools as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chuck Wexler", followed by a small flourish or mark.

Chuck Wexler
Executive Director

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS****A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL/CIO****2011 CRYSTAL DRIVE, SUITE 206, ARLINGTON, VA 22202****(703) 979-0290 FAX (703) 979-0294**

November 10, 1993

Honorable Joseph R. Biden
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) represents more than 40,000 federal, state and local rank and file law enforcement officers across the country. IBPO is the largest law enforcement officers union in the United States. Today we write to inform you of the IBPO's strong support and endorsement of S. 1607, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993.

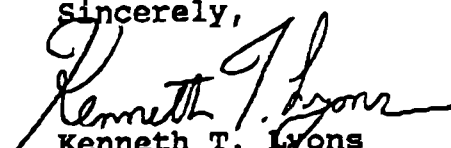
The IBPO has long advocated comprehensive efforts to address violent crime where it occurs: at the state and local level. S. 1607 represents historic achievements to accomplish this goal. The bill fully funds a total of \$22.3 billion in anti-crime programs. Most importantly, the bill provides \$8.9 billion to fund 100,000 police officers. The decision to not only authorize but appropriate the resources required to put additional officers on the streets truly recognizes the importance of providing resources to state and local police who are responsible for over 95% of the arrests made in the United States.

S. 1607 provides \$6 billion in aid to state and local prisons, jails, and boot camps, \$150 million towards educational initiatives for current law enforcement officers, \$100 million to combat violent youth gangs, \$300 million to prevent crime in the nation's schools and \$1.2 billion for drug courts that require drug testing, treatment and alternative punishment for young drug offenders.

In addition, S. 1607 takes other critical steps to combat crime. For example, S. 1607 enacts a ban on certain semi-automatic assault weapons. As you know from our recent testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the IBPO supports reasonable efforts to curb proliferation of military-style assault weapons that have no legitimate sporting purpose. In addition, S. 1607 incorporates the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act, which takes a comprehensive approach to reducing domestic violence.

S. 1607 is, by far, the most comprehensive legislation Congress has ever proposed to combat violent crime. The IBPO wishes to thank you for your continued dedication of the highest quality to law enforcement issues. We urge the Senate to take swift action to approve S. 1607.

Sincerely,


Kenneth T. Lyons
National President

JOSEPH R.

JR.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

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IACP-

2249516:# 1/ 3



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Parliamentarian**
Charles D. Reynolds
Dover, NH

Executive Director
Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Alexandria, VA

October 25, 1993

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Biden:

During the past weekend, the media has reported that it is your intent to bring your bill, the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993," S. 1488 directly to the Senate floor for consideration, without the benefits of hearings on key provisions. As President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), I would request that you convene hearings on at least two titles of the bill that were not considered in last year's Conference Report (Report 102-405).

First, we believe that hearings should be held on Title I, entitled "PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING." While the IACP certainly supports additional funds to hire officers for community policing, hearings should be held to obtain law enforcement's opinion on such things as required matching contributions, allocations of grants between small and large agencies, as well as the distribution of funds between salaries and other grant programs.

Second, the IACP is concerned with Title III "HABEAS CORPUS REFORM". While we realize that your staff has spent a great deal of time attempting to work out a compromise with the states' Attorneys General and District Attorneys and Prosecutors, law enforcement agencies are not comfortable that these groups are satisfied with the final product or how that product will effect existing statutory and case law. We simply do not know enough about the proposed compromise and would need detailed explanations of the provisions before we could endorse the Title III. In addition the IACP is extremely concerned about the potential severe fiscal consequences this title could have on law enforcement activities. Under section 310 of the bill, as we read it, if a

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state does not comply with the appointment of counsel provisions that state stands to lose 75% of the funds for which it would be otherwise eligible under the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program. These funds have nothing to do with habeas corpus. These federal funds are used by law enforcement to combat drug related criminal activities.- This provision of the bill, eliminating those funds, is sufficient grounds for law enforcement to oppose the entire TITLE III.

In addition to the need for hearings, the IACP would like to again point out its position on several provisions of S. 1488.

TITLE XI subtitle C Chapter 1 would establish a " Police Corps" and authorize \$100,000,000 for fiscal years '95 and '96 and then "such sums as are necessary" for FYs '97, '98 and '99. As the IACP has repeatedly pointed out, we believe this proposal to be a wasteful use of federal funds if the purpose is to put more police on the street quickly. Not one dime is provided to state or local law enforcement agencies to hire police corps cadets once they have been provided with a 4 year college education. This program is substantially different than ROTC and generalizations comparing the two are misleading.

TITLE XII subtitle D would require a study regarding Rights of Police Officers. The IACP has consistently taken the position that police officers have the same "bill of rights" protecting them as all other citizens of the United States. These officers perhaps already enjoy enhanced "due process" rights, as state employees protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the various states to determine what disciplinary standards are appropriate for the employees of the state and its political subdivisions. No federally mandated standard is needed or appropriate. While we feel no new federal rights should be created, the IACP will not object to a study of the issue as currently contemplated in the bill. Any attempt at floor amendments to impose the federal mandate, considered in last year's Senate crime bill will be vigorously opposed.

TITLE XIII subtitle B - provides for boot camps and regional prisons for violent criminals, a concept the IACP has repeatedly supported in the past. We are concerned that the bill does not provide funds for additional federal and state high-security prisons designed to keep incarcerated the violent criminal offenders who engage in repeated violent criminal acts once released (usually prematurely because of prison over-crowding).

The IACP is also concerned with broad items that are not contained in S. 1488. In the bill there is a conspicuous lack of attention to gun control matters, such as: the Brady bill, a ban on the manufacture and importation of assault pistols and rifles, increased limits on federal firearms licensees with additional funding for ATF inspections, and finally, restrictions on juveniles' possession of fire arms. All these issues must be dealt

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with in a comprehensive matter if we are to see any diminution in violent crime. While it may be prudent from a legislative stand point to deal with these issues individually, they all must be addressed before this session of Congress is concluded.

Additionally "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule of evidence both in warrant and non-warrant situations should be enacted, particularly when either firearms or drugs are the items of evidence that are excluded by an inadvertent misstep by law enforcement officers when executing searches.

Finally, S. 1488 does not contain the additional \$100,000,000 authorization to fund additional Drug Enforcement Agency officers, as did last year's Conference Report. These additional agents are necessary to continue our Nation's war on drugs.

The IACP values the relationship that the Association has developed with you and your staff and appreciates this opportunity to inform you of its views. Violent crime is paralyzing the citizens of this country and must be dealt with in a manner so as to provide swift and certain punishment to violent offenders. The provisions of S. 1488 are a beginning but must be accompanied either by amendments or separate legislation addressing these issues.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Sylvester Daughtry Jr.

President



GRAND LODGE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

520 SOUTH HIGH STREET, SUITE 205 • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-5685 • (614) 221-0180 • FAX (614) 221-0815

DEWEY R. STOKES
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

*Jose -
Not bad.*

December 9, 1993

Honorable William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police, representing over 248,000 rank-and-file police officers nationwide, I did want to convey our strong support for the "Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1993" which recently was adopted by the United States Senate.

The FOP recognizes that the Senate legislation reflects the leadership which you have provided on the twin issues of crime control and law enforcement during this first year of your tenure in the White House. It is also our understanding that you intend to place these issues at the top of your legislative agenda for 1994 with the goal being the final enactment of a comprehensive crime control package before the end of next year. To that end, please be assured of our active support for your efforts.

Certainly, there are numerous provisions in the Senate crime package which merit special concern to our members. The following points, while not exhaustive, include:

1. Funding. The \$22.3 billion authorized in the legislation for the funding of various anti-crime initiatives over five years is desperately needed at all levels in the law enforcement community. Particularly crucial is the hiring of new police officers, which was a centerpiece of your campaign, and the "new starts" for prison construction.

A paramount concern with the funding issue is the ability to safeguard this money from "raids" by special interests that, while perhaps representing worthy policy initiatives, are not directly related to law enforcement needs. Although several provisions were added during floor debate to address this issue and prevent "cost shifting" by state and local units of government, the strong leadership of your office will undoubtedly be needed to protect this money from unintended uses.

2. Assault Weapons. The FOP believes that the proliferation of semi-automatic assault weapons is an issue ripe for discussion in the context of a comprehensive crime package.

The inclusion of language on this subject in the measure adopted by the Senate, while going beyond the scope of earlier legislation on this point offered by Senator Dennis DeConcini and supported by the FOP, does at least guarantee that this important issue will be addressed in conference.

One area for improvement from the perspective of law enforcement would be an exemption from the current provision for certain categories of law enforcement officers (i.e., active duty who qualify for a particular weapon and those retired at "full service" who also qualify for a particular weapon).

3. Juveniles and Crime. Language in the Senate bill relative to the sale or transfer of a gun to a juvenile, or the possession of a gun by juvenile, is strongly supported by the FOP and should be retained at conference. The FOP is also supportive of a provision added during floor debate which would require that youths accused of serious violent crime be tried as adults.
4. Prisons. Relative to prisons and "boot camps," the FOP believes that the Senate legislation makes dramatic progress in providing for the funding necessary to construct these facilities as well as for various alternative approaches in the area of incarceration. The provision conditioning this funding requiring "truth-in-sentencing" for violent offenders should also be retained during conference.
5. Death Penalty. The legislation significantly expands the federal death penalty to cover approximately 50 additional offenses. The FOP supports this expansion along with the amendment adopted floor debate which would provide the death penalty for "drug kingpins."
6. Mandatory Minimum Sentencing. The FOP is also supportive of provisions in the Senate bill which impose federal mandatory minimum sentencing for a variety of offenses and for language which would impose a life sentence without possibility of parole for those convicted three times for violent crime.

President William Clinton
December 9, 1993
Page Three

The FOP is supportive of some discretion being afforded to federal judges who are faced with non-violent first offenders. Language exists in the legislation as per an amendment offered by Senator Strom Thurmond which addresses this issue.

7. Victims Rights. The Senate measure takes an important step forward in asserting the rights of those harmed by criminals. Particularly important is the ability of victims to speak at the sentencing of their assailants and language mandating restitution without diversion of those funds to other federal programs.
8. Law Enforcement Personnel. The Senate legislation contains a non-binding resolution expressing support for the exclusion of federal law enforcement personnel from the federal workforce cutbacks called for in your "Reinventing Government" report. The FOP believes that this exemption should not only be retained in conference, but perhaps made binding in some fashion.

It would appear extremely illogical to cut federal law enforcement personnel with one initiative while providing the funding for additional hiring of same in another. Furthermore, and due to the fact that state and local units of government will finally be provided the resources to pursue various anti-crime initiatives, the degree of liaison required of them with their federal counterparts will increase. Accordingly, cutting back on federal law enforcement personnel would work against one of the overall objectives of the Senate legislation.

Obviously, the issues raised above are only the highlights of the many provisions of the Senate legislation which are important to both my members and your Administration. My listing of these highlights is meant to serve as only a summary of our thinking thus far in the legislative process.

The Senate crime bill, if enacted, would have the immediate effect of incarcerating the recidivist offenders who commit approximately 67% of all crime today. The long-term solution to the problem of crime is, of course, prevention. For every crime which we are able to prevent, there will be no victim, no overloading of the judicial system, and no additional pressures on our prison system. To this end, it is vitally important that the youthful or first-time offender understand clearly that there is swift and certain punishment for a violation of the law.

Honorable William Clinton
December 9, 1993
Page Four

At the same time that our system of justice is made more certain after a crime has been committed, it is equally important that we allocate the resources necessary to convey the message to our youth that education, not violence or crime as a way of life, is the more sensible approach to take with their lives. Accordingly, those of us in law enforcement, in Government, and in private industry must work to make "boot camps" successful for first-time offenders. We must implement policies like the "Weed and Seed" initiative and community policing. Moreover, we must work with our churches and schools to both instill moral values and restore the family unit as the cornerstone of our communities.

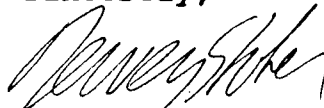
Mr. President, the measure passed by the Senate under the able guidance of Senator Joseph Biden is an unprecedented positive development in the history of anti-crime legislation. More importantly, the momentum which this bill now has must not be lost due to partisan or ideological concerns in the House. America has become a violence-ridden society over the last twenty-five years and it will take considerable time to correct ourselves. Each of us -- you, the Congress, the courts, law enforcement and the American people -- must take the necessary first steps toward that objective. Passage of a crime bill is but one of those first steps.

As you know, your leadership will be critical in ensuring that this momentum is not dissipated. To that end, the FOP believes that a comprehensive debate of the many issues raised in the Senate legislation should be allowed to take place in the House, either on the floor or in the Judiciary Committee. To do otherwise would, I fear, allow either liberals or conservatives the opportunity to argue a failure of due process.

Mr. President, the FOP stands ready to work with you and Attorney General Janet Reno in enacting a comprehensive crime bill.

I thank you in advance for consideration of our views.

Sincerely,



Dewey R. Stokes
National President

JOIE WHITE
972 BREAKWATER
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21403

March 3, 1994

The Honorable Jack Brooks
United States House of Representatives
2449 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Brooks:

I am writing to you today to ask for your support of strong anti-crime legislation that would help the nation's police officers with their daily work of fighting crime.

Let me share with you my story. On December 30, 1993 my husband Jason White, a police officer with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, DC, went to work just like every other day. However, this time something went terribly wrong. Jason was out on routine patrol with his partner not far from the Capitol when they came upon a youth whom they attempted to question. The youth pulled out a pistol and shot my husband six times, killing him.

I cannot bring back Jason, but I can try to ensure that police officers in this country get all the help they need to do their job, because what happened to my husband could happen to any police officer. A strong crime bill will help by putting more police officers on the streets, banning the sale of assault weapons and building more prisons to house dangerous criminals. Police need these measures so they can continue to do their job, protecting the public.

On January 23, I joined with the National Association of Police Organizations and Attorney General Janet Reno to call upon Congress to pass strong anti-crime legislation quickly. Well, that was over a month ago and still there has been no action.

I urge you to pass a tough crime bill and for the police of this country, pass it now.

Sincerely,

Joie White

February 14, 1994

Miss Meg Greenfield
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Miss Greenfield:

Please find attached an op-ed piece in strong support of the provision included in the Senate-passed crime bill providing funding for 100,000 additional police officers.

As the Executive Director of the National Association of Police Organizations, representing more than 150,000 police officers nationwide, I want you to know how important I feel the commitment of additional police resources is to fighting the war on crime.

There is broad consensus among the law enforcement community that a return to the days of having a "cop on the beat" is essential in our efforts towards taking back our nation's streets. As law enforcement officials, we know that an increased police presence on the streets can deter crime significantly. With the funding in the Senate-passed crime bill providing for 100,000 police officers, I feel confident that together, we will win this war on crime.

On behalf of police officers all across the country, I hope that you will print my op-ed piece.

You may reach me at (202) 842-4420. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director

Attachment

As the American people prepare for the 21st century, the scourge of crime and violence that has been afflicting our country continues to spiral out of control. Gun violence, drug-related crime and other forms of criminal behavior have been eating away at the moral and spiritual fabric of our society and wasting vast human and economic resources.

As police officers, it is our job to fight crime and to protect the citizens of the communities in which we live. And the police of this country have been working diligently round-the-clock to protect the American public from this rising tide of crime. But, we cannot win this war on crime without some help. We need, as we say in police jargon, some backup. The backup we need most is a measure included in the Senate-passed crime bill that provides funding for 100,000 more police officers.

We know from experience that an increased police presence on the streets can deter crime significantly. There is broad consensus among the law enforcement community that a return to the days of having a "cop on the beat" is essential in our efforts towards taking back our nation's streets. 100,000 more police officers across the country would enable us to fully embrace and implement the "cop on the beat" program nationwide. Officers walking a daily beat become problem-solvers and engage citizens in an ongoing partnership to solve and prevent crime. Police departments around the country know that they cannot fight crime alone, they must work with their community to make our country's neighborhoods safe again.

In Houston, after Mayor Lanier put the equivalent of 655 more police officers on the city's streets, the crime rate dropped an amazing 21.7% in just two years.

The vast resources which would put 100,000 more police officers on the streets would give individual police officers the authority to work with neighborhood residents on community crime problems. Again, a partnership between the police and the communities we serve, is a critical part of the long-term answer to the recurrent problems in our society.

Unfortunately, this funding is in serious jeopardy. Lawmakers in Washington continue to debate the more controversial elements of proposed anti-crime legislation although there is near unanimity on this measure that will have an immediate effect on reducing crime in this country. We simply cannot allow this proven public safety legislation to be held hostage to the myriad of contentious anti-crime issues like habeas reform and the death penalty.

While there are other proposed anti-crime measures that law enforcement needs for its daily work such as an assault weapon ban, funding for more prisons and boot camps for non-violent offenders and measures to combat youth violence, we, of the National Association of Police Organizations, representing over 150,000 police officers throughout the country, believe that funding for 100,000 police officers is of paramount importance.

Law enforcement officers are not generally recognized as a lobbying force in

Washington, but on the crime issue, we do know best. Congress should listen to our pleas and act without further delay.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.***Representing America's Finest*

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 935 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

(202) 842-4420 • (800) 322-NAPO • (202) 842-4398 FAX

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Miami, FL***Recording Secretary****O. J. HOLT***President, Central
Coast Chapter, PORAC
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County PBA
Tampa, FL***Sergeant-at-Arms****MARTIN McKEAN***Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Ceres, OH***Executive Secretary****B. D. "BUD" STONE***Past President PORAC
Berkeley, CA***Executive Director****ROBERT T. SCULL****Legislative Counsel****JULES BERNSTEIN****LINDA UPSETT**

September 9, 1994

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President, United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Words alone cannot truly describe my gratitude to you for your support of the Crime Bill and for your invitation to dine at the White House in Celebration of American Music on September 27, 1994.

Regrettably, I will be out of the country from September 17, to the 24th.

On September 13, 1994 I will proudly join you for the signing of the Crime Bill. There isn't any doubt in my mind that your appearance, at our annual convention in Minneapolis, MN., was the impetus that ultimately persuaded Congress to act.

I firmly believe that the strategy we adopted - demanding that Congress not recess; workout their differences and give us a Crime Bill - was the right course of action. Immediately following your appearance, all of NAPO's member units besieged Washington, D.C., everyday, with thousands of phone calls demanding the above.

In closing permit me to simply say "Thank you" for your help and I hope I'll be remembered for another invitation to dinner.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. SCOTTO

TJS:hg



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 935 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

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Berea, OH*

Executive Secretary

B. D. "BUD" STONE
*Past President PORAC
Berkeley, CA*

February 7, 1994

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY

Legislative Counsel
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

The Honorable Carl Levin
United States Senate
459 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Levin:

As the American people enter 1994, the scourge of crime and violence that has been afflicting our country continues to grow in severity. Gun violence, drug-related crime, domestic violence and child abuse, rape, robbery, gang-related crime and other forms of criminal behavior have been eating away at the moral and spiritual fabric of our society and wasting vast human and economic resources.

We, of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), representing more than 150,000 law enforcement officers and over 2,500 police unions and organizations throughout the United States, have been working diligently round-the-clock to protect the American public from the rising tide of crime.

But, we cannot win this war on crime without a comprehensive crime bill that would address directly the overall problems of crime prevention and control. The law enforcement officers of this country need a crime bill and the Senate-passed measure includes many provisions that NAPO believes are vital to support the war against crime.

1. Funding for 100,000 additional police officers -- We know from experience that an increased police presence on the streets can deter crime significantly. There is broad consensus among the law enforcement community that a return to the days of having a "cop on the beat" is essential in our efforts towards taking back the streets. The addition of 100,000 more police officers was a campaign pledge of President Clinton and we intend to help him achieve his goal through legislation.

2. Funding for more prisons and boot camps -- The current state and local prison systems are overflowing and in serious need of repair. Nothing frustrates law enforcement officers and the public more than seeing dangerous criminals turned loose because of prison overcrowding. Arrests mean nothing unless we can back them up with the threat of doing jail time. But, criminals cannot be kept behind bars if there is no prison space. Criminals must know that if they commit a crime, they will serve the full sentence, one which they have earned.

Boot camps are a pragmatic approach to dealing with juvenile, non-violent offenders for whom training and guidance can serve to turn their lives around. Youths can receive education, discipline and drug treatment through these innovative programs. If law enforcement can deter young people from careers in crime, then American society will be the winner.

3. Combating youth violence -- Children, our most precious resource, have become both the victims and the perpetrators of the violence sweeping this country. One in twenty-five high school students carry a gun to school and over 30% of students responding to a survey said they have been physically threatened. We need to insure that our schools are crime and gun-free, and we must establish education and training programs for prevention of drug and alcohol abuse.

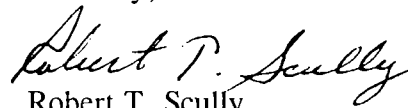
4. Assault weapons prohibition -- The easy availability of military-style assault weapons wreaks havoc daily on the streets of America. These dangerous weapons, with their rapid rate of fire, ease of handling in close quarters and military features, are simply not sporting weapons. As long as assault weapons are sold legally, the public and law enforcement will continue to be at great risk.

NAPO is committed to early passage of these and the many other anti-crime measures contained in the Senate crime bill, and we have mounted a national campaign to ensure their prompt enactment. We are working for an early Conference between the Senate and House of Representatives, and for the adoption by both Houses of a measure that more closely reflects the Senate-passed measure.

Early enactment of a crime bill, however, will not be enough. Passage of such a bill must be followed by other measures designed to address the mounting problems of crime and violence in our society. We must address issues such as limiting death row appeals and reexamining our laws relating to the sale, transfer, ownership and use of firearms. It is only when all these issues are dealt with, that we will be able to provide the American people with the "domestic tranquility" that our constitution was intended to guarantee.

I hope that I can count on your support to pass strong anti-crime legislation promptly in this second session of the 103rd Congress. I would be pleased to meet with you to discuss these or any other issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert T. Scully". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Scully" clearly legible.

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director



GRAND LODGE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

520 SOUTH HIGH STREET, SUITE 205 • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-5885 • (614) 221-0180 • FAX (614) 221-0815

DEWEY R. STOKES
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

TESTIMONY OF
DONALD L. CARILL
ON BEHALF OF
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE -- GRAND LODGE
BEFORE THE
HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION, JUSTICE, TRANSPORTATION AND AGRICULTURE
ON
MARCH 2, 1994

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THIS DISTINGUISHED SUBCOMMITTEE, IT IS A PLEASURE TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY ON A VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING LAW ENFORCEMENT.

MY NAME IS DONALD L. CAHILL, AND I AM TESTIFYING TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE APPROXIMATELY 250,000 MEMBERS OF THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE. THE FOP IS THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL RANK-AND-FILE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN THE COUNTRY. I AM APPEARING HERE AT THE REQUEST OF OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT, DEWEY R. STOKES, WHO IS UNFORTUNATELY UNABLE TO BE WITH YOU TODAY.

IN ADDITION TO SERVING AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FOP'S NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, I AM ALSO AN ACTIVE DUTY POLICE OFFICER SERVING WITH A COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT IN VIRGINIA. I AM PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO A FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL DRUG TASK FORCE IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA. MOREOVER, I HAVE BEEN A POLICE OFFICER FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

I AM HERE TODAY TO VOICE OPPOSITION TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE "EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM" FUNDING IN THE FY95 BUDGET REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ). THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE IS STRONGLY AGAINST ANY REDUCTION IN FUNDING FOR THE STATE FORMULA GRANT COMPONENT OF THIS DOJ PROGRAM.

-2-

WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WOULD INCREASE THE BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANT APPROPRIATION FROM \$50 MILLION TO \$100 MILLION, THIS SIMPLY WILL NOT MAKE UP FOR THE LOSS OF THE STATE FORMULA GRANT COMPONENT. WHILE THE DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL PROVIDES \$172.2 MILLION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, OF WHICH \$10.5 MILLION WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO A FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM IN ADDITION TO THE \$100 MILLION, CRITICAL AREAS OF NEED ARE STILL LEFT OUT.

ONE PARTICULAR NEED THAT IS FUNDED THROUGH "BYRNE STATE FORMULA GRANTS" ARE THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL, AND ALSO STATE AND LOCAL, TASK FORCES. IN THE FY92 BUDGET CYCLE, CALIFORNIA RECEIVED IN EXCESS OF \$6 MILLION TO OPERATE THESE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS. FLORIDA AND NEW YORK ALSO WERE BENEFICIARIES OF THIS ASSISTANCE. THESE TASK FORCES WERE NOT ONLY EFFECTIVE IN ARRESTING MANY DRUG DEALERS, T WERE ALSO SUCCESSFUL IN SEIZING THE ASSETS OF THE TRAFFICKERS, WHICH WERE THEN PUT TO WORK ON THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL FUNDING OTHER IMPORTANT PROGRAMS FOR CRIME REDUCTION.

I NOTE THAT A RECENT ARTICLE IN LEGAL TIMES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THINKING ON THIS ISSUE IS CHARACTERIZED AS BEING THAT THE REASON ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO IS SO WILLING TO DISPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS BECAUSE THE DEPARTMENT HAS SO LITTLE CONTROL OVER IT. THE ARTICLE IMPLIES THAT THE THINKING OF JUSTICE IS THAT THIS MONEY HAS BEEN DOLED OUT IN AN AD HOC MANNER, WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY.

THE FOP BELIEVES THAT THIS KIND OF THINKING FROM WASHINGTON IS ONE OF THE PROBLEMS WE IN STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT ARE CONSTANTLY FACED WITH. CRIME IS NOW, AND ALWAYS WILL BE, A STATE AND LOCAL PROBLEM. EACH STATE AND EACH REGION HAVE PROBLEMS THAT ARE PECULIAR TO THEM AND ONLY THEM. THE PROBLEMS OF LOS ANGELES ARE NOT LIKE THE PROBLEMS OF CHEYENNE. BUT THE PROBLEMS OF LOS ANGELES MAY BE LIKE THE PROBLEMS OF RIVERSIDE AND BAKERSFIELD. AND THE PROBLEMS OF CHEYENNE MAY BE LIKE THE PROBLEMS OF CASPER. FOR THAT REASON, IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE OVERALL STATE STRATEGY TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN ALLOCATION DECISIONS.

ANOTHER AREA THE FOP IS CONCERNED ABOUT IS THE ADVERSE IMPACT THAT THE ELIMINATION OF THESE FORMULA GRANTS WILL HAVE ON SMALLER JURISDICTIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES. THE NATIONAL STRATEGY PAYS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE LARGE URBAN PROBLEMS WHERE THE GOVERNMENTS IN CHARGE HAVE LET CRIME GET OUT OF CONTROL OVER THE YEARS, AND WHERE GANG MEMBERS SOMETIMES OUTNUMBER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. WITH THE ELIMINATION OF THESE GRANTS, THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES WILL BE FORCED TO EITHER GO OUT OF OPERATION OR SEVERELY CURTAILED. WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN THEN IS THAT CRIME WILL MOVE OUT OF THESE URBAN AREAS AND INTO THE RURAL COMMUNITIES. COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARYLAND, AND PARTS OF WEST VIRGINIA HAVE ALREADY EXPERIENCED THIS PHENOMENON.

NOW, IT COMES AS NO SURPRISE THAT SOME WITHIN DOJ MAY WANT TO ELIMINATE THESE FUNDS IN FAVOR OF RETAINING OTHER DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNTS. IN FACT, SUCH A MOVE WOULD PROBABLY BE MET WITH FAVOR BY MANY BIG CITY MAYORS. THEIR ABILITY TO TRANSLATE POLITICAL CLOUT INTO DIRECT FUNDING FOR THEIR PET INITIATIVES WOULD BE GREATLY ENHANCED BY A SWITCH TO DIRECT FUNDING.

IF YOU TAKE A LOOK AT THE DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSED FY95 BUDGET, YOU WILL SEE MANY PROGRAMS FUNDED THAT WILL HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FIGHT CRIME. BUT HOW MANY OF THESE PROGRAMS WILL BE THERE FOR EVERYONE, ESPECIALLY THE RURAL DEPARTMENTS? HOW MANY WILL BE THERE TO ASSIST YOUR CONSTITUENTS? GO BACK TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN YOUR RESPECTIVE DISTRICT AND ASK THEM ONE QUESTION: WOULD YOUR DEPARTMENT AND ITS VARIOUS ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES BE BETTER OFF NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM, BUT RELYING INSTEAD ON DISCRETIONARY FUNDING?

TWO VERY IMPORTANT PROGRAMS FUNDED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WHICH MERIT MENTIONING TODAY ARE THE FORMULA GRANTS AND THE REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (R.I.S.S.). BOTH OF THESE PROGRAMS ARE EXTREMELY HELPFUL TO LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES AND BOTH WERE APPARENTLY NOT FUNDED IN THIS LATEST BUDGET. THIS SORT OF PRIORITIZING IS PUZZLING TO MANY OF US IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. IN FACT, I DO NOT KNOW OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATION THAT WAS AFFORDED THE OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE INPUT INTO THE DECISION-MAKING BEHIND SOME OF THE DEPARTMENT'S FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.

-5-

THE POP HAS BEEN AROUND WASHINGTON LONG ENOUGH TO HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE ADMINISTRATIONS COME AND GO. IT SEEMS THAT FOR TWO MONTHS EACH YEAR, THE DECISION-MAKERS AT THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES -- THOSE WHO HAVE A HANDLE ON WHAT PROGRAMS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION ARE WORKING AND WHY -- ARE PLACED IN A VACUUM WHILE THE "NUMBER CRUNCHERS" AT THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET JUGGLE PROGRAMS TO MAKE THE OVERALL NUMBERS ADD UP CORRECTLY ACCORDING TO THEIR AGENDA. WHILE THE DEPARTMENT MAY BE LEFT TO DEFEND THE ACTIONS OF OMB, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE BUDGET WOULD HAVE LOOKED SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT HAD DOJ PREVAILED OVER OMB.

THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE, WHILE CONCERNED ABOUT THE RETENTION OF THE BYRNE GRANT BLOCK FUNDING, DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT EITHER THE DEPARTMENT OR THIS ADMINISTRATION ARE INSINCERE ABOUT THEIR SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BATTLING CRIME. DESPITE OUR AGREEMENT ON THE LARGER OBJECTIVES, AND AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THOSE ON THE "FRONT LINES" OF THE WAR AGAINST VIOLENT CRIME, WE WOULD BE NEGLIGENT NOT TO DISPUTE THESE FUNDING ALLOCATION DECISIONS.

THERE IS NO DISPUTING THE FACT THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET CONTAINS FUNDING FOR MANY IMPORTANT ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, WE MUST REMEMBER THE PROGRAMS THAT HAVE A PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT. THAT JUST DID NOT HAPPEN IN THIS LATEST ROUND OF BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS.

YESTERDAY, THE ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED A COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED EFFORT TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME IN AMERICA BASED UPON A PARTNERSHIP AMONG ALL LEVELS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY -- FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL. IF WE ARE TRULY TO WORK IN PARTNERSHIP IN PURSUIT OF THIS NOBLE OBJECTIVE, THOSE OF US WHO DO THIS FOR A LIVING MUST BE CONSULTED IN THE ALLOCATION OF SCARCE RESOURCES. NO LONGER CAN WE MAKE THESE DECISIONS BASED ON ANYTHING BUT THE FACTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE FOP APPRECIATES THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE THIS MORNING, AND I WOULD BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AT THIS TIME.

SENT BY:

10-28-93 :12:52PM :

IACP-

202 514 0468:# 3/ 7



IACP NEWS



International Association of Chiefs of Police / 515 N. Washington Street / Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2357 / 703 836-6767

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 26, 1993

CONTACT: Sara Johnson
703-836-6767

**CHIEFS CALL FOR MORE WORK
ON VIOLENT CRIME PROPOSALS**

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA -- The International Association of Chiefs of Police today called upon the leadership of Congress to undertake a variety of steps that will strengthen bills aimed at controlling violent crime that are pending in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

"Violent crime is paralyzing the citizens of this country and must be dealt with in a manner so as to provide swift and certain punishment to violent offenders," said IACP President Sylvester Daughtry, Jr., Chief of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. "The bills proposed are a good beginning but they will need to be amended, and additional legislation may be necessary, if we are truly going to make real progress in our national effort to fight violent crime."

The IACP leadership reviewed H.R. 3131, the House crime bill, and S. 1488, the Senate version, during its annual meeting that concluded last Thursday in St. Louis, Missouri. The results of the analysis were mixed.

(MORE)

SENT BY:

10-28-93 12:52PM

IACP-

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Among those initiatives for which support was expressed were those that call for the establishment of a Presidential Commission on Crime and Violence and for additional federal funding to help communities put more police officers on the street. Opposition was expressed to the provision that would create a "Police Corps" or any amendment that would lead to the enactment of a Police Officer's Bill of Rights.

The IACP leadership expressed concern over the absence in both bills of proposals dealing with: a ban on the importation and manufacture of assault pistols and rifles; a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule; and, sufficient funding for additional federal and state prisons for violent criminals. The leadership also re-iterated its support for passage of the Brady bill.

Daughtry sent letters today to Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden and Ranking Minority Member Orrin Hatch as well as House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks and Ranking Minority Member Hamilton Fish. Correspondence also was sent to Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee Chairman Charles Schumer and Ranking Minority Member James Sensenbrenner. A copy of President Daughtry's letter to Chairman Biden is attached.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the world's oldest and largest non-profit membership organization of police executives with some 13,000 members in the United States and 84 countries.

X X X

10-28-93 12:53PM

IACP-

202 514 0300: # 37

SENT BY:



President
Steven A. Harris
Chief of Police
Redmond, WA

Immediate Past President
C. Robert Vaughn II
Chief of Police
Conyers, GA

First Vice President
Sylvester Caughy, Jr.
Chief of Police
Greensboro, NC

Second Vice President
John T. Whelan
Chief of Police
Chicklaw, OK

Third Vice President
David G. Warshaw
Chief of Police
Concord, NH

Fourth Vice President
Darrall L. Sanders
Chief of Police
Frankfort, IL

Fifth Vice President
Thomas A. Constantine
Superintendent
New York State Police
Albany, NY

Sixth Vice President
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of Chiefs of Police**
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**Past President and
Parliamentarian**
Charles D. Reynolds
Dover, NH

Executive Director
Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Alexandria, VA

818 North Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2357
Phone (703) 838-6767
Cable Address IACPOLICE

October 25, 1993

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Biden:

During the past weekend, the media has reported that it is your intent to bring your bill, the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993," S. 1488 directly to the Senate floor for consideration, without the benefits of hearings on key provisions. As President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), I would request that you convene hearings on at least two titles of the bill that were not considered in last year's Conference Report (Report 102-405).

First, we believe that hearings should be held on Title I, entitled "PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING." While the IACP certainly supports additional funds to hire officers for community policing, hearings should be held to obtain law enforcement's opinion on such things as required matching contributions, allocations of grants between small and large agencies, as well as the distribution of funds between salaries and other grant programs.

Second, the IACP is concerned with Title III "HABEAS CORPUS REFORM". While we realize that your staff has spent a great deal of time attempting to work out a compromise with the states' Attorneys General and District Attorneys and Prosecutors, law enforcement agencies are not comfortable that these groups are satisfied with the final product or how that product will effect existing statutory and case law. We simply do not know enough about the proposed compromise and would need detailed explanations of the provisions before we could endorse the Title III. In addition the IACP is extremely concerned about the potential severe fiscal consequences this title could have on law enforcement activity. Under section 310 of the bill, as we read it, if a

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state does not comply with the appointment of counsel provisions that state stands to lose 75% of the funds for which it would be otherwise eligible under the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program. These funds have nothing to do with habeas corpus. These federal funds are used by law enforcement to combat drug related criminal activities. This provision of the bill, eliminating these funds, is sufficient grounds for law enforcement to oppose the entire TITLE III.

In addition to the need for hearings, the IACP would like to again point out its position on several provisions of S. 1488.

TITLE XI subtitle C Chapter 1 would establish a " Police Corps" and authorize \$100,000,000 for fiscal years '95 and '96 and then "such sums as are necessary" for FYs '97, '98 and '99. As the IACP has repeatedly pointed out, we believe this proposal to be a wasteful use of federal funds if the purpose is to put more police on the street quickly. Not one dime is provided to state or local law enforcement agencies to hire police corps cadets once they have been provided with a 4 year college education. This program is substantially different than ROTC and generalizations comparing the two are misleading.

TITLE XII subtitle D would require a study regarding Rights of Police Officers. The IACP has consistently taken the position that police officers have the same "bill of rights" protecting them as all other citizens of the United States. These officers perhaps already enjoy enhanced "due process" rights, as state employees protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the various states to determine what disciplinary standards are appropriate for the employees of the state and its political subdivisions. No federally mandated standard is needed or appropriate. While we feel no new federal rights should be created, the IACP will not object to a study of the issue as currently contemplated in the bill. Any attempt at floor amendments to impose the federal mandate, considered in last year's Senate crime bill will be vigorously opposed.

TITLE XIII subtitle B - provides for boot camps and regional prisons for violent criminals, a concept the IACP has repeatedly supported in the past. We are concerned that the bill does not provide funds for additional federal and state high-security prisons designed to keep incarcerated the violent criminal offenders who engage in repeated violent criminal acts once released (usually prematurely because of prison over-crowding).

The IACP is also concerned with broad items that are not contained in S. 1488. In the bill there is a conspicuous lack of attention to gun control matters, such as: the Brady bill, a ban on the manufacture and importation of assault pistols and rifles, increased limits on federal firearms licensees with additional funding for ATF inspections, and finally, restrictions on juveniles' possession of fire arms. All these issues must be dealt

10-28-93 12:54PM

IACP

202 514 2504

SENT BY:

with in a comprehensive matter if we are to see any diminution in violent crime. While it may be prudent from a legislative stand point to deal with these issues individually, they all must be addressed before this session of Congress is concluded.

Additionally "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule of evidence both in warrant and non-warrant situations should be enacted, particularly when either firearms or drugs are the items of evidence that are excluded by an inadvertent misstep by law enforcement officers when executing searches.

Finally, S. 1488 does not contain the additional \$100,000,000 authorization to fund additional Drug Enforcement Agency officers, as did last year's Conference Report. These additional agents are necessary to continue our Nation's war on drugs.

The IACP values the relationship that the Association has developed with you and your staff and appreciates this opportunity to inform you of its views. Violent crime is paralyzing the citizens of this country and must be dealt with in a manner so as to provide swift and certain punishment to violent offenders. The provisions of S. 1488 are a beginning but must be accompanied either by amendments or separate legislation addressing these issues.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Sylvester Daughtry Jr.

President

**The Law
Enforcement
Steering
Committee**

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

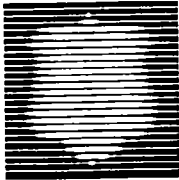
**Representing
Policing
in America**

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee

1001 22nd St., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037

BLUEPRINT FOR ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

Presented to
PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
April 14, 1994



Representing
Policing in
America

Founded in 1985, the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC) is a nonpartisan coalition consisting of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the Major City Chiefs, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the Police Foundation. These groups represent over 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide. The LESC is a model of unprecedented cooperative effort between law enforcement research organizations, police management, and labor, dedicated to the advancement of legislation and policies that will ensure the safety and security of our country's people.

Over the past eight year's LESC members have worked diligently on law enforcement issues of mutual concern and have been able to articulate to the White House, the Congress, and the American people our ideas for achieving a safer society. We have expressed our concerns over the increase in violence and crime, the easy access criminals have to weapons, and the need for more support for professional law enforcement.

For too many years, crime control--and legislative means of achieving it--has been undermined by partisan politics and pressure from special interest groups. In the meantime, violence has exploded in our communities, making peace officers' jobs increasingly dangerous and frustrating.

While we fully recognize that anti-crime initiatives in the legislation pending before Congress do not present a panacea for crime, they are a solid beginning toward a comprehensive approach to making our nation's streets safe and secure. The members of the LESC stand firmly behind many major provisions of the legislation, including those that would enhance police presence in the community and that would confine violent criminals until they are no longer a danger to our communities.

Members of the LESC met with congressional and Administration leaders in 1992 in an effort to forge a compromise and enact a comprehensive crime bill. We were very disappointed when that effort failed, and are committed to working with policy makers to ensure this crime bill does not suffer the same fate. This year, the case for strong, effective crime legislation is so compelling that no such effort should be needed. The nation's police and the citizens they are sworn to protect have no doubt that crime is threatening the quality of life in our communities. Nonetheless, the LESC offers its assistance in securing sensible, effective legislation to address what has become the public's number one concern. The LESC feels that the following items are key elements to any package of crime legislation:

- **Funding for 100,000 additional police officers** -- There is a broad consensus among the law enforcement community that additional personnel dedicated to community policing will assist some agencies in reducing crime, and is essential in our efforts towards working with the community to take back our streets.

(more)

Steering Committee
Members

Federal Law Enforcement
Officers Association
Fraternal Order of Police

International
Brotherhood of
Police Officers
Major City Chiefs

National Association of
Police Organizations
National Organization of
Black Law Enforcement
Executives

National Sheriffs' Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research
Forum
Police Foundation

● **Community Policing** – New policing strategies in which police are in close contact with residents of the community and in which the police and residents become partners in solving community problems offer the best hope for improving the quality of life for all citizens we serve. While change will be difficult, it seems that traditional responses alone have not been enough.

● **Funding for more prisons, jails and boot camps** – The current state and local prison systems are overflowing and in serious need of repair. Arrests mean nothing unless we can back them up with the threat of doing jail time, but criminals cannot be kept behind bars if there is no available prison space. Criminals must know that if they commit a crime, they will serve the full sentence. Boot camps are a pragmatic approach to dealing with juvenile, non-violent offenders for whom training and guidance can serve to turn their lives around. Youths can receive education, discipline, and drug treatment through these innovative programs. If law enforcement can deter young people from a life of crime, then American society will be the winner.

● **Protecting our youth** – Children, our most precious resource, have become both the victims and the perpetrators of the violence sweeping this country. One in 25 high school students carry a gun to school and over 30% of students responding to a survey said they have been physically threatened. We need to make every effort to ensure that our schools are crime and gun-free. We must support programs that help all of our children stay crime and drug-free, and that offer opportunities for productive employment and meaningful lives.

● **Assault weapons prohibition** – The easy availability of assault weapons wreaks havoc daily on the streets of America. These dangerous weapons, with their rapid rate of fire, ease of handling in close quarters, and military features, are simply not sporting weapons. As long as assault weapons are sold legally, the public and law enforcement will continue to be at great risk.

● **National Commission to Support Law Enforcement** – Comprised of members from all aspects of law enforcement, including management, labor, federal law enforcement agencies, academia, together with Members of Congress, the members of the LESC believe a commission to support law enforcement will be an excellent forum for sharing law enforcement resources and intelligence. A partnership such as this will help ensure that law enforcement at every level has the tools it needs to conduct a coordinated, national approach to fighting crime.

● **Research on issues affecting the cop on the street** – To help effectively address the problems of crime and disorder in the community, the LESC feels that there needs to be a sufficient level of research funding that directly benefits the cop on the street.

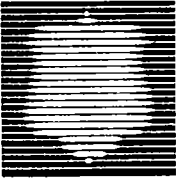
The LESC supports a crime bill that encompasses these and other issues contained in the crime bill. The LESC is committed to standing with President Clinton and his Administration in pressing for prompt enactment of such a bill by the Congress.

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee

1001 22nd St., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037

June 17, 1994

Dear Mr. President:



When we, the members of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC), met with you in April to discuss our views on anti-crime legislation, we stressed that the bill should include: funding for more police officers and community policing; funding for more prisons, jails and boot camps; a ban on deadly assault weapons; and programs to protect our youth. As the crime bill conferees meet to develop a conference report, we write to reiterate our support for a comprehensive crime bill.

We also write to restate our strong support for a crime bill that includes substantial resources for drug and crime prevention programs, particularly those that include law enforcement officers. For years, many in Washington have fueled the "prevention vs. punishment" debate, arguing that a crime bill must be either pro-punishment or pro-prevention. As representatives of the nation's leading national law enforcement organizations -- representing more than 500,000 law enforcement officials nationwide -- we reject this reasoning and instead voice our support for an anti-crime strategy that includes both punishment and prevention.

Over the past decade, our members have witnessed an explosion of crime, violence and drug use among the nation's youth. Although the murder rate for adults has generally declined, it has skyrocketed among our youth -- as has the level of gun violence. Today's neighborhood bully is not the biggest kid on the block, but the one most likely to pull the trigger on his gun. This situation demands a strong, and effective strategy for youth crime. The situation demands that we take a firm stance on hardened young criminals -- trying them as adults if necessary -- and renew efforts to prevent youth from turning to a life of crime in the first place.

But just as tough punishments for hardened young criminals are meaningless unless they are carried out, so too are crime and drug prevention campaigns that are not coupled with sufficient resources. Thus, we support the inclusion in the crime bill of substantial funds for prevention programs like -- the Ounce of Prevention Council and Boys and Girls clubs, which provide kids with after-school opportunities to help keep them out of trouble; the YES program, which targets a handful of high-crime areas providing jobs for kids who agree to stay in school, off drugs and out of trouble; Police Partnerships and other mentoring programs; and anti-gang programs, such as GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training). These programs will help make a difference.

**Steering Committee
Members**

Federal Law Enforcement
Officers Association
Fraternal Order of Police

International
Brotherhood of
Police Officers
Major Cities Chiefs

National Association of
Police Organizations
National Organization of
Black Law Enforcement
Executives

National Sheriffs' Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research
Forum
Police Foundation

Mr. President, the LESC thanks you for your continued leadership in pushing for comprehensive anti-crime legislation that addresses our concerns, and we look forward to working with you towards prompt enactment of such a bill.

Sincerely,

Victor Oboyski
President
Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association

Dewey R. Stokes
President
Fraternal Order of Police

Kenneth T. Lyons
President
International Brotherhood of Police Officers

Matt Rodriguez
Chairman
Major Cities Chiefs

Robert T. Scully
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National Association of Police Organizations

Ira Harris
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National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives

Charles "Bud" Meeks
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James Rhinebarger
Chairman
National Troopers Coalition

Chuck Wexler
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Hubert Williams
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