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Police Week and Memorial [1]

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JOSE

May 14, 1997

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL EVENT

DATE: May 15, 1997
LOCATION: West Grounds of the Capitol
BRIEFING TIME: 12:00 pm - 12:30 pm
EVENT TIME: 1:00 pm - 2:20 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

To honor the lives of officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1996 and their survivors, and to announce updates on the quick implementation of two of your recent gun directives. This is also an opportunity to demonstrate your commitment to combating juvenile crime and again challenge Congress to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be attending for the fourth consecutive year the National Peace Officers Memorial Event sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP). This event will honor the 116 officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1996, the fewest officers killed since 1959. The names of those fallen officers are being enshrined on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC and were officially dedicated on Monday, May 12 in a candlelight vigil. In 1993 you attended the candlelight vigil. The National Law Enforcement officers Memorial was built in 1991 and bears the names of more than 14,000 federal, state and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

In addition to honoring those that lost their lives, you will be making the following announcements:

- NEW "BRADY" FORMS-- You will announce that by today (May 15, 1997) the ATF will have sent out revised "Brady" forms (Form 4473) to all Federal Firearms Licensees. In response to the Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor, you asked Secretary Rubin to change the federal regulations and existing Brady form to better restrict gun access to foreign visitors and to tighten up residency requirements. The revised Brady form requires a prospective gun purchaser to make an affirmative statement that they reside in the State of the gun dealer, and-- in the case of noncitizens-- show secondary forms of identification to prove State

residency, such as a utility bill or lease.

- CHILD SAFETY LOCKS

You will announce that consistent with your March 5, 1997 directive, all FBI and ATF agents-- nearly 13,000, or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers-- have now been provided child safety locks to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of their firearms. The remaining federal law enforcement officers will be provided with child safety locks no later than October 15, 1997.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

Event Participants:

Gil Gallegos, National President of the FOP.
Karen Lippe, President of the FOP Auxiliary
Adolph South, Chaplin
Gloria Estefan, musical performer

Also Seated on Stage:

Attorney General Reno
Secretary Rubin
Under Secretary Ray Kelly
Director of the Marshalls Service Eddie Gonzalez
Tommy Motolla, President and CEO Sony Music
Emilio Estefan, husband of Gloria Estefan
Sharon Felton, President of
Wayne Munier, President of FOP Associates
Senator Thurmond
Senator Leahy
Senator Biden
Rep. Bart Stupak
Senate Sergeant of Arms Greg Casey
House Sergeant of Arms Bill Livingood
Gary Abrecht, Chief of the Capitol Police
Craig Floyd, Executive Director, Concerns of Police Survivors

Seated along the ropeline will be survivors of officers killed in the line of duty in 1996, and survivors of the DC officers slain this year.

(Participant Lists for Meet and Greet before and after event are attached.)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Upon arrival you will briefly meet with the FOP Executive Board and Auxiliary Committees.
- You, Gil Gallegos, Karen Lippe, and Chaplin Adolph South will be announced onto the stage and you will take your seat next to Attorney General Reno. (You will be accompanied by the FOP Executive Board until you reach the stage.)
- National Anthem will be sung by a police officer.
- Chaplin Adolph South will give the invocation.
- Karen Lippe, President of the FOP Auxiliary, will make welcoming remarks and introduce Gil Gallegos, National President of the FOP.
- Gil Gallegos will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks and then take your seat.
- Gil Gallegos will then introduce Gloria Estefan.
- Gloria Estefan will perform her song "Always Tomorrow."
- Gil Gallegos will make closing remarks.
- Gil Gallegos and Karen Lippe will then escort you off the stage. They will present you with a flower.
- *You will proceed with Gil Gallegos and Karen Lippe to a wreath in front of the stage and you will place the flower in the wreath.*
- You will then work a ropeline of survivors in the front row, then depart to holding tent.
- You will briefly meet with Gloria Estefan and her family and work associates.
- You will then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Jordan Tamagni in Speechwriting.

Participant List

First Meet and Greet - pre-event

Gil Gallegos, FOP National President
Bernard Teodorski, FOP Executive Board Member
Jerry Atnip, FOP Executive Board Member
Mel Beverlin, FOP Executive Board Member
Marty Pfeiffer, FOP Executive Board Member
Ray Franklin, FOP Executive Board Member
Kenneth Gorman, FOP Executive Board Member
Marcy Sigurdson, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Linda Hennie, FOP Auxiliary Committee
James Pasco, FOP Executive Director
Karen Lippe, FOP Auxiliary President
Dennis Lippe, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Adolph South, FOP Chaplin
Kathleen Gallegos, Gilbert Gallegos's wife
Catherine Sedillo, Gilbert Gallegos's sister
Lmae Tull, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Janet Johnson, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Beverly Crump, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Charlotte Vardaman, FOP Auxiliary Committee
Jimmy Jenner, FOP photographer

Participant List

Second Meet and Greet - post-event

Thomas Mottola, President and CEO of Sony Music
Gloria Estefan, musical performer
Emilio Estefan, husband of Gloria Estefan
Gloria Fajardo, mother of Gloria Estefan
Frank Amadeo, manager for Gloria Estefan
Linda Shonning, assistant to Gloria Estefan
Bob Crayton, Sony Music Security
Patricia Kiel, Senior Vice President, Sony Music
Jimmy Jenner, FOP photographer

Presidential Announcements
Peace Officers Memorial
May 15, 1997

Announcements

At today's Peace Officers Memorial, President Clinton made two new anti-crime announcements of concern to law enforcement:

1) **Leading by Example on Gun Safety.** Consistent with his March 5, 1997 directive, President Clinton reported that all FBI and ATF agents-- nearly 13,000, or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers-- have now been provided child safety locks to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of their firearms. The remaining federal law enforcement officers will be provided with child safety locks no later than October 15, 1997.

2) **Strengthening Brady.** President Clinton announced that the Treasury Department has sent out revised versions of Form 4473 ("Brady" form) to all federal gun dealers, helping to ensure that only legitimate and eligible residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

Child Safety Locks on Firearms

- Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. In 1994, 185 accidental deaths by gunshot involved children age 14 and younger. Many of these deaths could have been prevented. A child safety lock can prevent children from hurting themselves or someone else, and render a gun useless to a thief. These simple devices cost as little as just over \$4 each. Asking the federal government to lead by example, the President directed his agencies to issue child safety locks to all federal law enforcement officers.

Revised Brady Form

- In response to the tragic Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor in February 1997, the President asked Secretary Rubin to review options to restrict gun access to foreign visitors and to tighten up residency requirements. Prior to the revisions, the 4473 form-- which all firearms purchasers must complete-- did not require gun purchasers to affirmatively give their State of residence, or require information documenting a noncitizen's residence in the State for the 90-day period, as required by federal regulation.
- The new forms require purchasers to make an affirmative statement that they reside in the state of the gun dealer; and in the case of noncitizens, require that they show secondary forms of identification to prove state residency, such as a utility bill or lease.

Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns and drugs. In addition to requiring federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors and anti-gang task forces; extends the Brady Law to prevent violent juveniles from ever purchasing a gun; and funds afterschool programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

President Clinton and America's Police: Building Stronger, Safer Communities Together

May 15, 1997

Honoring our nation's police. Today, President Clinton will speak at the Peace Officers' Memorial, to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty and to praise police officers who serve us every day.

A Strategy That Works:

Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years. In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1959.

Crime rates have dropped for five straight years. For five years before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* four years in a row. According to both the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund and the Concerns of Police Survivors, "The decline in violent crime across America appears to have resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of police officers killed in the line of duty during the past year..." [National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), Press Release, 12/31/96]

Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities -- increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, "the COPS program initiated by President Clinton to put 100,000 new officers on the street is helping [reduce law enforcement fatalities] -- more police to deter crime and back each other up." [NLEOMF and COPS, Press Release, 12/31/96]

Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs. The number of officers killed by an assault weapon dropped from 10 in 1995 -- to one on 1996.

Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, the bill has prevented 186,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons from buying handguns. And the number of police officers killed by firearms declined by nearly 25 percent -- from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996.

The Agenda Ahead: The President wants to build on this record of accomplishment by -

- ✓ **Finishing the job of putting 100,000 community police officers on the street.**
- ✓ **Ending the use of cop-killer bullets.** These armor piercing bullets serve only to endanger the men and women we ask to protect us every day.
- ✓ **Targeting gangs with new prosecutors and tougher penalties.**
- ✓ **Requiring child safety locks on every gun.**

Peace Officers Memorial Event
Questions and Answers
May 15, 1997

Q. What is the Peace Officers Memorial?

The Peace Officers Memorial is one of several events that takes place during National Police Week each year to commemorate the deaths of law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty. It is sponsored by the National Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) -- the nation's largest law enforcement organization with some 277,000 members -- and has been held every year since 1982. Thousands of law enforcement officers from across the country attend each year.

Q. What anti-crime initiatives did the President announce at the Peace Officers Memorial today?

- A. First and foremost, the President attended the Peace Officers Memorial to commemorate the deaths of the 116 law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty in 1996. While fewer officers died this year than in any other since 1959, too many of our officers are killed and assaulted every year. The President has always honored the service and sacrifice of these officers and their families by attending police memorials during Police Week.

At today's service, the President announced two actions taken by the Administration to continue to fight crime and violence. These are:

(1) Child Safety Locks -- Consistent with his March 5th directive, the President reported that all FBI and ATF agents -- about 13,000 or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers -- have been issued child safety locks for their firearms, and that the remaining officers will be provided with locks by October 15th at the latest.

(2) Revised Brady Forms -- The President also announced that the Treasury Department has sent out revised Brady forms (Form 4473) to all federal gun dealers to help ensure that only legitimate residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

Q. Are these really new announcements?

- A. Today's announcements demonstrate how quickly the Administration is implementing the President's directives. It has only taken about three months from the date of the tragic Empire State Building shooting to ATF sending out new 4473 forms-- which reflect revised federal regulations-- to the over 150,000 federally-licensed gun dealers. Two and a half months after the President directed his federal agencies to provide child safety

locking devices to all federal law enforcement officers, we can say that all FBI and ATF agents have them. This represents about 20 percent of all federal law enforcement officers. Moreover, this Administration is committed to ensuring that all federal law enforcement officers receive child safety locks for their guns no later than October 15th.

Q. How many officers were killed in the line of duty in 1996?

A. In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty -- a 35% decline over 1995. This is the lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty since 1959 -- and well below the annual average over the past decade of about 160 deaths.

Q. Why such a sharp decline in the number of police officers slain?

A. There are a variety of reasons, but I understand that law enforcement organizations and victims groups agree on 3 important reasons: (1) more and better-trained police officers (nearly 700,000); (2) a reduction in the number of firearms-related fatalities (from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996, or about half of the overall decrease); and (3) increased use of bullet resistant vests.

Q. Can you tell us more about the revised Brady form? How has it been changed?

A. Last March, in response to the tragic Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor, the President asked Secretary Rubin to review options to address existing deficiencies relating to the purchase of firearms by nonresident aliens. In response, the Treasury Department has revised the Brady form (Form 4473) to help ensure that only legitimate residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

These new forms will require prospective gun purchasers to formally attest that they are residents of the state in which they are purchasing the firearm. For noncitizens, the revised Brady form requires proof that the 90-day residency requirement in federal regulations has been met. This can be accomplished through supplementary forms of identification, such as utility bills or lease agreements.

Q. What was the President's directive on child safety locks?

On March 5, 1997, President Clinton directed all federal agencies to issue child safety locks for guns issued to federal law enforcement officers. Today, President Clinton announced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) have already provided safety locks to all their law enforcement agents. All other Federal law enforcement officers -- such as the Drug Enforcement agents and U.S. Marshals -- will be equipped with child safety locks no later than October 15th of this year.

Together, the FBI and ATF represent about 20% of the total number of federal law

enforcement officers.

Additionally, the President renewed his challenge to Congress to pass comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that includes his proposal to require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold. This provision has the strong support of national law enforcement organizations, such as the Fraternal Order of Police and the Major Cities Chiefs.

Q. Can child safety locks really make a difference?

- A. Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. They are responsible for 12% of fatalities among American children and teens, including many tragic accidents.

Many of these deaths are preventable. A safety lock can prevent a child from hurting themselves or someone else with a gun. It can also render a gun useless to a thief or criminal. Moreover, child safety locks are simple devices-- costing as little as \$4 each. These devices prevent a gun from being discharged without first being deactivated-- through a key or mechanical or electronically-operated lock.

Q. What is the Administration's position on the H.R.3, the Juvenile Crime Control Act?

- A. The President is opposed to the legislation because it is not a comprehensive plan to attack gangs and juvenile crime. A 1996 report released by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention projected that if trends continue as they have over the past 10 years, juvenile arrests for violent crime will more than double by the year 2010. This is why President Clinton has made juvenile crime and gangs his top law enforcement priority over the next four years.

America's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy must declare war on gangs; target funding for additional local prosecutors to pursue, prosecute, and punish gang members; extend the Brady Law so violent teen criminals will never have the right to purchase a gun; require federal dealers to sell a child safety lock with every gun, to protect our kids from using guns to hurt each other or themselves; and target resources to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer to keep young people off the street and out of trouble.

The legislation passed in the House last week fails to provide any of these necessary measures to give law enforcement, prosecutors, and parents the tools they need to combat gangs and youth violence in their communities.

The President will continue to work with Congress to ensure passage of legislation that will give our children the safest and most secure future as possible.

Q. What does the Administration's juvenile justice proposal do?

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America's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy must declare war on gangs; target funding for additional local prosecutors to pursue, prosecute, and punish gang members; extend the Brady Law so violent teen criminals will never have the right to purchase a gun; require federal dealers to sell a child safety lock with every gun, to protect our kids from using guns to hurt each other or themselves; and target resources to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer to keep young people off the street and out of trouble.

The legislation passed in the House last week fails to provide any of these necessary measures to give law enforcement, prosecutors, and parents the tools they need to combat gangs and youth violence in their communities.

The President will continue to work with Congress to ensure passage of legislation that will give our children the safest and most secure future as possible.

Q. What does the Administration's juvenile justice proposal do?

- A. The legislation that President Clinton announced on February 19 is part of his overall Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy. The strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide our kids with positive alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs.

Among many other measures, the strategy provides critical resources for state and local prosecutors to target, prosecute and convict violent youth gangs. It permits Federal prosecutors to prosecute juveniles in adult court when they commit violent crimes.

It requires child safety locks for guns to prevent accidents and thefts and extends the Brady Law so that violent juveniles can never own a gun.

It also creates afterschool initiatives to keep kids off the streets and give them positive alternatives. It will give communities the resources and support to establish comprehensive curfews, anti-truancy efforts, create youth violence courts, and effective prevention initiatives.

FOP MEMORIAL SPEECH
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAY 15, 1997

DRAFT

Mr, President, Mr. Vice President, distinguished members of Congress, Secretaries of the Cabinet, Senora Estefan, special guests, law enforcement officers and all survivors, on behalf of the 277,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, our Auxiliary and Associates, I welcome you to our annual memorial service.

From its humble beginnings in 1982 at Senate Park, this memorial event has grown each year, yet never has lost its focus of remembering the officers who sacrificed their lives in service to their nation. We especially honor the families of the officers. You are the ones who live with the emotional pain of your loss which will live on for many years to come.

I recently spoke with Maureen Faulkner, widow of Philadelphia Police Officer Danny Faulkner, who was viciously executed by convicted killer Abu Jamal. A murderer who because of his legal manipulations still awaits his executioner.

Someone who implores the uninformed, some of the Hollywood elite

and many others worldwide into believing that he did not receive justice. But what about Maureen? Even after these many years she still awaits justice. Like you, even though she is moving on with her life, she maintains her grace and love for Danny. This officer like the thousands on the wall will never be forgotten.

We understand the service today will not wipe away those feelings which impact your daily lives, but our purpose here is to share, as best we can, those feelings of loss. Your personal loss impacts our country and in some very special way, each and everyone of us.

Policing has always been a tough profession and increasingly police officers are under close scrutiny. Our profession is under a closely watched microscope causing tremendous individual and institutional stress. Despite these increased pressures, law enforcement officers remain vigilant to duty. We do so because we are dedicated to our oath of office.

The officers we commemorate today were vigilant to duty. They may have thought about the stresses and dangers, but it did not hinder their devotion to the community and to you, their families so dearly loved.

However frightened, they faced their final moments with dedication, honor to duty, knowing full well, even for an instant, that their moment of truth had come. They died in the line of duty.

"In the line of duty" is not a place on the map, an incidental notion, or a theory, it is how law enforcement officers live. Sometimes it is how they die.

A few months back, I was struck by the line of duty slaying of one such officer in Los Angeles. Officer Mario Navidad was gunned down this past December after he and his partner confronted a teenager suspected of stealing beer from a 7-Eleven. Mario was shot while still sitting in the patrol car. This young officer had been on the department for just twenty-one months. After working at a grocery store for ten years, he saw his lifelong dream of becoming a police officer come true. He was proudly dedicated to serving his community and I am sure, never questioned the dangers. He exemplified "in the line of duty." His friends and family can probably tell his story better than I, but I just want to assure them that we understand. He died during the Christmas season which made it more difficult for his family. Ironically, his name means "Christmas" in Spanish.

We could write volumes on the lives of each of these special officers. Their family and friends could help us know them better. In all probability, most would be embarrassed because they didn't want notoriety or to be known as a hero. They simply wanted to safely do their job and perhaps receive an occasional pat on the back for a job well done.

Not only must we acknowledge those officers who sacrificed their lives, but we must remember the thousands of brave officers, deputies, agents and highway patrolmen who walk the beats, patrol in cars and on bicycles, and interact with their community. Those who work undercover or investigate the sometimes complex and brutal crimes perpetrated on so many innocent victims. Without you our American society would suffer under the uncertainty of anarchy and danger. You walk the thin blue line of service.

Thousands of police officers throughout this country remain committed to their profession. While many take credit for the positive impact of community policing, it is the individual officer who makes it work. Those officers who meet and work with their communities, who mentor our youth and who coach little league. Like the officers we

commemorate today, these officers are making a difference.

Some days it is harder than others to remember that we are winning the war on crime. But we are winning and making our streets safer. However, we cannot be satisfied with declining crime rates. While acknowledging that crime will never go away, we can endeavor to lessen its impact on our nation. Through a real partnership between the community and the criminal justice system, we can make our streets even more safe. We can ensure that for years to come, there will be fewer names inscribed on the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial at Judiciary Square, fewer survivors at the COPS seminars and fewer names called on May 15TH.

Mr. President, we can't win the war on crime and make our streets safe without your support. We are grateful for your support of tougher criminal penalties, community policing partnerships, additional funding for state and local drug enforcement and many other crime fighting initiatives. We are especially thankful for the 100,000 Cops on the Beat Program.

Together, we fought the battle for funding despite the critics and those with limited foresight and a vision for a safe and drug free America. You have shown true leadership and resolve. Thank you Mr. President.

With your support, that of Congress and the people of the United States, law enforcement officers will continue fighting for justice. As mentioned before, officers are dedicated to their oath of office and to the duty of protecting and serving. We do so across this great nation despite many obstacles.

Sometimes the obstacle is the justice system itself or our own administrations. For example, there are thousands of police officers who lack due process rights or the ability to sit across the table from their employers to address common issues or problems. Ironically criminals have a multitude of rights, yet, in most cases, the officers themselves are denied the right to be treated fairly and to defend themselves when unjustly accused of wrongdoing or are terminated from office at the whim of politicians. This is neither fair or just and I hope our leaders in Congress hear our one voice calling for the passage of the Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights and for the ability to collectively bargain.

While we face many issues and problems, our first commitment and goal is to public safety and the protection of all our citizens. We continue the community partnerships, enforcing the law and the dedication to building on a proud tradition of service. Among the many expectations of law enforcement officers is that we receive new and advanced technology, training, increased funding, and the basic tools necessary for policing in a complex society.

We need expansion of the Police Corps Program to give officers additional opportunities to advance their education and their profession. However we have not sat back awaiting for others to do everything for us. We have also developed a futuristic vision of policing and improvement of the profession. We pioneered the Credentialing process which nationally recognizes and honors those officers who meet the highest standards of their profession.

High standards in policing should be common in every community and at every level within police departments. To do or expect less is a disservice to the officers we commemorate today because their sacrifice exemplifies the highest standard of all.

We will never forget them nor the loved ones left behind. On behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police, all police officers and a grateful nation I salute you and thank you.

We have been fortunate that we have leaders who have spoken out on behalf of the police. It is an honor and pleasure to have President Clinton and Vice President Gore here today, to honor the memories of our fallen heroes. Mr. President, you have been a leader in the war on crime and we are proud to have stood with you in fighting it.

The Fraternal Order of Police is honored to introduce the President of the United States of America, William Jefferson Clinton.

Presidential Announcements
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May 15, 1997

Announcements

At today's Peace Officers Memorial, President Clinton made two new anti-crime announcements of concern to law enforcement:

1) **Leading by Example on Gun Safety.** Consistent with his March 5, 1997 directive, President Clinton reported that all FBI and ATF agents-- nearly 13,000, or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers-- have now been provided child safety locks to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of their firearms. The remaining federal law enforcement officers will be provided with child safety locks no later than October 15, 1997.

2) **Strengthening Brady.** President Clinton announced that the Treasury Department has sent out revised versions of Form 4473 ("Brady" form) to all federal gun dealers, helping to ensure that only legitimate and eligible residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

Child Safety Locks on Firearms

- Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. In 1994, 185 accidental deaths by gunshot involved children age 14 and younger. Many of these deaths could have been prevented. A child safety lock can prevent children from hurting themselves or someone else, and render a gun useless to a thief. These simple devices cost as little as just over \$4 each. Asking the federal government to lead by example, the President directed his agencies to issue child safety locks to all federal law enforcement officers.

Revised Brady Form

- In response to the tragic Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor in February 1997, the President asked Secretary Rubin to review options to restrict gun access to foreign visitors and to tighten up residency requirements. Prior to the revisions, the 4473 form-- which all firearms purchasers must complete-- did not require gun purchasers to affirmatively give their State of residence, or require information documenting a noncitizen's residence in the State for the 90-day period, as required by federal regulation.
- The new forms require purchasers to make an affirmative statement that they reside in the state of the gun dealer; and in the case of noncitizens, require that they show secondary forms of identification to prove state residency, such as a utility bill or lease.

Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns and drugs. In addition to requiring federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors and anti-gang task forces; extends the Brady Law to prevent violent juveniles from ever purchasing a gun; and funds afterschool programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

President Clinton and America's Police: Building Stronger, Safer Communities Together

May 15, 1997

Honoring our nation's police. Today, President Clinton will speak at the Peace Officers' Memorial, to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty and to praise police officers who serve us every day.

A Strategy That Works:

Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years. In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1959.

Crime rates have dropped for five straight years. For five years before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* four years in a row. According to both the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund and the Concerns of Police Survivors, "The decline in violent crime across America appears to have resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of police officers killed in the line of duty during the past year..."[National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), Press Release, 12/31/96]

Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities -- increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, "the COPS program initiated by President Clinton to put 100,000 new officers on the street is helping [reduce law enforcement fatalities] -- more police to deter crime and back each other up."[NLEOMF and COPS, Press Release, 12/31/96]

Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs. The number of officers killed by an assault weapon dropped from 10 in 1995 -- to one on 1996.

Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, the bill has prevented 186,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons from buying handguns. And the number of police officers killed by firearms declined by nearly 25 percent -- from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996.

The Agenda Ahead: The President wants to build on this record of accomplishment by -

- ✓ **Finishing the job of putting 100,000 community police officers on the street.**
- ✓ **Ending the use of cop-killer bullets.** These armor piercing bullets serve only to endanger the men and women we ask to protect us every day.
- ✓ **Targeting gangs** with new prosecutors and tougher penalties.
- ✓ **Requiring child safety locks** on every gun.

Draft 5/15/97 9:00am

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL
THE CAPITOL
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 15, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Attorney General Reno; Sec. Rubin; Sen.'s Biden, Leahy, Thurmond; Rep. Stupak; Gil Gallegos [gah-YAY-goess], Pres. FOP; Karen Lippe [lip], Pres., FOP Auxiliary; Craig Floyd, Chairman, National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund; Sharon Felton, Pres. COPS [Concerns of Police Survivors]; Adolph South, Chaplin; Gloria Estefan [ess-STEFF-fahn]; Tommy Motolla [mo-TOLL-uh], Pres. Sony Music.

In just two weeks, on Memorial Day, all Americans will pause to pay tribute to the fallen heroes who died to preserve the liberties upon which our nation was founded. Today, I am proud to stand with you on Peace Officers Memorial Day to pay tribute to a sacrifice no less great. The police officers whose names are carved on the memorial you visited Monday night at your vigil are no less brave. The ideals they gave their lives to preserve are the very same. They, too, are our fallen heroes. We do not often hear their stories -- the way they walked their beats, the courage they displayed, and the confidence they inspired with their every act. Even today, we gather to commemorate their collective sacrifice. But in the hearts of their families and the people whose lives they touched, their individual heroism still shines.

Officer Lauretha [lore-EE-thuh] Vaird was a nine-year veteran on the Philadelphia Police Department. A single working mother, she often said that her two greatest loves were her boys and her badge, and she dedicated her life to both. She was a community police officer who walked the streets of her beat with pride. One day, she responded to a silent alarm at a local bank. As she tried to prevent an armed robbery, a gunman's bullet took her life and left her children with only the memory of their heroic mother.

Officer Brian Gibson was a community police officer who grew up on the streets he would later patrol. A native of Washington, DC, he served his country as a U.S. Marine in the Persian Gulf War before joining the DC force. A decorated officer, he pounded the pavement of his beat to fight drugs and the people who sell them. One night, he was killed at point blank range by a raging gang member as he sat in his police car just a short ride from the memorial where his name will be carved next year. He, too, left behind a grieving family and friends, and a legacy of courage.

There are many more names to remember and many more stories to tell of the 116 men and women who woke up every morning and risked their lives to protect our safety. That mission was their purpose and their passion, and they gave their lives to see it through. While we can

never repay them for that ultimate sacrifice, we can honor their memories, not only in words, but in action that does justice to their lives, and to the great loss their families have suffered.



For too many years, crime in this country seemed destined to rise, and no national commitment or citizen outrage could change it. We all felt helpless in this rushing tide, but the law enforcement community felt it more bitterly than most. For years, you struggled alone, and you began the hard process of turning back that tide. Four years ago, we joined you as a nation to reclaim our streets, our schools and our society. And we committed ourselves to put in place a comprehensive anti-crime approach that implements the community policing model you worked so hard to build.

You told us that we needed more police on the street, tougher penalties and better prevention, and we listened. Today, we are putting 100,000 more community police on the street to join your ranks. You told us that illegal handguns and deadly assault weapons were undermining your efforts to fight gangs, and we banned them. Now the Brady Bill and the Assault Weapons Ban will always be the law of the land, and we will never go back.

Today we take another step to protect our communities from gun violence and dangerous drifters who threaten our safety. Two months ago, after the terrible tragedy on the Empire State Building, I directed the ATF to require people who buy guns from federally licensed dealers to prove that they are not just passing through. And today, we are releasing new application forms to make that certification of residency an unavoidable step for gun purchasers. And if they can't prove residency, they can't purchase a gun.

Our anti-crime efforts are working. Crime is dropping and hope for a safer future is slowly but surely being restored all over our country. It is bittersweet then, that we still must gather to carve new names into the hard stone of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. In 1996, we added 116 names to that honor roll. While the loss of even one of those officers' lives is too many, that number represents the fewest police officers to lose their lives in the line of duty since 1959. Today, let us pledge to redouble our efforts so that we carve fewer names on that wall of heroes every year.

You and I both know that our most pressing priority must be to take on the street gangs that turn our communities into violent ghost towns where no family or child can grow in peace. And once again, you know the strategy we must adopt to make our communities thrive again. You know that it can work because it is already working in cities like Boston, where youth murders have dropped by 80% in five years, and not one child has been killed with a gun in over a year and a half. And it can work in every community in America.

In February I sent legislation to Congress that follows Boston's lead and declares war on gangs and youth violence with more prosecutors, tougher penalties and better prevention programs for at-risk youths. For as tough as we must be on violent juvenile crime, we must also ensure a safe environment for children in our most vulnerable communities. Statistics show that

at least half of the juvenile crime in America occurs in the 3 hours after school is closed and before parents come home. My bill will help launch 1,000 after-school initiatives all over the country. Who can be against allowing a child to stay in school instead of on a street corner? Who can be against teachers as our children's role models instead of toughened thugs? And who can be against adults to supervise our children instead of a lawless world of gangs to guide them?

Finally, you and I know that we must cut off young people's access to guns that can cut off their lives. Someone who commits a violent crime at age 17 should never be able to buy a gun for their birthday at age 21. I want a juvenile crime bill that extends the Brady Bill to violent juvenile offenders. And we must make sure that guns sold in America are sold with child safety locks. In March, I directed federal agencies to provide their federal agents with such child safety devices. I am pleased to say that every FBI and ATF agent now has a child safety lock. And by October 15, every agent from the DEA to the U.S. Marshall to the border patrol to the Park Police will have one as well. If a child safety lock is good enough for law enforcement, it should be good enough for the public.

In the last four years, we have proven that by working together and learning from each other, we can restore hope to our communities. Now we have a chance to build on our progress by passing a smart, balanced juvenile crime bill that does more than talk tough. The American people deserve that security. But a juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is not a real juvenile crime bill -- it's Washington rhetoric.

Today, I ask members of Congress of both parties to work with me to pass a real juvenile crime bill. If we fail to do this now, then we will have failed the memory of the officers we honor today, and the families who stood beside them.

My fellow Americans, we lost too many wonderful men and women last year, and we will grieve that loss every day. Nothing we can do will bring them back or ease the sorrow of those of you who loved them. Only God and time and the comfort you give to each other can do that. Know that the cause your loved ones died for -- right against wrong, law against lawlessness, hope against fear -- is not defeated, but lives on in their memory. And we will honor that memory best by taking up their cause, and building a future where such tragedies are a stunning exception, not a numbing statistic of despair.

As we go forward into that future, let that be our most solemn pledge. Thank you, and God bless you all.

One small but meaningful thing we can do to is to help the families of slain officers by providing them with educational assistance to ease the economic hardship that can result from a death in the family. And so this year, through our crime bill and the Degan Law, we will begin to make scholarships available to the children of slain officers. This is the least we can do.

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TO
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WITH SCHOLARSHIPS.

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SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE CHILDREN OF
SLAIN OFFICERS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY



NEWS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20220 • (202) 622-2960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 14, 1997

Contact: Beth Weaver
(202) 622-2960

**TREASURY UNDER SECRETARY KELLY TO HOLD BRIEFING
ON NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR ALIENS PURCHASING FIREARMS**

Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly will hold a media briefing and photo opportunity tomorrow, Thursday, May 15 at 10:30 a.m. on the recent changes to the firearms transaction record (ATF form 4473). The press briefing will take place at the Department of the Treasury in Room 3311.

The changes reflect President Clinton's directive to Secretary Rubin on March 5, 1997, calling for a tightening of restrictions for aliens purchasing firearms. The new regulations require a purchaser to state whether or not he or she is a U.S. citizen, whether he or she has been a resident of the state for 90 days and to provide additional proof of residency through utility bills or other documentary evidence. The regulations also require alien purchasers to provide photo identification for all firearms purchases.

The revised firearms transaction records will be distributed to the more than 112,000 Federal firearms licensees.

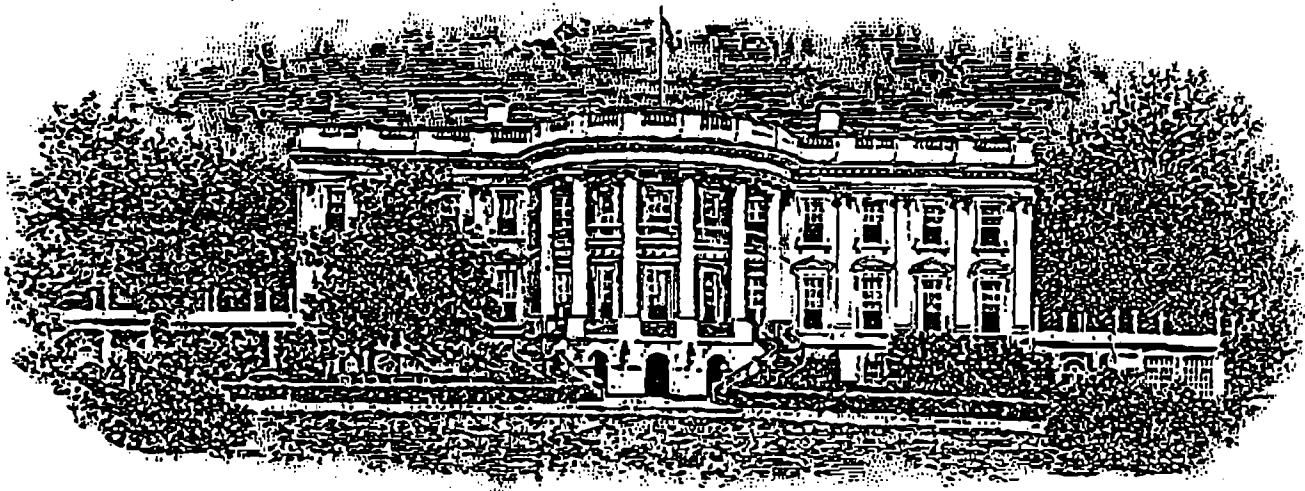
Press without White House, Treasury, State, Defense or Congressional credentials must call the Office of Public Affairs at (202) 622-2960 by May 15, 9:00 am with the following information: full name, social security number and date of birth.

--30--

RR-1683



The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

From:

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO:

Kent Mark US

FAX NUMBER:

514 1724

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

To:

FROM:

Harve Shimatukov

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

4

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

456 5574

COMMENTS:

Draft Presidential speech

MINGE PROPOSED EATS. ALSO, CAN WE PUMP UP

"TOWN PARTIES FOR GUN VIOLENCE" OR SOMETHING LIKE

THAT SO THAT WE AVOID: R'S ARE TOUGH, D'S

ARE FOR GUN CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

THX.

PEACEMEM.WPD

Page 3

**FEDERAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT****DRAFT**

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PEACEMEM.WPL

Page 2

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PEACEMEM.WPD

Page 1

Draft 5/15/97 9:00am

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TRANSFEROR'S TRANSACTION SERIAL NUMBER	
---	--

SECTION A - MUST BE COMPLETED PERSONALLY BY TRANSFEREE (BUYER)

1. TRANSFEREE'S (Buyer's) NAME (Last, First, Middle)		☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE		2. HEIGHT	3. WEIGHT	4. RACE
5. RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No., Street, City, County, State, ZIP Code)				6. DATE OF BIRTH		7. PLACE OF BIRTH (City)
				MONTH	DAY	YEAR

a. Are you the actual buyer of the firearm indicated below? If you answer no to this question the dealer cannot transfer the firearm to you. <i>(See Important Notice 1.)</i>	f. Have you ever been adjudicated mentally defective or have you been committed to a mental institution?	
b. Are you under indictment or information in any court for a crime for which the judge could imprison you for more than one year? An information is a formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecuting attorney.	g. Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions?	
c. Have you been convicted in any court of a crime for which the judge could have imprisoned you for more than one year, even if the judge actually gave you a shorter sentence? <i>(See Important Notice 3 and EXCEPTION.)</i>	h. Are you an alien illegally in the United States?	
d. Are you a fugitive from justice?	i. Have you ever renounced your United States citizenship?	
e. Are you an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance?	j. Are you subject to a court order restraining you from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such partner? <i>(See Important Notice 4 and Definition 4.)</i>	
	k. Have you been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence? This includes any misdemeanor conviction involving the use or attempted use of physical force committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim or by a person with a similar relationship with the victim. <i>(See Important Notice 5 and Definition 5.)</i>	
	l. Are you a citizen of the United States?	

m. What is your State of residence? _____
(State)

If you are not a citizen of the United States, you have a State of residence only if you have resided in the State for at least 90 days prior to the date of this sale. (See Definition 6).

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE ANSWERS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT A PERSON WHO ANSWERS "YES" TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS 8b THROUGH 8k IS PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING OR POSSESSING A FIREARM. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT THE MAKING OF A FALSE ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENT OR THE EXHIBITING OF ANY FALSE OR MISREPRESENTED IDENTIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO THIS TRANSACTION IS A CRIME PUNISHABLE AS A FELONY. I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT MY REPETITIVE PURCHASE OF FIREARMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESALE FOR LIVELIHOOD AND PROFIT WITHOUT A FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSE IS A VIOLATION OF LAW. (SEE IMPORTANT NOTICE 6)

TRANSFEREE'S (Buyer's) SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

SECTION B - TO BE COMPLETED BY TRANSFEROR (SELLER)

THE PERSON DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION HAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF/HERSELF TO ME IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

9. TYPE OF AND NUMBER ON IDENTIFICATION (<i>Driver's license or identification which shows name, date of birth, place of residence, and signature. Purchasers who are aliens must provide a valid government-issued photo identification. See Instructions to Transferor 1 and 2).</i>	10. TYPES AND DATES OF ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR ALIENS (<i>e.g., utility bills or lease agreements. See Instruction to Transferor 2).</i>
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On the basis of (1) the statements in Section A; (2) the verification of identity noted in Section B; and (3) the information in the current list of Published Ordinances, it is my belief that it is not unlawful for me to sell, deliver, transport, or otherwise dispose of the firearm(s), described below and on the back, to the person identified in Section A.

11. TYPE (<i>Pistol, Revolver, Rifle, Shotgun, etc.</i>)	12. MODEL	13. CALIBER OR GAUGE	14. SERIAL NO.	15. MANUFACTURER (<i>and importer, if any</i>)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Complete ATF F 3310.4 for multiple purchases of handguns (See Instruction to Transferor 7.)

16. TRADE/CORPORATE NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRANSFEROR (Seller) (Hand stamp may be used.)	17. FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSE NO. (Hand stamp may be used.)
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THE PERSON ACTUALLY MAKING THE FIREARMS SALE MUST COMPLETE ITEMS 18 THROUGH 20.

18. TRANSFEROR'S (Seller's) SIGNATURE	19. TRANSFEROR'S TITLE	20. TRANSACTION DATE
---------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

IMPORTANT NOTICES

1. **WARNING - The Federal firearms laws require that the individual filling out this form must be buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift. Any individual who is not buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift, but who completes this form, violates the law. Example: Mr. Smith asks Mr. Jones to purchase a firearm for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith gives Mr. Jones the money for the firearm. If Mr. Jones fills out this form, he will violate the law. However, if Mr. Jones buys a firearm with his own money to give to Mr. Smith as a birthday present, Mr. Jones may lawfully complete this form. A licensee who knowingly delivers a firearm to an individual who is not buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift violates the law by maintaining a false Form 4473.**

Question 8a is not applicable to returns of firearms, e.g., holders of pawn tickets or consignors of firearms. Accordingly, such transferees should answer Question 8a as 'N/A.'

2. Under 18 U.S.C. 922 firearms may not be sold to or received by certain persons. The information and certification on this form are designed so that a person licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923 may determine if he may lawfully sell or deliver a firearm to the person identified in Section A, and to alert the transferee (buyer) of certain restrictions on the receipt and possession of firearms. This form should not be used for sales or transfers where neither person is licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923.
3. The transferee (buyer) of a firearm should be familiar with the provisions of law. Generally, 18 U.S.C. 922 prohibits the shipment, transportation, receipt, or possession in or affecting interstate commerce of a firearm by one who is under indictment or information for, or who has been convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; by one who is a fugitive from justice; by one who is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance; by one who has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution; by one who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; by one who has renounced his U.S. citizenship; by one who is an alien illegally in the United States; by one who is subject to certain restraining orders; or by one who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

EXCEPTION: For one who has been convicted of a crime for which the judge could have imprisoned the individual for more than one year, or has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, the prohibition does not apply if, under the law where the conviction occurred, the individual has been pardoned for the crime, or the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or the person has had civil rights restored, AND the person is not prohibited by the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred from receiving or possessing any firearms.

4. Under 18 U.S.C. 922 firearms may not be sold to or received by persons subject to a court order that: (A) was issued after a hearing of which the person received actual notice and had an opportunity to participate; (B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and (C)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child, or (ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.
5. Under 18 U.S.C. 922 firearms may not be sold to or received by persons who have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. The person is NOT considered to have been convicted of such crime unless the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer, and, if the person was entitled to a jury trial, was tried by a jury or gave up the right to a jury trial.
6. **DO YOU NEED A FIREARMS LICENSE?** - Under 18 U.S.C. 922 and 923, it is unlawful for a person to engage in the business of dealing in firearms without a license. A person is engaged in the business of

dealing in firearms if he or she devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms. A license is not required of a person who only makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his or her personal collection of firearms.

7. Persons acquiring firearms for the purpose of exportation should be aware that the State Department or Commerce Department may require a license to be obtained prior to exportation.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSFEE (BUYER)

1. The buyer (transferee) of a firearm must personally complete Section A of this form and certify (sign) that the answers are true and correct. However, if the buyer is unable to read and/or write, the answers may be written by other persons, excluding the dealer. Two persons (other than the dealer) will then sign as witnesses to the buyer's answers and signature.
2. When the transferee (buyer) of a firearm(s) is a corporation, company, association, partnership or other such business entity, an officer authorized to act on behalf of the business must complete and sign Section A of the form and attach a written statement, executed under penalties of perjury, stating (A) that the firearm(s) is being acquired for the use of and will be the property of that business entity, and (B) the name and address of that business entity.
3. When the transferee (buyer) is a government employee (for example, a police officer) acquiring a firearm for official duties, the officer must complete items 1 through 7, question 8k, and sign the certification in Section A. If the transferee (buyer) is a government employee acquiring a firearm for personal use, he or she must complete Section A in its entirety.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSFEROR (SELLER)

1. **KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER**—Before a licensee may sell or deliver a firearm to a non-licensee, the licensee must establish the identity, place of residence, and age of the buyer. The buyer's name, date of birth, address, and signature must be verified with satisfactory identification. A driver's license or identification card issued by a State in place of a license is particularly appropriate. Social Security cards are not acceptable because no address or date of birth is shown on the card. Military identification cards are not acceptable by themselves because the date of residence is not shown on the cards. However, although a particular document may not be sufficient by itself to meet the statutory requirement for identifying the buyer, any combination of documents which together disclose the required information is acceptable. (See Instruction to Transferor 2 for additional identification requirements for alien transferees).
2. **SALE OF FIREARMS TO ALIENS** - A transferee (buyer) who is a citizen of the United States must provide additional identification in order to establish that he or she is a resident of a State. (See Definition 6). Such a transferee must provide a valid government-issued photo identification to the seller that contains the buyer's name, date of birth, and residence address. In addition, such a transferee must provide documentation such as utility bills or lease agreements that would establish that he or she has resided in a State for at least 90 days prior to the date of this sale.
3. If the buyer's name is illegible, the seller must print the buyer's name above the name printed by the buyer.
4. The transferor (seller) of a firearm must, in every instance, complete Section B of the form.
5. Additional firearms purchases made by the same buyer may not be added to this form after the seller has signed and dated it.

6. If more than four firearms are involved, the identification required by Section B, Items 11 through 15, must be provided for each firearm. The identification of the firearms transferred in a transaction which covers more than four weapons may be on a separate sheet of paper which must be attached to the form covering the transaction.
7. In addition to completing this form, you must report any multiple sale or other disposition of pistols or revolvers on ATF F 3310.4 in accordance with 27 CFR 178.126a.
8. The transferor (*seller*) of a firearm is responsible for determining the lawfulness of the transaction and for keeping proper records of the transaction. Consequently, the transferor should be familiar with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 921-929 and the regulations, 27 CFR Part 178. In determining the lawfulness of the sale or delivery of a rifle or shotgun to a nonresident, the transferor is presumed to know applicable State laws and published ordinances in both States.
9. After you have completed the firearm transaction, you must make the completed, original copy of the ATF F 4473, Part I, and any supporting documents part of your permanent firearms records. Filing may be chronological (*by date*), alphabetical (*by name*), or numerical (*by transaction serial number*), so long as all of your completed Forms 4473, Part I, are filed in the same manner.
5. Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence -- A crime that is a misdemeanor under Federal or State law and has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim. The term includes all misdemeanors that involve the use or attempted use of physical force (*e.g., simple assault, assault and battery*), if the offense is committed by one of the defined parties. The person is NOT considered to have been convicted of such crime unless the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer, and, if the person was entitled to a jury trial, was tried by a jury or gave up the right to a jury trial.
6. State of Residence - The State in which an individual resides. An individual resides in a State if he or she is present in a State with the intention of making a home in that State. If an individual is on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces, the individual's State of residence is the State in which his or her permanent duty station is located. An alien who is legally in the United States shall be considered to be a resident of a State only if the alien is residing in the State and has resided in the State for a period of at least 90 days prior to the date of sale or delivery of a firearm. The following are examples that illustrate this definition:

DEFINITIONS

1. Over-the-counter Transaction--The sale or other disposition of a firearm by the transferor (*seller*) to a transferee (*buyer*), occurring on the transferor's licensed premises. This includes the sale or other disposition of a rifle or a shotgun to a non-resident transferee (*buyer*) occurring on such premises.
2. Published Ordinances--The publication (ATF P 5300.5) containing State firearms laws and local ordinances which is annually distributed to Federal firearms licensees by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.
3. Under indictment or convicted in any court -- An indictment or conviction in any Federal, State or foreign court.
4. Intimate Partner -- With respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabits or has cohabited with the person.

Example 1. A maintains a home in State X. A travels to State Y on a hunting, fishing, business, or other type of trip. A does not become a resident of State Y by reason of such trip.

Example 2. A is a U.S. citizen and maintains a home in State X and a home in State Y. A resides in State X except for weekends or the summer months of the year and in State Y for the weekends or the summer months of the year. During the time that A actually resides in State X, A is a resident of State X, and during the time that A actually resides in State Y, A is resident of State Y.

Example 3. A, an alien, travels on vacation or on a business trip to State X. Regardless of the length of the time A spends in State X, A does not have a State of residence in State X. This is because A does not have a home in State X at which he has resided for at least 90 days.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information required on this form is in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The purpose of the information is to determine the eligibility of the buyer (*transferee*) to receive firearms under Federal law. The information is subject to inspection by ATF officers. The information on this form is required by 18 U.S.C. 922.

The estimated average burden associated with this collection is 6 minutes per respondent or recordkeeper, depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to Reports Management Officer, Document Services Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Date: 05/14/97 Time: 15:15

\$12 million for 200 officers under COPS

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI S) _ The Justice Department (Wednesday) has announced \$12 million in COPS grants for 200 new police officers in 29 states, part of the 100,000 new officers planned under the 1994 Crime Act. The officers will join 89 agencies in Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia _ bringing the total so far under the Community Oriented Policing Services program to 57,000.



NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CREDENTIALING BOARD

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JAMES E. PHILLIPS ESQ.

PROSECUTOR, STATE OF
SEYMOUR AND PRASE
COLUMBUS, OH

March 27, 1997

Chris Petulla

VIA FAX: 202-224-9516

Dear Mr. Petulla:

We are providing information to you at the request of Tim Mullaney, US Marshal. Following is a brief description of our program.

The NLECB is a national non-profit, non-governmental organization formed to develop programs to improve the quality of law enforcement service in the United States. It is governed by a nineteen member Board of Trustees.

The Mission of the National Law Enforcement

Credentialing Board (NLECB) is to establish and promote the highest standards of leadership and professionalism in law enforcement officers of the United States by recognizing excellence in character, knowledge, skills, abilities and community involvement.

The NLECB was initially created through the efforts of front-line law enforcement officers in response to a need voiced by officers around the country. All stakeholders in the law enforcement profession joined forces to contribute to the development of programs and standards, with the purpose of improving the law enforcement profession. This is a first in law enforcement.

Many organizations participated in this process, including: the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET), the Fraternal Order of Police (F.O.P.), the International Association of Women Police (IAWP), the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), the National League of Cities (NLC), and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE). There are also representatives of the following both on the board and involved on a volunteer basis: community groups, corporations, criminal justice academics, representatives of law enforcement standards and training boards, elected officials, judicial representatives, police chiefs, public members and sheriffs.

The first credential that the Board is issuing is the *Nationally Credentialed Law Enforcement Officer (NCLEO)*. This credential will be issued to officers

Chris Petulla

Page 2

who meet the national standards for highly proficient, front line officers who interact directly with the public. In order to receive the credential, applicants must pass through a three-phase process: the application which establishes the candidates' eligibility, the reference phase which helps determine the candidates' character and ethical standards, and finally the 200 question, multiple-choice exam administered by Sylvan Testing Centers which tests the candidates' knowledge in eight areas. Once the candidate is awarded the NCLEO credential, he or she receives a certificate and a pin, is eligible to serve on the Board, and can use the credential NCLEO after his or her name. The NCLEO must be renewed every four years and the credential may be revoked for any reason the NLECB deems appropriate.

After four years of development, we launched the program in December 1996. To date we have credentialed 77 officers. We are continuing to credential additional officers on a daily basis. We estimate that approximately 100 officers will be credentialed by the middle of May. These will be the first officers to be credentialed.

★ US Marshal Mullaney and Gilbert Gallegos, President of the National Fraternal Order of Police, suggested that President Clinton have the honor of presenting the certificates and pins to the first officers recognized as the best in the law enforcement profession. Further, they have suggested that this ceremony be held during Police Week. During this week, officers from around our country are honored. Holding a ceremony at the White House and awarding the NCLEO to the first credentialed officers in the nation would demonstrate the White House's continued commitment to excellence in law enforcement. Further, it would demonstrate the White House's support of those officers who have met the highest standards of law enforcement in our country. In light of current issues frequently raised about law enforcement in our country, conducting a ceremony which honors and identifies those officers who have met the highest law enforcement standards would be a giant step towards a higher level of professionalism.

We estimate that approximately one half of the credentialed officers would attend the ceremony, and would bring with them a representative from their agency or a significant other. In addition, Trustees of the NLECB, as well as representatives of Sylvan Learning System and the other organizations that serve on our Board would attend. We estimate that approximately 100 people total would attend the ceremony. Additionally, we would encourage all officers attending the ceremony to wear their uniform.

Enclosed you will find a list of those officers who are currently credentialed. The list is sorted by state. If you need additional information, please contact our office. We look forward to talking with you soon.

Very Truly Yours,


Rick L. Weisman
Executive Director

Nationally Credentialed Law Enforcement Officers As of March 27, 1997

First Name	Last Name	Agency	City	State
Matthew	Leveque	Alaska State Troopers	Wasilla	AK
Stephen	Smith	Anchorage Police Dept	Eagle River	AK
Jeffery	Dutton	Decatur Police Dept	Decatur	AL
Jack	Krystyn Jr	Enterprise Police Dept	Enterprise	AL
Kyle	Osborne	Searcy Police Dept	Searcy	AR
Geoff	Galindo	Escondido Police Dept	Escondido	CA
Michael	Bell	Longmont Police Dept	Longmont	CO
Louis	Dixon	Adams Co Sheriff's Dept	Aurora	CO
Reginald	Capitan	City of Dover Police Dept	Camden	DE
Mark	Claveloux	Dover Police Dept	Camden	DE
Steve	Flicker	Dover Police Dept	Felton	DE
Sandra	Smetana	Dover Police Dept	Dover	DE
Willa	Beckley	Orange Co Sheriff Office	Orlando	FL
Carson	Coakley	Indian River County Sheriff's Dept	Sebastian	FL
Stephen	Garrison	Orange Co Sheriff's Office	Orlando	FL
Larry	Massey	Plantation Police Dept	Plantation	FL
John	Thompson	Honolulu Police Dept	Kaneohe	HI
Gary	Walters	West Burlington Police Dept	West Burlington	IA
William	Golden	Glenview Police Dept	Mount Prospect	IL
Kevin	Gordon	Mascoutah Police	Mascoutah	IL
Conrad	Gutraj	Grayslake Police Dept	Grayslake	IL
Charles	Hankus	Palos Heights Police Dept	Oak Lawn	IL
James	Keith	Village of Olympia Fields	Chicago Heights	IL
Kurt	Nagel	Romeoville Police Dept	Romeoville	IL
Bob	Sterba	Palos Heights Police Dept	Orland Park	IL
Alan	Swinford	Kankakee Co Sheriff's Dept	Bradley	IL
Roger	Bowser	Indianapolis Police Dept	Indianapolis	IN
Charles	Fcirrell	Saint Joseph Co Police Dept	South Bend	IN
William	Sudbury	Munster Police Dept	Munster	IN
John	Tsolakos	Munster Police Dept	Munster	IN
Michael	Baughn	Thomas Co Sheriff's Office	Brewster	KS
Mark	Summey	Emporia Police Dept	Emporia	KS
Jerald	Messer	Inspector General's Office	Florence	KY
Joseph	Buffis	Town of Lee Police Dept	Lee	MA
Joel	Oting	Onawa Co Sheriff's Dept	Holland	MI
Charles	Erickson	Duluth Police Dept	Duluth	MN
Andrea	Kuhnert-Heyer	St Louis Co Police Dept	Wildwood	MO
Wayne	Landers	Hattiesburg Police Dept	Hattiesburg	MS
James	Buie Jr	Gaston County Police Dept	Gastonia	NC
David	Disch	Wayne Co Sheriff's Dept	Goldsboro	NC
Richard	Gainey	Long Beach Police Dept	Long Beach	NC
Joseph	Mangum	Durham Police Dept	Durham	NC
Mark	Sykes	Durham Police Dept	Creedmoor	NC
Thomas	Vernon	Caswell Beach Police Dept	Long Beach	NC
Bradley	Boyum	Cuming Co Sheriff's Office	West Point	NE
David	Saum	Bellevue Police Dept	Bellevue	NE
George	Corbiscello	Monmouth Co Sheriff's Office	Jackson	NJ

Nationally Credentialed Law Enforcement Officers As of March 27, 1997

First Name	Last Name	Agency	City	State
Ralph	Hackney	Winslow TWP Police	Winslow	NJ
Daniel	Petrucelli	Rumson Police Department	Rumson	NJ
Joseph	Sanford	Douglas Co Sheriff's Office	Carson City	NV
Michael	Dorsey	New York City Police Dept	New York	NY
Daniel	Dowd	City Beacon Police Dept	Beacon	NY
Steven	Hill	New York State Attorney General's Office	Bay Shore	NY
Michael	Brining	Upper Arlington Police	Hilliard	OH
Raymond	Eckles	Columbus Police Department	Canal Winchester	OH
Bryan	Holbrook	Bexley Police Dept	Millersport	OH
Gregory	Mason	Medina City Police Dept	Wadsworth	OH
John	Reiring	Middletown Police Dept	Fairfield	OH
Mike	Rhett	Columbus Police Dept	Gahanna	OH
Steve	Stahl	Munroe Falls Police Dept	Munroe Falls	OH
Virgil	Wright	Ohio State Highway Patrol	Wintersville	OH
James	Bowen	The Village Police Dept	Oklahoma City	OK
Burl	Cox	Owasso Police	Owasso	OK
Doug	Driver	Owasso Police	Owasso	OK
Loren	Peterson	Bartlesville Police Dept	Bartlesville	OK
Mark	Koch	Hazleton City Police Dept	Hazleton	PA
Daniel	Kortan Jr	Lansdowne Police Dept	Boothwyn	PA
Everett	Howard	Richland Co Detention Ctr	Columbia	SC
Blaine	Wade	Bristol Tennessee Police Dept	Bristol	TN
Gary	Adams	Texarkana Texas Police Dept	Texarkana	TX
Ronald	Fraser Jr	Pearland Police Dept	Pearland	TX
Henry	Porretto III	Galveston Police Dept	Galveston	TX
Paul	Child	Centerville City Police	West Bountiful	UT
Aleck	Beeman	Winchester Police Dept	Winchester	VA
Quinton	Gillus	Chesterfield Co Police Dept	Richmond	VA
Steve	Templeton	Bristol TN Police Dept	Gate City	VA
Christopher	Elg	Medical Lake Police Dept	Medical Lake	WA

SENT 2-19-97 TO T.MO

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	4-17-97	# of pages	2
To	JIM PASCO		From	RIK WASMAN	
Co./Dept.			Co.		
Phone #			Phone #		
Fax #	202-547-8190		Fax #		

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT**MISSION STATEMENT**

To establish and promote the highest standards of leadership and professionalism in law enforcement officers of the United States by recognizing excellence in character, knowledge, skills, abilities and community involvement.

WHO ARE THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CREDENTIALING BOARD (NLECB) AND THE NLECB FOUNDATION?

Two national non-profit, non-governmental organizations formed to develop programs to improve the quality of law enforcement service in the United States. The first program that the NLECB has developed is the Nationally Credentialed Law Enforcement Officer (NCLEO) credential. This credential is designed to identify what it takes to be the best in the law enforcement profession for front line uniformed officers who interact directly with the public. In the future, the NLECB will be developing programs for different specialties in the law enforcement profession. The next program will be for first-line supervisors.

The National Law Enforcement Credentialing Board is governed by a 19 member Board of Trustees.

WHO CREATED THE PROGRAM?

The NLECB was initially created through the efforts of the National Fraternal Order of Police in behalf of front-line law enforcement officers. All stakeholders in the law enforcement profession participated in the development of the NCLEO.

WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAM?

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET)
 Community groups
 Corporations
 Criminal Justice Academics
 Representatives of law enforcement standards and training boards
 Elected officials
 Fraternal Order of Police (F.O.P.)
 International Association of Women Police (IAWP)
 International City/County Management Association (ICMA)
 Judicial Representatives
 National League of Cities (NLC)
 National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)
 Police Chiefs
 Public Members
 Sheriffs
 Universities

HOW DOES AN OFFICER BECOME CREDENTIALLED?

An officer can become credentialed as a Nationally Credentialed Law Enforcement Officer (NCLEO) by proceeding through a three phase process. The phases are:

- * Phase I - Application/Credential Review
- * Phase II - Competency Assessment
- * Phase III - Computerized Examination

National Law Enforcement Credentialing Board
page 2

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF CREDENTIALING FOR THE OFFICER?

- Provides recognition of excellence
- Improves self-esteem
- Enhances day to day interaction with the public
- Provides national standards within the profession
- Strengthens individual professional's knowledge of law enforcement
- Identifies strengths and weaknesses regarding the law enforcement profession
- Offers a professional development tool

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF CREDENTIALING FOR COMMUNITIES?

- Identifies those officers who are highly proficient
- Recognizes role models for officers in the community
- Increases credibility of officers within the community
- Establishes national uniform standards for law enforcement
- Improves day to day interaction among officers and public
- Makes officers more effective in their profession

PROGRAM FUNDING

The NLECB's 1997 goal for funding through grants and support from foundations, corporations and individuals is \$1 million. This funding will ensure the continual updating of the NCLEO credentialing program as well as provide the means to begin development of the first specialty program which will be for First-Line Supervisors. This funding will provide scholarships to officers in need of assistance. The funding will also be used to purchase a computer system and software that will take the programs of the NLECB into the future.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Gilbert G. Gallegos, Chairman of the Board
Suite F
5900 Jefferson, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
(505) 344-3159
(505) 342-1004 fax