

SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

May 20, 1998

Contact: Nick Gess, Eric Rosen or Ian Alberg (514-3465)

I. Criminal Justice

- Creation of grant to authorize purchase bullet-proof vests for law enforcement. (STATUS: Enacted by Congress, awaiting transmission to the President for approval; Vice President committed to "immediate" signature to FOP Memorial on May 15).
- Degan Bill to provide payment for college education for spouse and children of law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty. (STATUS: Passed Senate on May 15. House version awaiting action in Crime Subcommittee, although staff indicates passage is likely. The full House passed a similar proposal on April 28 which gives Education the authority to administer the program. Concern because Justice has the funds to support this program without additional appropriation while Education would require supplemental appropriation).
- Nationwide concealed weapons authority - FOP-supported bill to allow all law enforcement officers the authority to carry concealed firearms anywhere in the Nation notwithstanding local law to the contrary. Also, authorizes retired law enforcement officers to do same. (STATUS: Pending House action. Not scheduled in committee. Same legislation offered in each of past 5 Congresses. Significant concern by Administration because of federal preemption, civil liability and lack of training requirements for retired officers. Possible solution lies in authorizing nationwide authority for serving – but not retired – officers unless local law to the contrary).
- Police Officers Bill of Rights - Supported by all rank-and-file, opposed by management. Would provide due process rights to law enforcement officers prior to imposition of discipline. (STATUS: Offered by Leahy. No action. Existing proposal fairly clearly violates 10th Amendment. Could likely be recast as a grant condition for Byrne and other statewide criminal justice programs).
- COPS - No legislation pending, but grants beginning to expire. Will we seek reauthorization of the program and/or new funds to retain officers? Likely action by Congress whether or not Administration proposes.

- over -

- Local Law Enforcement Block Grant - Not sought in President's budget. Large city mayors are major beneficiaries of this grant and it is only large pot of money available for technology purchases. Congressional majority likely to insist on LLEBG and Administration like to acquiesce. Why are we not out ahead and taking credit?

II. Non Criminal Justice

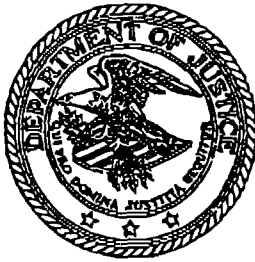
- Collective bargaining rights for uniformed Secret Service
- Social Security set off for retired law enforcement (can we create special rule?)
- Allow officers who must purchase equipment to deduct as business expense (current IRS law requires that total of business-related deductions exceed 2% of adjusted gross income).

III. Possible Ideas

- New grant program which would encompass COPS retention and purchase of equipment and technology. Retention and planning for 2000, actual purchases starting in 2001.

IV. Developing Relationships

- Need to do White House meetings with all major groups. Meeting should be led by Reno / Rubin and should include substantive dropby by the Vice President (or President). Lack of direct contact by groups with White House principals is hurting.
- Include senior group officials (Executive Directors, Presidents, Board Members) in more White House events (not just law enforcement events) such as state dinners and small receptions.
- Include senior group officials (Executive Directors, Presidents, Board Members) in Air Force One / Two travel. Give them access to the White House principal on the trip, even if trip message isn't law enforcement.
- Meet with Chief of Police, Sheriff and District Attorney when travelling. Meeting can be in holding room before/after events or on arrival/departure, and should be brief, but substantive. Even if trip message is not crime, the meeting can take place with closed media.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Congressional Relations Division
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Washington, DC 20530
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202-616-5899 (fax)

FAX COVER SHEET

Date:

Number of Pages (including cover): 7

To:

Jeanne

Fax:

Benos

From:

David
Buchanan

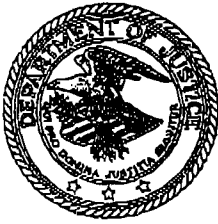
Phone:

4567028

Comments:

Approps info
COPS talking pts
and M+A info.

pls. call if you need anything
etc.



Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Communications Division

COPS Update: FY 2000 Appropriations

COPS: Serving American Law Enforcement

Over the past five years, the COPS program has provided an unprecedented level of support to local law enforcement through the funding of much needed officers, vital technologies, innovative community policing initiatives, and valuable training and technical assistance. To date, the COPS program has awarded \$6 billion in grants to add 103,000 additional community policing officers to the street and advance community policing nationwide. Already, 55,000 of those officers are on the beat, working with their communities to fight crime. Over 11,300 law enforcement agencies have benefited from the COPS program. As a result, 87 percent of American communities are served by an agency that practices community policing. In addition, COPS has trained 77,000 law enforcement officers and community members in community policing.

The President's Request

The President has proposed the 21st Century Policing Initiative to extend the COPS program an additional five years to fund 30,000 to 50,000 officers. As a part of this proposal, the President requested \$1.275 billion to fund the COPS program in FY 2000. This includes:

- \$ 381 million to add officers to the beat;
- \$ 350 million for crime-fighting technologies;
- \$ 200 million for community prosecutors;
- \$ 125 million for crime prevention programs;
- \$ 182 million for initiatives to advance community policing and address specific crime problems; and
- \$ 35.9 million for the management and administration of the COPS Office.

Congress' Proposed COPS Budget

On October 25, President Clinton vetoed the FY 2000 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill proposed by Congress and cited insufficient funding for the COPS program as a primary reason. Congress' proposed budget appropriates \$325 million in funding for COPS. The proposal includes:

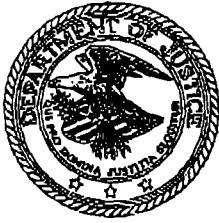
- \$ 180 million for School Resource Officers;
- \$ 92 million to add officers to the beat;
- \$ 35.7 million to combat the proliferation of methamphetamines; and
- \$ 17.3 million for the management and administration of the COPS Office.

Congress' proposed budget also allows COPS to spend \$250 million in carryover funds from COPS FY 1999 budget and earmarks it for various hiring and non-hiring initiatives.

The Effects of Congress' Proposed COPS Budget

The Congress' proposed COPS budget would:

- allow COPS fund fewer than 3,000 officers in FY 2000 – the President's request would fund the addition of nearly 6,000 officers;
- fail to provide funds for crime-fighting technology, community prosecutors, crime prevention, and officer training;
- cut funding for the COPS Office by 77 percent from the FY 1999 level; and
- severely curtail COPS ability to support law enforcement agencies across the country.



Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Communications Division

COPS Fact Sheet

COPS: Serving American Law Enforcement

- In five years, COPS has awarded more than \$6 billion in grants to advance community policing and fund the addition of 100,000 officers to the streets. Already, more than 55,000 of those officers are on the beat, working with their communities to fight crime.
- As a result, more than 87 percent of the American population is now served by a department that practices community policing.
- COPS has provided innovative community policing training to more than 77,000 law enforcement officers and community members, ensuring that community policing will continue to be the nation's preeminent crime fighting strategy in the next century.

Making American Communities Safer

- Crime has now declined for an unprecedented seven consecutive years to the lowest rate in over a quarter of a century.
- Police chiefs, sheriffs, and mayors from around the country credit community policing and the COPS program with contributing to the recent drop in crime.
- The murder rate is at its lowest rate in 31 years.

Continuing Our Commitment to Local Law Enforcement

- The President has proposed the 21st Century Policing Initiative to extend the COPS program for an additional five years and meet the most pressing needs of local law enforcement by adding an additional 30,000 to 50,000 officers to the street.
- Crime is still too high. The continuation of the COPS program would build on the success of recent years by funding much needed officers, vital technologies, innovative crime prevention strategies, and valuable training and technical assistance.
- Every major law enforcement group as well as the Conference of Mayors and County Executives of America strongly support the continuation of the COPS program.
- For FY 2000, the President proposed \$1.275 billion for COPS. On October 25, the President vetoed the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill largely because it contained insufficient funding for the COPS program.

Impact of \$17.35 Million in Management and Administration

The COPS Office's ability to provide grant services will be severely impacted if it is provided only \$17.35 million in M&A.

Assuming a 30 percent rate of attrition from the current 220 full-time employee staffing level over FY'00, leaving the COPS Office with 150 full-time staff, the office will have funds for the following:

- ***Personnel:***

The office will immediately have to institute a mandatory furlough for all full-time employees. COPS currently estimates that 97 furlough days per employee would be required to meet this M&A level. Thus, the office will be closed approximately 36 percent of the year.

- ***Fixed Costs:***

The office will only have funds to pay rent and utilities on the existing property, as well as to pay expected phone charges.

Under this M&A amount, COPS will be unable to engage in the following activities:

- ***Monitoring:***

COPS will not be able to provide any on-site monitoring for the approximately 30,000 grants due to a lack of travel funds.

- ***Training and Technical Assistance:***

Due to no travel funds, the Office will be unable to provide on-site training and technical assistance to current or new grantees. In addition, because of the limitations on staffing, COPS will be unable to provide the daily support and technical assistance that we currently provide to our almost 12,000 existing grantees.

- ***Grant Awarding:***

The staffing shortage will severely curtail the office's ability to administer and award grants at the current service level. COPS estimates that it will carryover a significant portion of its FY'00 appropriation into FY'01 due to furloughs and the negative effect this will have on workload.

COPS FY'00 M&A Perspective

COPS Office management and administration affects not only the processing and awarding of new grants, but also the maintenance of existing grants. Grant maintenance includes grant monitoring (both financial and programmatic), training and technical assistance, grantee financial services, and general advisory services. Therefore the functions funded by the COPS M&A account are used for all active grants from current and prior fiscal years.

Currently, COPS has 29,143 active hiring grants totaling \$6.1 billion dollars. In FY'95, COPS M&A accounted for 1 percent of all hiring funds awarded that fiscal year. In FY'99, COPS M&A accounted for only 6 tenths of one percent of all active hiring awards funded to date.

David Ham
56105

David Buchanan

514-9079

66-9416

COPS

**FY 2000 President's Budget
Program Administration -- COPS and OJP**

Program	COPS	OJP
* M&A	35,992,000	
* OIG Audit	2,550,000	
* Police Corps		30,000,000
* T&TA	36,193,740	
Crime Fighting Technologies ¹	70,000,000	280,000,000
Community Crime Prevention ²	60,000,000	65,000,000
Community Based Prosecutors		200,000,000
* DC Offender Services	19,600,000	
* Indian Tribe Initiative	45,000,000	
* National Police Scholarship	20,000,000	
* Safe Schools Initiative	20,000,000	
Hiring - UHP (includes \$50M Retention Funding)	292,531,408	
Hiring - MORE @20%	73,132,852	
* Bullet-Proof Vests		25,000,000
TOTALS	675,000,000	600,000,000

¹Includes COPS CONNECT Initiative (\$70M)

²Includes COPS Community Policing for School Safety (\$55M) and Citizen Problem Solving Academies (\$5M)

* earmarks out of the hiring pot

Handwritten notes:

COPS = 365,664,260
(Hiring COPS only) [438,793,040]

253,067,942

End = \$234,335,740
(from COPS budget)

Non-COPS (Hiring COPS only) [438,793,040]

OJP = \$165 million



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FAX COVER SHEET

Date:

Number of Pages (including cover): 2

To: *Deanne Benos*

From: *Dave Buchanan*

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Comments:

*Please call if you have
any questions.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Nicholas M. Gess
Associate Deputy Attorney General

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Room 4220
Washington, DC 20530
Telephone: (202) 514-0835



TO: Leanne S.

OFFICE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER:

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess

DATE/TIME: October 26, 1999

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS SHEET:

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT UPON RECEIPT:

* * * FAX NUMBER: (202) 514-9368 PHONE NUMBER 202-514-0835 * * *

REMARKS: Still internal only

Department of Justice
FY 2000 Appropriations
Issues

I. OVERVIEW

The Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill included \$18.4 billion for the Department of Justice, \$60 million less than the President's FY2000 budget request.

II. CONFERENCE REPORT

The Conference Report did not contain funding for critical needs of the Department and the criminal justice system. These include the following:

COPS

- The FY 2000 COPS request was \$1,250,000,000; the Conference Report provided \$325,000,000 under the COPS Appropriation. However, the Conferees provided \$180,000,000 under OJP, \$2,500,000 under OIG, and \$250,000,000 of unobligated COPS balances to fund initiatives proposed under the 21st Century Policing Initiative or similar initiatives. Therefore, **the actual difference between the requested amount and what was appropriated is \$517,500,000.**
- The major items not funded in the Conference agreement that were part of the 21st Century Policing Initiative include \$200,000,000 for Community Prosecutors, \$125,000,000 for Community Crime Prevention Programs, \$85,000,000 for Crime Technology Programs and \$20,000,000 for Law Enforcement Scholarships. With respect to COPS hiring dollars, DOJ estimates the conference agreement provides 715 fewer officers than requested.

Civil Rights

- The Conference level provides the Civil Rights Division with \$72,097,000, or \$10,103,000 less than the FY 2000 President's Request. The Conference level does not enable the Division maintain current operations in FY 2000. This level of funding will thwart the Civil Rights Division's efforts to expand its investigations and prosecutions of civil rights cases including hate crimes and police misconduct (criminal and "pattern or practice" cases). In addition, efforts to improve the battle against housing and lending discrimination and to fight discrimination against persons with disabilities will be curtailed. Finally, this level will impede the Division's ability to prepare for the voting redistricting workload anticipated as a result of the 2000 Census.

Civil Division

- Without the \$15 million requested in the FY 2000 President's Budget for pursuit of the tobacco litigation by the Civil Division, the Department will be forced to adopt a bare-bones approach to this litigation. We will have to cut to a bare minimum our use of pre-trial consultants to develop the cases, and drastically reduce the use of automated litigation support to assemble the facts of the cases and prepare for anticipated trials. We will also have to cut back the number of attorneys that we had planned to devote to this litigation. These reductions in our planned effort would place the outcome of the Federal Government's case against the tobacco industry in serious jeopardy. We simply will not have sufficient resources to match what will be a vigorous and very well financed defense.

Border Patrol

- The Conference Report provides funds for 1,000 Border Patrol agents, which were not requested by the President. However, the Report provides only \$48.5 million for these new agents, \$70 million short of what is required to bring them on board. The Immigration and Naturalization Service cannot afford to absorb costs of this magnitude without severely impacting its other enforcement and service efforts.

FBI

- The Conference agreement did not provide \$7,000,000 for technical support equipment. The recent decision by the Administration to relax encryption export controls requires law enforcement to develop in-house abilities to deal with encryption, and to build partnerships with industries to make this arrangement work. The \$7,000,000 will enhance law enforcement's readiness to respond to the new uses and proliferation of encryption and complex electronic communications.
- The Conference agreement did not include 79 positions and \$6,462,000 for Computer Analysis and Response Team (CART) examiners. These examiners are needed to perform forensic and technical examinations of computer evidence. Additional examiners are required to keep pace with the increase in workload to ensure that computer examinations and searches are done in a timely manner, and to ensure the credibility of forensic evidence in court.

III. EFFECTS OF A 1.4 PERCENT ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUT

An across-the-board reduction of 1.4 percent from the Conference level would result in a reduction of approximately \$257,036,000. It would potentially result in hiring freezes and *or* furloughs of over 2,000 employees. Impacts for specific organizations are listed below:

- DOJ Litigation Activities -- Reductions of 220 FTE would be required for General Legal Activities programs based on the level provided in the Conference Report and an additional 1.4 percent reduction. A cut of 1.4 percent would reduce the funding for the U.S. Attorneys by \$16,267,000. To accomplish this would require a hiring freeze and a furlough of current employees conducting DOJ litigation. As a result, the Federal Government's ability to represent its interests in court would be severely hampered, potentially resulting in millions of dollars in unmeritorious claims being paid from the Federal Treasury. In addition, the government's ability to prosecute individuals for criminal acts, including violent crime, drug-related offenses, cybercrime, civil rights offenses, and numerous types of white collar crime would be severely curtailed.
- FBI. A 1.4 percent across-the-board reduction would amount to \$43,276,170. In order to operate at this level, the FBI would forego new initiatives, including the implementation of a missing person DNA database and Computer Analysis Response Team equipment and would implement a hiring freeze for Special Agent and support positions. As a result, the FBI would not fill an estimated 520 agent positions and 629 support positions. Additionally current support employees in term, part-time, and temporary positions would be terminated. This termination of non-permanent employees would significantly impact services provided to the law enforcement community by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, which operates IAFIS.
- USMS. Absorbing a 1.4 percent reduction of \$7,607,000, will force the USMS to take additional actions, over and above those mentioned. With the congressional earmarks and the constrained level already, this can only be accomplished in one or combination of the following areas:
 - Further reduce prisoner air movements by approximately 15,500 or a 29 percent from the FY 1999 level. Reduction in prisoner air movements directly affects the Federal Prisoner Detention appropriation, since the prisoners not moved must remain in state and local jails longer, incurring costs at the contract jail day rate.
 - To accomplish this reduction in the protective detail area, the USMS would have to reduce special assignments by an additional 25 percent. This could put the judiciary at risk.
 - Even with a continued hiring freeze, projected to produce an additional 84 vacancies in FY 2000, over the approximately 90 vacancies already incurred during our FY 1999 hiring freeze, the USMS would still be required to have a reduction-in-force of 90 to 100 personnel.
- Federal Prisoner Detention. The USMS would have to reduce \$7,350,000 for the 1.4 percent reduction against the conference level of \$525,000,000. At \$56.95 per jail day, the USMS would be unable to fund 129,060 jail days (717 detainees at an average of 180 days length of stay).

Additionally, if the USMS has to reduce air movements by 15,500 moves under the S&E appropriation as a result of this across the board reduction, the impact on FPD could be double the number of detainees (1,400) unfunded.

- INS. Operating in FY 2000 at a level 1.4 percent of the current Conference mark reduces INS appropriated levels by \$40,476,000. This reduction would create a number of problems that would impact both staffing levels and general operational support.

The FY 2000 Conference mark for INS for the Salaries and Expenses/Violent Crime Reduction Programs totals 22,920 positions, 21,649 FTE and \$2,891,155,000. A cut of 1.4 percent would amount to \$40,476,000. If this cut were taken in personnel alone, it would affect as many as 562 positions across all programs in FY 2000. Of this number, 434 are in the Inspections, Border Patrol, Investigations, and Detention and Deportation programs. Such a level of positions cut would adversely affect mission-critical enforcement functions. The number of positions affected would depend on the proportion of the absorption that could be taken in non-pay operational and infrastructure costs, which have been, and are expected to continue to be, under fiscal stress due to increasing resource demands from INS' field operations, and because INS has been forced to absorb other cost increases in recent years.

Programs most seriously impacted by reduced funding in FY 2000 would be Border Patrol, Investigations, Detention and Deportation, Legal Proceedings and Management and Administration. These programs' base structures already have very limited non-payroll resources to support operational requirements. In addition, if the Border Patrol and Detention and Deportation programs are exempt from reductions in positions, the impact on other programs would be even more significant in terms of the number of positions and non-pay resources that would have to be cut

- BOP Salaries and Expenses. A reduction of 1.4 percent equates to a loss of \$43.6 million. The BOP would be forced to stop activation of new facilities and could potentially fail to comply with the D.C. Revitalization Act's requirement to transfer two thousand inmates by December 1999.

BOP's Conference mark already includes a reduction of \$146 million for per capita savings and non-restoration of carryover. Any further cut -- even one percent -- will stop the activation of nearly 3,000 beds at the Houston, TX MDC; Brooklyn, NY MDC; and Philadelphia, PA MDC. BOP could not accept additional pretrial detainees without raising overcrowding to an unmanageable 61 percent. Additionally, BOP would be forced to reconsider any outside contracting costs and that would jeopardize the transition of D.C. inmates from Lorton.

- BOP Buildings and Facilities. For B&F, a reduction of 1.4 percent equates to a loss of \$7,800,000. Any reduction in this program will mean the eventual loss of beds caused by

failure to maintain infrastructure and security.

This reduction will only serve to further impede the progress of modernization and repair projects. BOP is working feverishly to add new capacity and struggling to maintain the BOP's 94 operational facilities which are deteriorating due to the extreme over utilization caused by the overcrowding.

Reduction of a quarter billion dollars

Hiring freeze and furloughs of 2000 employees

U.S. Attorneys would lose \$16M

FBI would lose \$43M
more than 520 agents lost

Prevent implementations of missing persons
DNA database

USMS - \$7.6 million decrease

Protective details of judges and others at risk

RIF of 90 - 100 personnel

INS - A loss of \$40 Million

Would lose 562 position in Border Patrol,
Deportation, etc.

BOP - Loss of \$43 million

would prevent activation of nearly 300 prison beds



FRA'ERNAL ORDER OF POLICE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 26 October 1999

FROM: James O. Pasco, Jr.
Executive Director

TO: LEE ANNE SCHIMABUKURO

NUMBER: 456-7028

Comments: _____

Transmitting 6 pages, including cover sheet. Please contact the Fraternal Order of Police Legislative Office if you did not receive all sheets.



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

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BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

21 October 1999

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Biden,

I am writing on behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police to state our strong support for legislation you intend to introduce entitled the "21st Century Community Policing Initiative Act." This bill reauthorizes the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), which was created in the 1994 crime bill.

The COPS program has enabled communities to put more than 100,000 additional law enforcement officers on the street in more than 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation. This is a program that works. Crime in our nation continues to fall and the COPS program, which provided law enforcement with additional resources, is in no small way responsible.

The COPS program, if not reauthorized, will expire next year. Your bill would provide the program with an additional \$1.15 billion per year through 2005, monies that can be used to hire up to 50,000 more police officers, retain current officers, pay overtime and reimburse officers pursuing college and advance degrees to enhance their job skills. The bill also provides money for new technology critical to the law enforcement mission.

The Fraternal Order of Police is proud to stand with you and do everything we can to help get this legislation passed--just as we did in 1994 when the COPS program was established. I salute and commend you for your leadership on this issue. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco at my Washington office.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President



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BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

25 October 1999

Dear Senator:

On behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I am writing to advise you of our strong support of S. 1760, the "PROTECTION Act," reauthorizing the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and ask you to cosponsor this important crime-fighting legislation.

In 1994, Congress and the law enforcement community came together to provide a new way to combat crime in America--more police and smarter policing. The COPS office was the centerpiece of this national effort, enabling communities to put more than 100,000 additional law enforcement officers on the street in more than 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation. As a result, crime has fallen for seven straight years. This is a program that works and one that has had a positive impact on our nation today.

If it is not reauthorized, the COPS program will expire next year, robbing America's law enforcement agencies of their most effective crime-fighting resource. I strongly urge you to support S. 1760, which continues the program through 2005.

Specifically, the legislation would provide:

- **\$600 million for an additional 50,000 police officers over five years**, monies which can also be used to retain current officers hired through the COPS program, pay overtime and reimburse current officers for college or graduate school courses which enhance their job skills;
- **\$350 million for new law enforcement technology** including better communications systems, DNA analysis and crime-mapping systems to enhance public and officer safety;
- **\$200 million for community prosecutors**, expanding the community oriented policing concept by engaging the entire community in crime-fighting.

This bill will also provide monies to support partnerships between law enforcement agencies, schools and the community as a whole. COPS is a program that works and it deserves the continued support of Congress.

The Fraternal Order of Police will be working hard to ensure that this legislation becomes law. We hope that Congress will again work with the law enforcement community and renew its commitment to safer streets, schools and neighborhoods. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me, or Tim Richardson with my staff, at my Washington office.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

26 October 1999

The Honorable Anthony David Weiner
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Weiner,

I am writing on behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police to state our strong support for H.R. 3144, the "PROTECTION Act." This bill reauthorizes the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), which was created by the 1994 crime bill.

The COPS program has enabled communities to put more than 100,000 additional law enforcement officers on the street in more than 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation. This is a program that works. Crime in our nation continues to fall and the COPS program, which provided law enforcement with additional resources, is in no small way responsible.

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On behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I am writing to advise you of our strong support of H.R. 3144, the "PROTECTION Act," reauthorizing the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and to ask you to cosponsor this important crime-fighting legislation.

In 1994, Congress and the law enforcement community came together to provide a new way to combat crime in America--more police and smarter policing. The COPS office was the centerpiece of this national effort, enabling communities to put more than 100,000 additional law enforcement officers on the street in more than 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation. As a result, crime has fallen for seven straight years. This is a program that works and one that has had a positive impact on our nation today.

If it is not reauthorized, the COPS program will expire next year, robbing America's law enforcement agencies of their most effective crime-fighting resource. I strongly urge you to support H.R. 3144, which continues the program through 2005.

Specifically, the legislation would provide:

- **\$600 million for an additional 50,000 police officers over five years**, monies which can also be used to retain current officers hired through the COPS program, pay overtime and reimburse current officers for college or graduate school courses which enhance their job skills;
- **\$350 million for new law enforcement technology** including better communications systems, DNA analysis and crime-mapping systems to enhance public and officer safety;
- **\$200 million for community prosecutors**, expanding the community oriented policing concept by engaging the entire community in crime-fighting.

This bill will also provide monies to support partnerships between law enforcement agencies, schools and the community as a whole. COPS is a program that works and it deserves the continued support of Congress.

The Fraternal Order of Police will be working hard to ensure that this legislation becomes law. We hope that Congress will again work with the law enforcement community and renew its commitment to safer streets, schools and neighborhoods. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me, or Tim Richardson with my staff, through our Washington office.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

309 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, DC 20002
PHONE: (202) 547-8189 FAX: (202) 547-8190



GILBERT G. GALLEGOS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

26 October 1999

The Honorable Bill McCollum
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Crime
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I am writing to express our strong support of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). As your Subcommittee conducts oversight hearings on the program, I wanted you know that the F.O.P. considers the COPS program to be one of the most effective Federal programs for local law enforcement.

Congress made great strides in addressing crime in America by passing the 1994 Crime Act, the product of bipartisan cooperation and the strong support of the entire law enforcement community. We set a goal to place an additional 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets and launched a national law enforcement strategy which has proven to be extremely effective on the local level-- "community-oriented policing." The COPS office was the centerpiece of this national effort, enabling communities to put more police on their streets in more than 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation.

This program and these new officers are among the chief reasons that crime in America has dropped each year for the last seven years. It is my hope that this program will continue to be an invaluable resource for America's law enforcement agencies.

The COPS office continues to have the strong support of the Fraternal Order of Police and the confidence of the law enforcement community. It is our aim to see that the good work of the COPS office, begun by Congress in 1994, continues into the next millenium. If I can provide any further information about this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco through my Washington office.

Sincerely,


Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Communications Division
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530
202-616-1728
202-616-5899 (fax)

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: Monday, October 25, 1999

To: Deanne Benos

From: Jessica Robinson

Fax: 456-7028

Phone:

Number of Pages (including cover) 1

Comments:

Support letters for COPS



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
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March 16, 1999

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chair, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Justice, State and the Judiciary
Committee on Appropriations
Room H309
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20516

Dear Chairman Rogers:

On behalf of The United States Conference of Mayors, I am writing to express our strong support for the law enforcement partnership which has been established between the federal government and local governments across the nation.

It is our strong belief that the significant reduction in crime which has occurred in many of our nation's cities is a direct result of innovative community policing strategies. To that end, the support which we have received from the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program has been critical.

Since enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the COPS program has helped put 92,000 police officers on the streets of America's cities and counties. The nation's mayors worked closely with Attorney General Janet Reno and the COPS Office led by Joseph Brann to ensure that not only was the program a success, but that governing regulations were streamlined to allow for easy accessibility to the program for communities of all sizes. The nation's mayors always cite the COPS program as a working example of what can be accomplished when red-tape is reduced to a minimum in favor of results-oriented programming.

I want to thank President Clinton and Attorney General Reno for their continued efforts to ensure that the COPS program is a success, and also this Subcommittee for its continued support for community policing.

President:
DEBBIE CORBAGHI
Mayor of Elk Lake City

Vice President:
WELLINGTON E. WERS
Mayor of Denver

Past President:
JERRY C. ABRAHAMSON
Mayor of Louisville
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NITA L. MULLINS
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Mayor of Astoria
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J. L. SCHMOKA
Mayor of Baltimore

Executive Director:
J. THOMAS COCHRAN

Page 2

While crime rates have dropped in many communities, it is the strong belief of the nation's mayors that now is not the time to take a step backwards on our vigilant efforts to provide safe communities for all our citizens. Crime rates are still too high, and problems such as youth and school violence continue to be of major concern.

Therefore, we strongly urge the Subcommittee to continue adequate funding for the COPS program in Fiscal Year 2000. In addition, we look forward to working closely with Congress and the Administration on a reauthorization of the program which builds on our success and provides increased flexibility in the use of the COPS program to help cities best meet their criminal justice needs.

I also want to express the strong support of the nation's mayors for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. This program has been especially useful to local governments in our anti-crime and anti-drug efforts in that its targeted funding and flexibility allows us to address a variety of public safety needs on the local level. It is our strong recommendation that funding for this program be continued in Fiscal Year 2000.

The nation's mayors greatly appreciate the support Congress and the Administration have shown for our efforts to provide safe living and working environments for all our citizens. Our partnership has resulted in measurable results, and working together we can and must build on this success.

Sincerely



Deedee Corradini
Mayor of Salt Lake City
President

Cc: Members of the Subcommittee

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS**

A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

317 South Patrick Street, Alexandria, VA 22314
Telephone 703/619-0300 Fax 703/619-0311 E-mail nage @ crols.com

March 16, 1999

Honorable Hal Rogers
Chairman
House Appropriations Subcommittee
Commerce, Justice,
State & Judiciary
United States Congress
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Rogers:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) is an affiliate of the Service Employees International Union. The IBPO is the largest police union in the AFL-CIO.

The IBPO wants to thank you Mr. Chairman for allowing us to submit for the record our organization's views on the Department of Justice budget request for Fiscal Year 2000.

On behalf of the over 40,000 police officers represented by the IBPO I would like to express our support for President Clinton's request for renewing the Community Oriented Policing Services program (COPS). The COPS program enables communities to combat crime in the most effective way possible -- by putting more officers on the street. Currently the COPS program has funded more than 92,000 police officers.

The statistics speak for themselves. The murder rate is the lowest in 30 years, and the crime rate has dropped for six straight years. There is no better deterrent to crime than to put more police officers on the streets.

In closing, I ask the Members of the Subcommittee to fully fund the COPS program. As the largest union of rank and file police officers in the AFL-CIO we have first hand knowledge of what a success this program is. Please feel free to contact us if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

*Kenneth T. Lyons*Kenneth T. Lyons
National President



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

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JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT
Legislative Consultants

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 12, 1999

CONTACT: (202) 842-3560

Jody Hedeman Couser

NATIONAL POLICE GROUP APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

100,000th NEW COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICER FUNDED BY 1994 CRIME BILL

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

THOMAS J. SCOTTO
President
*Detectives' Endowment
Association of New York City*

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Executive Vice President
Berkeley (CA) POA

MIKE DERBYSHIRE
Recording Secretary
Coast Chapter (CA) POA

WILLIAM BIRDSEYE
Treasurer
*Police Officers
Association of Michigan*

MARTIN McKEAN
Sergeant-at-Arms
Ohio POA

SANDRA J. GRACE
Executive Secretary
*New Bedford (MA)
Police Union*

Washington, D.C. – The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) praised President Clinton today for announcing federal funding of the 100,000th new community policing officer from the 1994 Crime Bill. NAPO strongly supported the passage of the 1994 Crime Bill that established the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program five years ago.

"The initiative to put more cops on the street, to promote community policing and fight crime should be continued," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's executive director. "On this landmark day of having the 100,000th new community policing officer funded, both the public and the law enforcement community recognize the benefits that they have received from this program," continued Scully.

"One of the benefits we've seen from the President's program to put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets has been a significant drop in the nation's crime rate. NAPO supports Clinton's appeal to Congress to continue the program adding 30,000 to 50,000 additional officers to the beat. While the drop in the nation's crime rate is certainly a sign of progress, NAPO urges Congress to continue giving law enforcement the tools they need to do their jobs – including more officers on the beat," said Scully.

In a recent poll conducted by NAPO, 85% of registered voters think Congress should pass new legislation that extends the current grants for police officers employed under the 1994 Crime bill. NAPO will lobby members of Congress to support the President's plan to add another 30,000 to 50,000 new community policing officers to the street.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 4,000 police organizations and more than 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

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International Association of
Chiefs of Police

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Parliamentarian
G.A. Pecorello
Director
Office of Public Safety
Illinois Secretary of State
Springfield, IL

Executive Director
Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Alexandria, VA

Deputy Executive Director
Chief of Staff
Eugene R. Chromaris
Alexandria, VA

May 11, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), I am writing to express our support for your proposal to continue funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. As you know, the IACP represents over 17,000 police executives from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

The IACP recognizes the need for, and continues to strongly support, programs that place additional police officers on the streets and provide financial assistance for the retention of trained police officers. Further, the IACP feels strongly that law enforcement agencies must be provided funding for the acquisition of technology in order to keep pace with the ever growing technological sophistication of criminals. The IACP is pleased that your proposal addresses these vital areas.

Since its inception in 1994, the COPS program, and the community policing philosophy it fosters, have been very successful in helping law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation reduce crime rates and maintain safer communities. IACP strongly believes that we must build upon our accomplishments and ensure states and local law enforcement agencies continue to receive the valuable assistance that the COPS program has provided over the last five years.

Thank you for your continued support of the Nation's law enforcement agencies. We look forward to working with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Executive Director

106th Annual
International Association
of Chiefs of Police Conference
October 30-November 4, 1999
Charlotte, NC

Sheriff Dan Smith
NSA President
Belton, Texas

"Bubby" Moser, Jr.
Executive Director
Alexandria, Virginia



NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

1450 DUKE STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314-3490

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March 16, 1999

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Cambridge, Maryland

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2nd Vice President
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Sheriff John Cary Blitwick
3rd Vice President
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Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown
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Sheriff Fred W. Soorellick
Immediate Past President
Poughkeepsie, New York

Richard M. Weintraub
NSA General Counsel
Washington, D.C.

Sheriff Dwight E. Redcliff
NSA Corporate Representative
Circleville, Ohio

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman

Subcommittee On Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary
H-309, The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to you today to encourage you to adequately fund the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program when you make your funding decisions for FY 2000. We at the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) deeply appreciate the commitment made to law enforcement by Congress.

As you may know, sheriffs around the nation depend on the COPS program to supplement their law enforcement capabilities. Sheriffs need the additional funding COPS provides to protect and serve the communities in which they live and work. COPS has been an overwhelming success and has had a real impact on crime in the time that it has been active. The \$651 million in grant funds for sheriffs from the COPS program have made a significant difference in how we enforce the law. A sheriff with a COPS grant can fight and control crime while a sheriff without a grant is at the mercy of the criminal. COPS has enabled 1,700 sheriffs' offices to hire more than 11,000 new deputy sheriffs who combat crime full time. With this added capability, we have reduced crime, streets are safer and honest law-abiding people feel secure in their communities.

Beyond hiring additional officers, COPS also provides valuable technology grant programs. These programs have helped sheriffs purchase state-of-the-art computer technology and communications equipment. In this information age, it is more important than ever that we strive to achieve telecommunications and systems compatibility among criminal justice agencies, improve our forensic

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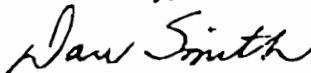
The Honorable Harold Rogers
March 16, 1999
Page 2

sciences capability at the state and local level and encourage the use of technologies to predict and prevent crime. All of these will give law enforcement the advantage over criminals. The total package of law enforcement support that COPS provides is an integral part of crime control in America.

We at NSA sincerely hope Congress adequately funds the COPS program in FY-2000. It is imperative to effective crime control that the COPS program increases its current funding level. It is a program that is vital to effective law enforcement and to sheriffs in both rural and urban jurisdictions. Without COPS, I firmly believe our communities would be a little less safe and a little more dangerous.

Thank you again for your commitment to reducing crime. Know that the NSA will do our part in the fight against crime and given the proper resources, we can truly make a difference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan Smith".

Dan Smith
President

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POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 16, 1999

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman, Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee
House Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
H-309 Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20515-6017

Dear Representative Rogers:

I am writing to convey the support of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) for continued funding of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). PERF is a national association of police executives from the larger municipal and county law enforcement agencies in the country.

COPS funding and programs have changed the landscape of American policing. Although the presence of an additional 92,000 police officers on the streets of America has unquestionably contributed to safer communities, it is not numbers alone that will be COPS' legacy. It is the ideas that have accompanied that infusion of strength - new and innovative ideas about how to best utilize those officers. In partnership with local neighborhood groups, COPS funded officers have transformed the role of law enforcement in cities across the country.

American police chiefs in cities hard hit by urban crime issues will tell you that COPS support has been instrumental in providing necessary personnel and in providing support for effective policing. American law enforcement, especially at the local, county and state level, is challenged daily to control crime and keep our communities safe, and the COPS Office has played an integral role. It is important to note that many PERF chiefs have commented that the COPS Office has set a new standard for streamlining the application process and making it easier to get police officers to the street where they are needed. Indeed this is a federal program that is both user-friendly and highly effective.

On behalf of PERF member chiefs throughout the United States, I appreciate your past support of the work of the COPS Office and we hope you will be able to provide your continued support for its work. It is making a difference for all of us.

Sincerely,

Chuck Wexler



TOP COPS AWARDS®

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

1999 TOP COPS Awards® Winners

★ALASKA

Trooper Barry Croy

Alaska Department Public Safety; Division of State Troopers

Cops in Alaska face unique challenges -- and danger. On September 7, 1998 at 8:00 a.m., State Trooper Barry Croy received a report that 10 individuals had been held at gunpoint and robbed by five persons demanding payment for safe passage on the Kobuk River, a remote, mountainous, uninhabited wilderness area over 400 miles northwest of Fairbanks.

With no one available to accompany him, Trooper Croy took off in a small Cessna, flying two hours to Bettles, Alaska. There he picked up two unarmed federal park rangers and switched to a Beaver pontoon airplane and flew another two hours, about 150 miles west, to the crime scene.

Upon arrival at the crime scene, Trooper Croy interviewed the victims who told him that the suspects had escaped in a riverboat. Trooper Croy searched for the gunmen from the air. Once he spotted their escape boat, he enlisted the help of a local native elder, who showed him the suspects' hiding place. After tracking down and capturing each of the gunmen, many of whom attempted to evade or resist arrest, Trooper Croy loaded all five into the pontoon plane to bring them to justice. There was not enough room for the two park rangers, so Trooper Croy was forced to leave them behind and fly alone with the gunmen to back to Bettles. There he switched back to a larger airplane and flew with the gunmen to Fairbanks. Then, just as they were preparing to land, one of the engines failed. Trooper Croy managed to bring the plane down safely. Finally, at 11:30 p.m. -- just 15 hours after Trooper Croy received the report -- he booked the gunmen into Fairbanks State Jail, where they were held on 10 counts each of armed robbery and assault.

Such bravery is all in a day's work for Trooper Croy. He rushed to the rescue of the crime victims in an area so remote that there could be no hope for back up. He flew his own planes, navigated a successful landing after one of the engines failed, and showed all of us once again that America's cops are willing to go -- literally -- the extra mile to fight crime.

★CALIFORNIA

**Officer Andy Azodi, Officer Jude Bella, Officer Ryan Clark*,
Officer Chris Dunn, Officer Kevin J. Foster, Officer Craig
Schofield Hewitt and Officer Chris Yzaguirre**

*now with the United States Army

Los Angeles Police Department

L.A. cops knew Israel Gonzales was bad news -- they were called in on May 27, 1997 to arrest him after he tried to kill a former girlfriend by using a stun gun to knock her to the ground; he then tied her feet together, handcuffed her hands, gagged her, choked her, and then attempted to drown her in a bathtub full of water. Somehow, she managed to beg for her life, survive, and report the attempted murder.

At 11:30 p.m., Glendale Police Detectives Charles Lazaretto and Arthur Frank tracked Gonzales down at his job -- at a pornographic film studio. As they cautiously entered the pitch-black building, Gonzales opened fire with a 9mm semi-automatic pistol. Lazaretto was hit and fell to the floor. Detective Frank called to him, but getting no answer, immediately telephoned for backup. Officers Andy Azodi, Jude Bella, Ryan Clark, Chris Dunn, Kevin Foster, Craig Hewitt, and Chris Yzaguirre arrived.

In an attempt to locate Detective Lazaretto in the darkness, the officers rolled a flashlight across the floor toward where Detective Lazaretto had fallen. The flashlight was immediately met by gunfire from the suspect. Officer Chris Yzaguirre, the senior police officer present at the time, quickly formulated a plan to save Detective Lazaretto who would not be able to wait for the SWAT team. To implement the plan, each officer was asked to volunteer, and each officer made the conscious decision to risk his life to save a dying officer. They knew that the only way they could save their dying colleague was to walk into a life-threatening situation where the gunman had all the advantages of darkness, concealment, cover, and high ground.

Officers Bella and Foster were followed by Officers Clark, Azodi and Dunn. Armed with shotguns, Officers Yzaguirre and Hewitt followed. Officer Yzaguirre fired two diversionary rounds. Then an intense firefight took place. Officer Bella was shot in the hand, knee, chest, and twice in the back. Officer Foster was hit in the hip, leg, and torso. Still they attempted to rescue Detective Lazaretto, stopping only when their loss of blood made them too weak to continue. Soon, the SWAT team arrived, and pulled out Detective Lazaretto, who soon died from the wounds he sustained. Gonzales was later found dead inside the warehouse due to a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head.

Officers Andy Azodi, Jude Bella, Ryan Clark, Chris Dunn, Kevin Foster, Craig Hewitt, and Chris Yzaguirre are just seven of the more than 20 heroic Los Angeles Police Officers who entered the building that night to rescue Detective Lazaretto, all of whom proved that nothing stands in the way of defending each other in the face of danger.

★CONNECTICUT

Trooper First Class Michael Allard, Trooper Michael J. Hoague, Trooper Mark Pelletier and Trooper First Class James E. Reidy, Jr. Connecticut State Police

America's cops know that any situation can instantly turn deadly. That's just what happened when State Troopers Mark Pelletier and Michael Hogue showed up on September 3, 1998 to investigate a vandalized car in Tolland, Connecticut.

The car's owner suspected her next door neighbor, Edward Premo. When Troopers Pelletier and Hogue confronted him, he quickly became hostile. Suddenly, Premo whipped a 9mm semi-automatic pistol from his waistband and shot both Troopers at close range. As the officers fired back, Premo ran into his house, returning seconds later with a high-powered rifle.

The two troopers were in grave danger. Severely wounded, Trooper Pelletier called for back-up while Trooper Hoague took cover behind another vehicle. All the while, the high-velocity rounds from Premo's rifle ripped through the vehicles, wounding the troopers further. As they became weak from loss of blood, sirens began sounding in the distance.

When Troopers James Reidy and Michael Allard raced up, Premo opened fire again. Trooper Reidy, badly wounded, was trapped in his cruiser as Premo continued to fire. With Trooper Reidy fighting to draw Premo's fire, Trooper Allard pulled Troopers Pelletier and Hoague to safety. As more back up arrived, Premo tried to flee the scene, but was quickly arrested.

The police found an arsenal in Premo's house, including mines, pipe bombs, and grenades. We'll never know what mayhem this terrorist was planning when he was stopped by our TOP COPS®, but we do know we owe them a debt of gratitude.

★ILLINOIS

Sergeant James McMullin Chicago Police Department

- 500 W. 43rd St (West Side)
- 18th Police District
- 1507 N. Clybourn Senior Center

Chicago Police Sergeant James McMullin was on patrol last October when he heard a roaring sound and smelled natural gas -- a 24-inch gas main had ruptured just outside a building housing 200 senior citizens.

There was no time to lose -- with gas fumes seeping into the building, Sergeant McMullin sounded the alarm and began evacuating the residents, using sledgehammers to gain access into apartments to be certain that none was left behind. Then he discovered a new danger, the boiler room was connected to a second senior citizens home and if there were an explosion, residents of both buildings would be in jeopardy.

Sergeant McMullin's instincts were right, just as the last resident was being evacuated, the gas exploded in a massive fireball.

Over 100 Chicago Police Department personnel, 145 Chicago Fire Department personnel and scores of other public service employees rushed to the scene to help. Thanks to Sergeant McMullin's quick instincts, and the heroic efforts of all the public safety workers that were on the scene that day, 200 lives were saved and all of the residents were evacuated safely.

★MICHIGAN

Officer James Henry Lightfoot, Jr., Lieutenant Arthur McNamara, Sergeant Gasper Rossi, Sergeant Michael Stefani, Officer Steven Louis Sosa and Sergeant James Tolbert Detroit Police Department

Six Detroit Police Officers proved on March 4, 1998, that it takes a team to stop a violent gunman. Their assignment was to execute a search warrant. After being invited into the residence, they were attacked by Robert Villareal, who began shooting with a semi-automatic 9mm handgun. Sergeant Stefani, only 24 inches from the gunman, was immediately shot in the left hip and arm, and fell helpless to the floor. Next Villareal targeted Sergeant Tolbert, who shot back. Sergeant Tolbert was knocked to the floor by the force of the gunshots that hit his left leg and the center of his chest. Sergeant Rossi and Officer Sosa came to his aid, while Lieutenant McNamara tried to rescue

Sergeant Stefani. As he exchanged gunfire with Villareal, Lieutenant McNamara dragged Sergeant Stefani to safety. But not before the Sergeant was hit in the right knee. Officer James Lightfoot returned fire at Villareal.

At this point, all officers were protecting their wounded at the same time as they were attempting to stop the murderous gunman. The force of their fire drove Villareal out of the house and into the yard, where he fell dead, still clutching his 9MM handgun. These officers secured the dwelling, protected the crime scene, performed all the necessary duties, and took care of their fallen partners. As Sergeant Stefani said, "My life was saved by the quick and decisive actions of my fellow officers."

Lieutenant McNamara was rendered disabled for one month, but hopes for a full recovery from the nerve damage and the wound he sustained. Sergeant Tolbert lost an enormous amount of blood, requiring a four-pint blood transfusion, and is currently back to full duty. Sergeant Stefani suffered extensive injuries, and endured seven hours of surgery to stabilize his injuries. Sergeant Stefani was confined to a wheelchair for many months, but has since recovered from his wounds and has returned to full duty.

★MISSOURI

Officer Rebecca Caton, Sergeant Steven Gumm, Officer Shawn Hamre, Sergeant Billy Paul Miller, Officer Henry Castañeda Peña, Officer Roy W. Wedlow, Jr. and Sergeant Terry R. White
St. Joseph Police Department

Police officers know when they put on their uniforms, pin on their badge, and walk out the door...they may never see their loved ones again. Yet still they are willing to serve.

One of America's Finest paid the ultimate price in St. Joseph's, Missouri, on November 10, 1998. Officers Bradley Arn, Shawn Hamre, Henry Peña, Rebecca Caton, Roy Wedlow, and Sergeants William Paul Miller, Steve Gumm, and Terry White responded to a high-priority call. A man with a high-powered rifle was randomly shooting at vehicles at the intersection of 22nd and Colhoun -- and a citizen was down.

As Officer Arn searched the area, he was ambushed and killed by the sniper. He leaves behind a loving wife, Andrea, and two-year-old twin daughters Molleigh and Mallorie.

More officers rushed to the scene, while the sniper continued to spray bullets into the crowd from his MAC-90 assault weapon. From 44 yards away, Sergeant Miller fired two

shots that struck the gunman fatally in the head.

It's hard to know how many lives these brave officers saved. The gunman fired some 200 rounds...killing Officer Arn and wounding four innocent civilians. One may lose sight in one eye. But these brave TOP COPS® stepped up to the mark, ready to sacrifice their own lives for the safety of their community.

★NEW JERSEY

Sergeant Heriberto Carattini Jersey City Police Department

Police Officers must be prepared for anything, and that was certainly the case for Jersey City Sergeant Heriberto Carattini at 2:00 a.m. on February 8, 1998.

As Sergeant Carattini entered the district station house, he heard gunfire. Inside, Officer Joe Kelly was pinned down at the end of the district desk, yelling, "He shot Patty!" (Lieutenant Pat Robinson). When the assailant jumped up from behind the desk, Sergeant Carattini ordered him to drop his weapon. But the gunman refused.

"I'm hit, get me out!" Lieutenant Robinson called out. Sergeant Carattini ordered Officer Kelly to escape and call for backup and an ambulance, then turned to face the gunman alone.

Crouching along the wall, he inched toward the fallen Lieutenant, trying to distract him from his injuries. "Patty, where is he, where did he go?" Finally Lieutenant Robinson came into view, kneeling behind the desk, holding his abdomen covered with blood.

Just then, the gunman charged. Sergeant Carattini ordered him to halt, but he kept coming, drawing his weapon. When he was only 5 feet away, Sergeant Carattini was forced to stop him with a single gunshot to the chest. Both Lieutenant Robinson and the suspect survived the ordeal, thanks to Sergeant Carattini's cool head and extreme valor.

★NEW YORK

Detective Karl "Skip" Mannain City of Poughkeepsie Police Department

Poughkeepsie, NY, Detective Karl "Skip" Mannain represents the best qualities of our nation's police officers. As a patrol officer, he led the department in felony arrests and continued to excel as a neighborhood street crime narcotics detective.

On the night of April 10, 1998, Detective Mannain responded to a hit-and-run accident, where an unidentified Mexican immigrant had been killed. The next day, after identifying the victim as Jaime Gil Tenorio and arresting the driver who killed Mr. Tenorio, Detective Mannain decided to see what else he could do for Mr. Tenorio's family.

He discovered that Mr. Tenorio had been faithfully sending money back to his family in Mexico -- but there was not enough money to send his body home for a proper burial. So Detective Mannain began a fundraising drive that raised \$28,000. But that's not the end of the story. Detective Mannain accompanied the body back to Mexico and presented the money to the family.

His kindness raised local awareness of the immigrant community, brought a new sense of appreciation for the Mexican immigrants to the citizens of Poughkeepsie. Citizens began to understand the immigrants' work ethics, their sense of family, and their desire to make a better life for themselves. All through the compassion of one of America's TOP COPS® -- Detective Skip Mannain.

★RHODE ISLAND

Patrol Sergeant Michael A. Calenda

Officer Thomas H. Dolan

Johnston Police Department

Officer Thomas Dolan of the Rhode Island police was on his way to work when he stopped to talk to a suspicious man running down the road.

As the suspect tried to flee, Officer Dolan identified himself as a police officer, and ordered the suspect to freeze. The perpetrator replied, "YOU WANT SOME OF THIS?" and opened fire. Officer Dolan was saved by his bulletproof vest -- but another round struck him in the face. Though seriously wounded, Officer Dolan returned fire through his Jeep windshield, and radioed a distress call.

Officer Dolan then learned that the suspect had just carried off an armed robbery nearby. After firing off more rounds, the suspect ran into an industrial park, pursued by more than 60 police officers who rushed to the scene when they heard a fellow officer was down.

In the industrial park, Sergeant Michael Calenda of the Johnston Police Department came upon the suspect as he was about to fire on two uniformed police officers. Drawing his weapon, Sergeant Calenda ordered the suspect to drop his gun. Instead,

the suspect turned to fire at Sergeant Calenda. With no other option, Sergeant Calenda fired two rounds at the suspect, who was then taken into custody and transported to Rhode Island Hospital with gunshot wounds, where he later died.

Officer Dolan and Sergeant Calenda have been returned to duty.

★WASHINGTON, DC

Officer Kevin J. Nieves

Officer Robert Louis Freeman, III

United States Park Police

Rush hour is always stressful around Washington, DC. But it turned deadly when United States Park Police Officer Robert Freeman pulled a blue Nissan 240 SX for speeding at 80 miles an hour in crowded traffic.

Right away, Officer Freeman knew something was wrong -- the car had a Maryland "dealer" plate, but the driver carried a North Carolina license, and he had no registration. The car was stolen.

As Officer Kevin Nieves arrived to assist, Officer Freeman ordered the driver from the car. Suddenly, the driver pulled a 9mm pistol and shot Officer Freeman in the stomach at point blank range, and then started firing at Officer Nieves. Although Officer Freeman and Officer Nieves had been injured while diving for cover, both officers returned fire, killing the driver before he had a chance to kill them or injure commuters driving by.

The officers then found out why the driver was so violent. His real name was Kinta Bannerman -- a violent felon, convicted of attempted murder, who was on the run. The gun he used to try to kill Officers Freeman and Nieves was stolen, Bannerman had purchased it, paying with crack cocaine.

Because Officer Freeman "looked beyond the license plate," he and Officer Nieves were able to stop a violent felon without any innocent citizens getting hurt or injured. Officer Freeman and Officer Nieves have returned to full duty.

CQ

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Edition: Conference Summary

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Commerce-Justice Appropriations

This Conference Summary deals with the conference agreement on HR 2670, Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary Appropriations for FY 2000, which the House will take up Wednesday morning.

The conference agreement, filed Tuesday night, appropriates \$37.9 BILLION, \$4.1 BILLION more than last year's appropriation, \$1.6 BILLION more than the House bill, \$3.6 BILLION more than the Senate measure, but \$912 million less than the president's request. Most of the difference between the measure's funding total and the administration's request is due to the conferees providing \$950 million less than requested for the president's program to put more police officers on the streets.

The measure provides all the funds requested by the administration for the 2000 census, and places no restrictions on the use of the funds. It declares, however, the \$4.5 BILLION for the census to be "emergency" funds that would not count against the spending caps set by the 1997 balanced budget law, although the expenditure of these funds would consume about a third of the on-budget surplus.

The measure may be headed for a veto because of its cuts in the community policing program, and the conferees' deletion of the Senate provision that would have included offenses based on sexual orientation, gender and disability in the definition of hate crimes.

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Section I

Background & Summary

The Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill provides funding for the departments of Commerce, Justice and State, as well as for the federal judiciary. The diverse agencies and programs funded under this bill include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the federal prison system, international broadcasting programs, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Legal Services corporation and the Small Business Administration.

The FY 1999 appropriations bill, like the one before it, was one of the most contentious of the 13 annual appropriations measures. Debate surrounded a number of controversial issues including the use of statistical sampling in the 2000 census and funding for the Legal Service Corporation. Last year, conflicts over how to conduct the 2000 census led to the unprecedented adoption of a partial-year appropriation. The measure cut off funding on June 15, 1999, unless Congress and the White House had come to an agreement — and passed separate authorizing legislation — specifying how the 2000 census would be conducted.

This year's House bill was less controversial because House Republican leaders decided not to raise the issue of the use of sampling in the 2000 census in the appropriations process, but to leave the issue to future court rulings. The House bill, however, still earned a veto threat from the president for what it believed were insufficient funding levels, particularly for programs to put more police on the streets and for international organizations.

On Tuesday, President Clinton criticized the Republican leadership for dropping from the conference report Senate language expanding the federal definition of hate crimes to include offenses based on sexual orientation, gender or disability, while stopping short of an actual threat to veto the bill. Democrats, however, reportedly predicted the president will veto the agreement because it fails to provide as much money as he sought for his Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program designed to add 100,000 police officers on the streets.

Section I. Background & SummaryConference Summary No. 106-15

Summary

The conference agreement on HR 2670 appropriates a total of \$37.9 BILLION in FY 2000 for the Commerce, Justice and State departments, for the federal judiciary and for related agencies. The total is \$4.1 BILLION more than in FY 1999, \$1.6 BILLION more than the House bill and \$3.6 BILLION more than the Senate bill, but \$912 million less than the administration's request.

Commerce Department

X The conference agreement appropriates \$8.7 BILLION for the Commerce Department and related agencies — \$3.5 BILLION more than provided in FY 1999, but \$6.1 BILLION (70%) less than the administration's request. As in the previous two years, the main increase over the current appropriation is due to funds for the 2000 census. The agreement appropriates \$4.5 BILLION in "emergency" funds for the 2000 census, meaning that these funds do not count toward the spending caps set by the 1997 balanced budget agreement, although they do consume about a third of the expected non-Social Security surplus.

Justice Department

The agreement provides \$18.5 BILLION for programs and agencies of the Justice Department, \$287 million more than the amount provided in FY 1999, but \$48 million less than the administration's request. Like the House bill, the total includes \$4 BILLION for the Violent Crime Trust Fund, which is spread through the various agencies and programs of the department. The bill includes the following provisions:

- COPS — Appropriates only \$325 million for the president's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) program — a decrease of \$1.1 BILLION below last year's appropriation and \$950 million less than the administration's request, but \$57 million more than the House bill.
- Violent Crime Fund — Provides \$4 BILLION for the Violent Crime Reduction Crime Fund, which is spread through various Justice Department agencies and programs.
- INS — Provides \$4.3 BILLION for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 11% more than the current level.

Conference Summary No. 106-15Section I. Background & Summary**State Department**

The bill appropriates \$6 BILLION for the State Department and related agencies — \$453 million more than the FY 1999 level, \$164 million more than the House bill and \$420 million more than the Senate bill. The measure includes the following State Department provisions:

- **International Organizations & Peacekeeping** — Provides \$1.4 BILLION for international organizations and peacekeeping, \$192 million less than in FY 1999 and \$208 million less than the administration's request, but \$42 million more than the House bill and \$105 million more than the Senate bill.
- **Back Dues** — Like the FY 1999 appropriation, earmarks \$351 million for back dues to various international organizations, including the United Nations, but requires that these organizations enact specified reforms before these funds could be released.

X Judiciary

The bill provides \$4 BILLION for the federal judiciary — \$307 million more than in FY 1999, \$146 million more than the Senate bill and \$59 million more than the House bill, but \$205 million less than the administration's request.

Other Agencies

The measure also includes the following provisions:

- X • Legal Services — Like the Senate bill and the FY 1999 appropriation, provides \$300 million for the Legal Service Corporation — \$50 million more than the House bill, but \$40 million less than the administration's request.
- **SBA** — Provides \$804 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA) — \$85 million more than in FY 1999, \$69 million more than the House bill and \$83 million more than the Senate bill, but \$108 million less than the administration's request.

Section I. Background & SummaryConference Summary No. 106-15

References

The House passed the bill on Aug. 5 by a vote of 217 to 210 (see House Action Reports Fact Sheet No. 106-25, Aug. 2, and Floor Summary No. 106-19, Aug. 6). The Senate passed its version of the bill Sept. 8 by voice vote. All Republican conferees signed the bill, and all Democratic conferees signed the bill except Rep. Obey, D-Wis., and Sen. Lautenberg, D-N.J., (H Rept 106-398).

See CQ Weekly, pp. 1867, 1791, 1447 and 1377; 1998 CQ Almanac, p. 2-12.



Section II

Commerce Department

This section summarizes the provisions of the conference report on HR 2670, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations for FY 2000, that appropriate funds for the Commerce Department and its related programs and agencies.

Commerce Department

The conference agreement appropriates \$8.7 BILLION for the Commerce Department and related agencies — \$3.5 BILLION (67%) more than provided in FY 1999, but \$6.1 BILLION (70%) less than the administration's request. As in the past two years, the main increase over the previous appropriation level is due to funds provided for the 2000 census. The amount is \$598 million (7%) more than provided by the House bill, and \$1.4 BILLION (16%) more than the Senate version of the bill. The administration, also as in previous years, has requested advance appropriations for some programs. Not counting the advanced appropriation request, which is not funded in the agreement, the total for the Commerce Department and related agencies is about \$400 million (5%) less than the administration's request.

Census

The agreement appropriates \$4.8 BILLION for the Census Bureau — \$3.4 BILLION (250%) more than in FY 1999, \$1.7 BILLION more than the Senate bill, and \$4 million more than the House measure, but \$36 million less than the president's request. Like the House bill, \$4.5 BILLION of the total is designated by the agreement as "emergency" funding. The emergency designation of the census funds means the amount does not count toward the discretionary spending caps set by the balanced budget law of 1997, but does consume about a third of the expected \$14 BILLION non-Social Security surplus for FY 2000.

Unlike the past two House bills, this agreement places no restrictions on the use of the census funds — in particular, on the use of funds for statistical sampling in the 2000 census. In January, the Supreme Court barred statistical sampling for the purpose of apportioning House seats among the 50 states, but left open the possibility of sampling for other purposes, including redistricting within each state and distributing federal funds.

*Section II. Commerce Department**Conference Summary No. 106-15**Office of the U.S. Trade Representative*

The measure provides \$26 million for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative — \$1.4 million more than in FY 1999 and \$430 million more than the House bill, but \$432 million less than the Senate bill and \$866 million less than the administration's request.

Minority Business Development Agency

The agreement provides \$27 million for the Minority Business Development Agency, about \$300,000 more than in FY 1999 and the House bill, but \$300,000 less than the Senate bill and the administration's request. The agency coordinates minority business development programs within the federal government.

Economic Development Administration

For the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the agreement appropriates \$388 million — \$5 million less than the current appropriation and the president's request, but identical to the House bill and only slightly more than provided in the Senate bill. Communities struggling with long-term economic problems, as well as sudden, severe economic problems can apply for grants through the EDA program. The EDA was reauthorized in 1998 through 2003, with a number of reforms enacted, including language ensuring that grants are provided to the most severely distressed communities.

National Institute of Standards & Technology

The measure provides \$639 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology — \$8 million less than the FY 1999 appropriation and \$300 million less than the administration's request, but \$202 million more than the House bill, and \$103 million more than the Senate measure.

The funding level represents a turnabout for the House appropriators concerning funding the Advance Technology Program (ATP). The House bill had provided no funding for the ATP in FY 2000, while \$203.5 million was appropriated in FY 1999. House appropriators have long argued that the program, intended to help companies with technology development and commercialization, is an unnecessary use of government funding because companies would still develop the necessary technology with private funds in the absence of the federal program.

Conference Summary No. 106-15Section II. Commerce Department***National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration***

The agreement appropriates \$2.3 BILLION for programs of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) — \$131 million less than in FY 1999 and \$5.6 BILLION less than the president's request. However, the administration requested \$5.4 BILLION in advance funding for a number of programs. The administration generally makes advanced appropriations requests, and the committee in recent years has not funded them. Not counting the advanced funding request, the total appropriated for NOAA in FY 2000 is still about \$1 BILLION less than the administration's request. The amount is also \$342 million more than the House bill, and \$258 million less than the Senate bill.

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Section III

Justice Department & the Judiciary

This section summarizes the provisions of the conference report on HR 2670, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations for FY 2000, that appropriate funds for Justice Department agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and for the federal judiciary.

Justice Department

The agreement provides \$18.5 BILLION (half of the bill's total) for programs and agencies of the Justice Department, \$287 million more than the amount provided in FY 1999, but \$48 million less than the administration's request. The amount is also \$256 million more than the House bill and \$1.4 BILLION more than the Senate bill. Like the House bill, the total includes \$4 BILLION for the Violent Crime Trust Fund, which is spread through the various agencies and programs of the department.

Law Enforcement

Under the agreement, state and local law enforcement programs would receive a total of about \$3 BILLION -- \$37 million more than in FY 1999 and about \$1.4 BILLION more than the president's request. The amount is \$136 million more than the House bill, and about \$1 BILLION more than the Senate bill.

The agreement, like the Senate bill, cuts FY 2000 funding for the president's Community Orientated Policing Services (COPS) program to \$325 million -- a decrease of \$1.1 BILLION below last year's appropriation and \$950 million less than the administration's request, but \$57 million more than the House bill. Like the House bill, the total includes money for bulletproof vests, school violence and drug initiatives.

The measure provides \$284 million for Violence Against Women Grants -- a program designed to encourage police to make arrests in domestic violence cases, and to provide funding to prosecute cases involving violence against women. The amount is equal to that provided by the Senate bill, but \$1 million more than provided in FY 1999, the House bill and the president's request.

The agreement appropriates \$287 million for juvenile justice programs, \$2.5 million more than in FY 1999 and \$500 million more than the House bill, but \$1.5 million less than the administration's request and \$35.5 million less than the Senate bill.

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Conference Summary No. 106-15Section III. Justice Department & the Judiciary**Immigration & Naturalization Service**

The measure provides a total of \$4.3 BILLION for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) — \$404 million more than in FY 1999 and \$261 million more than the Senate bill, but \$29 million less than the House bill and \$110 million less than the administration's request.

FBI / DEA

Like the House bill, the agreement appropriates \$3.1 BILLION for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) — \$130 million more than provided in FY 1999 and \$108 million more than the Senate bill, but \$203 million less than the president's request.

For the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the measure provides \$1.3 BILLION, \$70 million more than in FY 1999 and \$59 million more than the Senate bill, but \$106 million less than the administration's request and \$2.5 million less than the House bill.

Federal Prisons

The \$3.7 BILLION the agreement provides for prison operations is \$369 million more than in FY 1999 and \$40 million more than the House bill, but \$39 million less than the president's request and \$45 million less than the Senate bill. The total includes \$557 million in FY 2000 for construction, modernization and maintenance of prison and detention facilities housing federal prisoners — an amount that is \$145 million more than in FY 1999, but \$2 million less than the administration's request.

Legal Activities

Under the agreement, legal activities would receive \$2.9 BILLION — \$234 million more than in FY 1999, \$20 million more than the House bill and \$75 million more than the Senate bill, but \$268 million less than the president's request. This total includes \$549 million for the U.S. Marshals Service, an increase of \$43 million over FY 1999, and \$1.2 BILLION for United States Attorneys, an increase of about \$72 million over FY 1999.

Courts

The measure appropriates about \$4 BILLION for the operation of the federal court system, including salaries of judges, magistrates, support personnel and other expenses of the federal judiciary. The

Section III. Justice Department & the JudiciaryConference Summary No. 106-15

total amount is \$307 million more than in FY 1999, \$146 million more than the Senate bill and \$59 million more than the House bill, but \$205 million less than the administration's request. For the Supreme Court, the agreement provides \$44 million, \$6 million more than in FY 1999 and \$1.6 million more than the House bill, but \$15 million less than the president's request and \$2 million less than the Senate bill.

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Section IV

State Department

This section summarizes the provisions of the conference report on HR 2670 that appropriate funds for the State Department and related agencies.

State Department

The agreement provides about \$6 BILLION for the State Department and related agencies — \$453 million more than the FY 1999 level, \$164 million more than the House bill and \$420 million more than the Senate bill. The total is \$352 million less than the administration's request if only FY 2000 appropriations requests are counted, but about \$4 BILLION less than the administration's request if the president's request for advance appropriations is included.

Like the House bill, the measure reflects the consolidation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) into the State Department. ACDA, founded in 1961, provided advice on nuclear weapons agreements, verification, implementation, compliance, and other arms control and nonproliferation issues. USIA, established in 1953, operated the government's international broadcasting activities, including the Voice of America and Radio Marti, and exchange programs such as the Fulbright scholarships. In FY 1999, ACDA received \$41.5 million and USIA received \$1.1 BILLION.

International Organizations & Peacekeeping

The measure appropriates \$1.4 BILLION for international organizations and peacekeeping, \$192 million less than in FY 1999 and \$208 million less than the administration's request, but \$42 million more than the House bill and \$105 million more than the Senate bill. These funds provide U.S. payments for membership in international organizations such as the United Nations and its affiliates, the Organization of American States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Of the total, \$351 million is provided for back dues payments to the various international organizations, including the U.N. — but, as in past years, the agreement continues to require a number of reforms as conditions of the payments. Those reforms include reducing the overall budgets and eliminating duplicative activities. The agreement maintains the language from the FY 1999 appropriations act that

*Section IV. State Department**Conference Summary No. 106-15*

requires the State Department to report to the committee by Jan. 25, 2000, the results of efforts to reform the organizations. Like the House bill, the total for arrearages is \$124 million less than in FY 1999 and \$95 million less than the president's request, but \$351 million more than the Senate bill, since it contained no funds for arrearages.

The agreement includes \$885 million for contributions to international organizations, \$37 million less than in FY 1999, \$78 million less than the administration's request and \$58 million less than the Senate bill, but \$42 million more than the House bill. For international peacekeeping, the agreement, like the House bill, designates \$200 million — \$31 million less than in FY 1999, \$35 million less than the president's request and \$188 million less than the Senate bill.

The measure also retains language, first adopted in 1996, that requires the administration to provide Congress with a 15-day advance notice of any new or expanded peacekeeping missions, together with a statement of cost, duration, exit strategy, national interest and source of funds.

Diplomatic & Consular Programs

The agreement provides \$2.8 BILLION for diplomatic and consular programs — \$1.1 BILLION more than in FY 1999, \$50 million more than the House bill and \$105 million more than the Senate bill, but \$62 million less than the administration's request.

International Broadcasting

The measure provides \$422 million for international broadcasting operations and capital improvements. The funding is new as a separate entry, and used to be included under USIA funding that has now been incorporated into the overall State Department budget.



Section V

Other Agencies

This section summarizes the provisions of the conference report on HR 2670 that appropriate funds for other related agencies.

Legal Services Corporation

Like the Senate bill and the FY 1999 appropriation, the agreement provides \$300 million for the Legal Service Corporation (LSC), which provides attorneys and legal help to the poor — \$50 million more than the House bill, but \$40 million less than the administration's request.

Like the House bill, the agreement continues all the restrictions in current law — including prohibiting the use of LSC funds for attorneys to participate in abortion litigation, represent illegal aliens, lobby or bring class action suits. The agreement also extends the prohibition on the use of LSC funds to cover the use of all public and private funds, not just LSC funds. Under current law, and again extended by this agreement, organizations receiving Legal Services funding can not conduct these activities at all — regardless of the source of specific funding.

The agreement also continues the 1998 provision giving the LSC authority to terminate a grant award, and institute a new grant competition, if the existing grantee has been found to be in violation of requirements and restrictions, and to allow the LSC to bar grantees from the competitive bidding process in certain circumstances.

The measure extends provisions enacted in the FY 1997 appropriations bill that prohibit the LSC from representing tenants charged with selling drugs who seek to challenge a housing eviction. In addition, the agreement continues the requirement that Legal Services organizations institute timekeeping and be subject to financial and compliance audits.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Like the House and Senate bills, as well as the FY 1999 appropriation, the agreement appropriates \$279 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission — \$33 million less than the president's request.

Small Business Administration

The agreement provides \$804 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA) — \$85 million more than in FY 1999, \$69 million more than the House bill and \$83 million more than the Senate bill, but \$108 million less than the administration's request.

For SBA loans, the agreement provides \$260 million, \$37 million more than in FY 1999 and \$38 million more than the House bill, but \$19 million less than the administration's request and \$37 million less than the Senate bill. Like the House bill, the agreement also provides \$255 million for the disaster loan program — \$63 million more than in FY 1999 and \$92 million more than the Senate bill, but \$103 million less than the administration's request.

Securities & Exchange Commission

The measure appropriates \$367 million for the Securities and Exchange Commission — \$44 million more than in FY 1999 and than included in the House bill, \$7 million more than the president's request, but \$3 million less than the Senate bill.

Commission on Civil Rights

Like the House bill, the Senate bill and the FY 1999 appropriations, the agreement provides \$9 million for the Commission on Civil Rights, an amount that is \$2.1 million less than the administration's request. The commission, established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, is an independent, bipartisan, fact-finding agency directed by eight part-time commissioners.

