

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Janelle Erickson to distribution list re Members Attending Top Cops (partial) (1 page)	10/20/1999	P6/b(6)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Domestic Policy Council  
Deanne Benos (Subject File)  
OA/Box Number: 21323

### FOLDER TITLE:

Top Cops

2012-0726-S

kc905

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



# TOP COPS AWARDS®

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

#### Presidential Committee

The Honorable and Mrs. William J. Clinton  
The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
The Honorable and Mrs. Ronald W. Reagan

#### Congressional Committee

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
The Honorable Tom Daschle  
The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt  
The Honorable Newt Gingrich  
The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch  
The Honorable Trent Lott  
The Honorable Jim Ramstad  
The Honorable Charles E. Schumer  
The Honorable Bart Stupak

#### Celebrity Committee

Richard Belzer  
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"  
Charley Casserly  
General Manager,  
The Washington Redskins  
Reed Diamond  
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"  
Dennis Franz  
ABC, "NYPD Blue"  
Steven Hill  
NBC, "Law & Order"  
Ed Manasse  
NBC, "Hill Street Blues"  
James McDaniel  
ABC, "NYPD Blue"  
S. Epatha Merkerson  
NBC, "Law & Order"  
Jerry Orbach  
NBC, "Law & Order"  
I. Russell  
CNN, "Headline News"  
Jimmy Smits  
ABC, "NYPD Blue"  
Callie Thorne  
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Streets"  
John Walsh  
FOX, "America's Most Wanted"  
Joseph Wambaugh  
Author

## Memorandum

To: All Interested Parties

Sent Via Facsimile

From: Jody Couser

Date: 10/27/99

Re: TOP COPS Awards®

---

Check out *America's Most Wanted* this Saturday night, October 30, 1999! The program will end with a tribute to the 1999 TOP COPS Awards® winners, with a highlight on this year's Citizen's Choice Award winner, Sergeant James McMullin from Chicago.

The show airs on FOX at 9:00 p.m. Eastern, 8:00 p.m. Central and 9:00 p.m. Pacific. Check your local listings for more information.

P.S. If there are any breaking news stories, our segment is subject to be cut.



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- Got updated NICS statistics

**PRESIDENT CLINTON: HONORING OUR COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
**October 21, 1999**

Today, President Clinton will commemorate the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Administration's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program by honoring this year's "Top Cops", an annual award given by the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) to honor law enforcement officers for outstanding service to their communities. This year, 32 officers from 9 states and the District of Columbia will receive the distinguished Top Cops award, including 5 officers that are funded through the COPS program. At the event, the President will: (1) urge the Congress to fully fund his COPS Program that has funded over 100,000 community police officers to date; and (2) endorse legislation proposed by Senator Biden (D-DE) to extend the successful COPS program for five more years.

**FIGHTING FOR RESOURCES TO KEEP OUR STREETS SAFE.** This week, the FBI released new crime data showing that crime is continuing to fall in all categories and in every region of the country. In 1998, serious crime fell for the seventh year in a row and the murder rate dropped to the lowest point in 31 years. Despite this new evidence ~~which shows that~~ community police officers are having an impact in turning the tide against crime, the Republican budget eviscerates the COPS program that has put more officers on the street and spread community policing to thousands of police departments nationwide.

- rolls back  
- guts  
- undercuts

- *Clinton Administration budget: Protecting law enforcement priorities.* The President will continue to fight Republican efforts that undermine our nation's commitment to community policing into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The President will call on the Congress to fully fund his \$1.27 billion COPS initiative that will: put an additional 30,000- 50,000 officers on the street; ~~give~~ <sup>provide</sup> law enforcement <sup>with</sup> the latest crime-fighting technologies; help communities to hire ~~new~~ <sup>neighborhood</sup> community prosecutors to work with local residents to address ~~local~~ crime problems; and target funds to engage the entire community in preventing crime.
- *Republican spending bill threatens progress on community crime fighting.* The House Republican spending bill would cut the COPS program by nearly \$1 billion. The Republican FY 2000 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill slashes funding for the COPS program to just \$325 million. Compared to the President's budget, the Republican COPS alternative would mean 4,000 fewer police officers for our streets in FY 2000 alone; \$350 million less ~~for law enforcement to use technology to fight and solve crimes; and no funding to help hire new community prosecutors or for community crime prevention.~~

**TAKING THE NEXT STEP ON COMMUNITY POLICING.** The COPS Program, created in the historic 1994 Crime Act, sunsets next year. Today, the President will endorse bipartisan legislation that Senator Biden will introduce with the support of 45 co-sponsors to extend the COPS program through the year 2005.

- X • **"[TK]"** modeled after the President's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative, will help communities to build on ~~their~~ efforts under the successful COPS program. The bill will invest more than \$5.5 billion over five years to provide communities with resources to put more officers on the street <sup>the innovative community crime fighting programs established they have</sup>

street and give them the tools they need to make those streets safe. Specifically, the legislation provides: (1) \$600 million to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; (2) \$350 million to fund law enforcement technologies such as crime mapping and DNA analysis; and (3) \$200 million to hire community prosecutors to work with community police and neighborhood residents to prevent and combat crime.

**A RECORD OF PARTNERSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.** The Clinton Administration has built the COPS program with the strong support of mayors and police chiefs from across the country, NAPO, and every major national law enforcement organization in America. In addition to COPS, the Clinton Administration has helped to dramatically expand resources for state and local law enforcement.

- *Increasing assistance for state and local law enforcement by 500 percent since FY 1994.* Over the past seven years, the Clinton Administration has provided direct new resources for state and local crime fighting and crime prevention efforts. As part of this commitment, the Clinton Administration has increased state and local assistance by over 500 percent -- from \$849 million in FY 1994 to \$5.1 billion in FY 1999. State and local law enforcement agencies have used this funding to strengthen their forces; buy new equipment, patrol cars, computers and crime-fighting technologies; build new prisons; and deploy new strategies to reduce crime.



Paul D. Glastris  
10/21/99 12:01:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: latest NAPO

Draft 10/21/99 11:00 a.m.

Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS AT NAPO TOP COPS EVENT  
ROSE GARDEN, THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, DC  
October 21, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Dep. AG Eric Holder; Senators Biden and Leahy; Rep Stupak; NAPO Pres. Tom Scotto; NAPO Exec. Dir. Bob Scully [a great friend of this administration and a great fighter for the COPS program]; new COPS Director Tom Frazier [former Baltimore police commissioner];

In 1968, Robert Kennedy said that the fight against crime is “a fight to preserve that quality of community which is at the root of our greatness.” The men and women we honor here today are at the forefront of that fight, and exemplify that greatness. They are true American heroes.

They have performed astonishing acts of valor and humanity. Crossing the line of fire to rescue downed fellow officers. Being shot and wounded, yet managing to return fire and subdue the assailant. Flying across the Alaskan wilderness to single-handedly capture five armed kidnappers. Spotting a dangerous gas leak and evacuating 200 citizens moments before their apartment building exploded. These and other amazing stories aren't from TV shows. They actually happened. They represent, in dramatic form, the kind of professional police work that goes on every day across this country. Just last week, three brave officers were ambushed and killed, and two others were wounded, by a gunman in Pleasonton, Texas. We mourn their passing, and offer our prayers for their families. Every day, police officers put on their badges and uniforms, knowing that at any moment, they, too, may be called upon put their own lives on the line to protect the American people.

Because of their efforts, America today is a significantly safer place. This week, the Justice Department reported that the crime rate fell again last year, in all categories and all parts of the country. The murder rate is now at a 31 year low. Crime has been dropping now

for seven straight years, making this longest continuous decline in crime ever recorded. And that's in part because we've turned to effective, common-sense strategies like community policing.

Seven years ago, it looked to many people as if the crime rate were fated to rise forever; that the police were powerless to stop it; and that there was nothing the federal government could or should do about it. I didn't share that view. Since my days as Attorney General of Arkansas 20 years ago, I had worked with police departments. Attended the funerals of too many fallen officers. And seen first hand the dramatic difference that good police work can make.

When I ran for President, I said we could make America safer by helping local communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street, to walk beats, to apprehend criminals, to help neighborhood groups chase away drug dealers, and prevent crime from happening in the first place. After I became President, and with the vital support of NAPO, we passed the Brady bill in 1993 and the crime bill in 1994. We began our COPS program. We toughened penalties and passed assault weapons ban.

Today, five years after we first opened the doors of the COPS program office, we have already funded over 100,000 police officers, ahead of time and under budget. Anyone who doubts that these police officers have made a difference should consider this: 5 of the 32 officers we honor today were funded under our COPS program.

I am grateful, and America is grateful, for the bravery, the dedication, and the plain hard work of our nation's police officers, who have helped bring the crime rate down for seven years now. But I doubt that there is an officer here today, or a citizen in this nation, who thinks the crime rate is low enough.

That is why I have called on Congress to do more of what we know works. Put up to 50,000 more police on the street, especially in our highest-crime neighborhoods. Hire thousands of new community prosecutors to work with police and local residents. Provide police departments with the latest, best crime fighting technology, from better communications systems so police from different jurisdictions can talk to each other, to crime mapping systems that allow police to see criminal patterns and pinpoint hotspots.

I believe there is bipartisan support for this. We see that in the broad backing that Senator Biden has received for his bill that would extend the life of the COPS program for another five years. I hope Congress passes Sen. Biden's bill, and if they do, I'll sign it.

If we do these things, we can move dramatically closer to what I believe should be our long-term goal: to make America the safest big nation on earth.

Unfortunately, the Republican majority in Congress has produced a budget bill that drastically cuts our COPS program. Their bill would mean 3000 fewer new police officers in the coming year, no community prosecutors, and far less crime fighting technology. This

makes no sense. Why, when crime is dropping, would you want to cut your most successful crime-fighting tool? That's like tracking a criminal, cornering him, then letting him go.

Today, Congress is sending me their crime spending bill that fails to fully fund our plan to put more police on the street. When it hits my desk, I will veto it.

Our strategy, which has helped bring the crime rate down for seven years, is very simple: more police, fewer guns. The Republican Congress wants to go in the opposite direction: fewer police, more guns. Their strategy is wrong for America.

I expressed my views on this two days ago, in a meeting with congressional leaders of both parties at the White House. We agreed to work together in a bipartisan spirit to resolve our differences, make the tough choices, and reach an overall agreement on a budget that lives within its means and lives up to the values of the American people. There is no greater value than the safety of our citizens. So I call on Congress to fully fund our COPS program, put more police officers on the street, and pass common-sense gun legislation that keeps guns out of the wrong hands.

I believe that by working together, we can make this a season of progress. We can lengthen the life of Social Security and Medicare, invest in 100,000 new teachers, protect the environment, strengthen national defense, and make America the safest big nation on earth. If we do, then the greatness that Robert F. Kennedy talked about in 1968, we can achieve in the 21st Century.

Thank you and God bless you.

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_

Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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**Top Cops Event  
Q&A  
October 21, 1999**

**COPS Program**

**Q: How many of the 100,000 officers that you've funded are actually on the street?**

A: On May 12, the COPS program funded its 100,000<sup>th</sup> officer ahead of schedule and under budget. Of this total, more than 55,000 are already on the street working with the community to fight crime. The rest will join them shortly: recruiting, screening, hiring and training new officers takes between 12-18 months, and many officers we've funded are currently in the pipeline. Our COPS office expects – in fact, it demands – that local law enforcement agencies stick to their normal rigorous recruiting and hiring procedures in filling all COPS –funded positions. Nothing could be more important than hiring qualified and fully screened police to entrust with the public's safety.

**Q: If the Republican Commerce, Justice spending bill cuts nearly \$1 billion from your COPS program, why does their proposal fund only 3,000 fewer officers than your proposal?**

A: The President's FY 2000 budget provides \$1.275 billion to fund his 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative. The President's proposal provides: (1) \$600 million to hire, redeploy and retain officers; (2) \$200 million to hire new community prosecutors; (3) \$350 million to help police departments buy latest in crime-fighting technology; and (4) \$125 million for community crime prevention.

The Administration's proposal would fund about 6,000 additional officers in FY 2000, helping to meet his five-year budget goal of 30,000-50,000 more officers. The Republican budget bill passed last night would only fund about 2,900 officers in FY 2000 – 3,000 less than the Administration's proposal. Even worse, the Republican COPS funding would provide no new funding for community prosecutors or community crime prevention, and significantly less than the President's request for critical law enforcement technology – to give officers the tools they need to fight crime in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. We think that the Republican budget bill seriously undermines the progress we've made with a program that has been instrumental in helping communities to fight crime and improve public safety.

**NAPO/FALN**

**Q: The President of NAPO, Tom Scotto, has been very vocal in his opposition to the President's decision to grant clemency to the members of the FALN. Isn't today's**

**event honoring NAPO members an attempt to smooth out relations with the organization or to divert attention away from the Senate's hearings on the issue yesterday?**

A: The President has sponsored the Top Cops awards ceremony with NAPO every year since he's been in office, and today's event has been the result of months of advanced planning. While they may have differences on the FALN issue, the President and NAPO -- as well as the rest of the law enforcement community -- share many of the same goals and have productively worked together for years to make our nation's communities safer. And we will continue to work closely on the many big issues facing law enforcement that lay ahead of us, including fighting to fully fund the President's COPS Program.

### **Biden Legislation**

**Q: What are the main provisions of the Biden COPS reauthorization bill?**

A: Similar to the President's proposal, the Biden bill authorizes over \$1 billion per year to extend the COPS program through FY 2005. And just like the President's initiative, the key elements of the Biden bill include:

(1) \$600 million to hire up to 50,000 more police officers for our streets;

(2) \$350 million for law enforcement to get the latest crime-fighting and crime solving technologies, such as computer crime mapping to target crime "hot spots" and DNA analysis;

(3) \$200 million to hire new community prosecutors to work with community police and local residents to prevent and fight crime.

**Q: Is the Biden bill identical to the President's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative that he unveiled earlier this year?**

A: We strongly support the Biden bill which closely tracks the President's proposal. Like the President's proposal, the Biden bill authorizes the COPS program at over \$1 billion per year, and contains many of the same key components: up to 50,000 more officers, new law enforcement technology funds, and new community prosecutors. One difference, however, is that the Biden bill does not contain the President's proposal to provide \$125 million for communities to engage in crime prevention. The Biden bill would also keep intact the current cap set for hiring costs at \$75,000 per officer -- the Administration's proposal would raise the cap to accommodate the higher salaries of larger city police departments.

**Q: Which Republicans are co-sponsoring the Biden legislation?**

A: The Biden COPS bill has 45 co-sponsors, including five Republicans. Senate Republican

co-sponsors include: Senators Collins, Jeffords, Roth, Specter, and Snowe.

Just as our nation is experiencing record declines in crime, the Senate and the House passed a spending bill yesterday that cuts one of our most effective crime fighting tools, President Clinton's Community Oriented Policing Services program (COPS). To date, the COPS program has funded over 100,000 more police for our nation's streets -- on time and under budget. The Commerce, Justice State appropriations bill would seriously undermine the progress we have made through community policing by slashing the President's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Policing Initiative by nearly \$1 billion. This drastic reduction will mean 3,000 fewer police officers on our streets next year alone, far less crime-fighting technology for our police departments, and no funding for community prosecutors and community-based crime prevention programs. Instead of rolling back the success of this program, our nation should redouble our efforts and build on what works by fully funding the President's COPS initiative to give law enforcement the tools they needs to continue to improve public safety all across America.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(New York, New York)

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For Immediate Release

October 7, 1999

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today the Senate passed a spending bill that woefully shortchanges America's children. The Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriation bill fails to make vital investments in our nation's schools. It undermines the commitment we made last year to hire quality teachers and reduce class size in the early grades. It underfunds after-school programs and such important efforts as the GEAR UP mentoring program, education technology, and adult literacy.

If this bill were to come to me in its current form, I would veto it. I have already sent Congress a budget for the programs in this bill that provides for essential investments and is fully paid for. I urge Congress again to work on a bipartisan basis to develop legislation that truly strengthens public education and other key national priorities.

The bill passed by the Senate is a catalog of missed opportunities and misguided priorities. I am particularly disappointed that the Senate defeated a common-sense measure to make schools accountable for results. The Bingaman-Reed-Kerry amendment would have set aside funds for states to turn around failing schools. By rejecting it, the Senate lost a chance to make accountability more than just a slogan. The Senate also rejected amendments to increase the number of qualified teachers in high-need districts and to help states improve the quality of their teaching forces.

The Senate properly rejected two wrong-headed amendments that would have hurt workers. One would have barred implementation of the ergonomics rule so key to safeguarding worker health. The other would have barred enforcement of the Davis-Bacon law in natural disaster areas, a law which assures workers appropriate wages.

While the Senate did make important strides by committing to increase child care funding next year, the bill underfunds many other efforts, including public health priorities in preventive health, programs that give millions of Americans better access to health care, and critical social services for vulnerable families. The bill also does not provide aid to families caring for elderly or ill relatives through the Family Caregiver initiative. Even worse, in expressing support for an across-the-board cut in all discretionary programs, the Senate has shown its unwillingness to address America's needs in a responsible and comprehensive way. This bill is unacceptable, and I cannot support it.

###



Paul D. Glastris  
10/20/99 08:45:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: latest NAPO remarks

Draft 10/20/99 8:25 p.m.

Glastris

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WASHINGTON, DC  
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seven straight years, making this longest continuous decline in crime ever recorded. And that's in part because we've turned to effective, common-sense strategies like community policing.

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Today, five years after we first opened the doors of the COPS program office, we have already funded over 100,000 police officers, ahead of time and under budget. Anyone who doubts that these police officers have made a difference should consider this: 5 of the 32 officers we honor today were funded under our COPS program.

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I believe there is bipartisan support for this. We see that in the broad backing that Senator Biden has received for his bill that would extend the life of the COPS program for another five years. I hope Congress passes Sen. Biden's bill, and if they do, I'll sign it.

If we do these things, we can move dramatically closer to what I believe should be our long-term goal: to make America the safest big nation on earth.

Unfortunately, the Republican majority in Congress has produced a budget bill that drastically cuts our COPS program. Their bill would mean 3000 fewer new police officers in the coming year. It would mean no community prosecutors. Far less crime fighting

technology. This makes no sense. Why, when crime is dropping, would you want to cut your most successful crime-fighting tool? That's like tracking a criminal, cornering him, then letting him go.

I expressed my views two days ago, in a meeting with congressional leaders of both parties at the White House. We agreed to work together in a bipartisan spirit to resolve our differences, make the tough choices, and reach an overall agreement on a budget that lives within its means and lives up to the values of the American people. There is no greater value than the safety of our citizens. So I call on Congress to fully fund our COPS program, put more police officers on the street, and pass a balanced, bipartisan juvenile crime bill that keeps guns out of the wrong hands.

I believe that by working together, we can make this a season of progress. We can lengthen the life of Social Security and Medicare, invest in 100,000 new teachers, protect the environment, strengthen national defense, and make America the safest big nation on earth. If we do, then the greatness that Robert F. Kennedy talked about in 1968, we can achieve in the 21st Century.

Thank you and God bless you.

Message Sent To:

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Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP  
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**PRESIDENT CLINTON: HONORING OUR COMMITMENT TO  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
October 21, 1999**

Today, President Clinton will commemorate the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Administration's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program by honoring this year's recipients of the "Top Cops" awards. The awards are given annually by the National Association of Police Organizations to law enforcement officers for outstanding service to their communities. At today's event, the President will urge Congress to provide full funding for the COPS program, which has funded over 100,000 community police officers to date and spread community policing to thousands of police departments nationwide. He will also endorse legislation by Sen. Joseph Biden to extend the successful COPS program for five more years.

**RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.** The "Top Cop" awards given by NAPO pay tribute to law enforcement officers from across the country for their exceptional service for the preceding year. "Top Cops" are nominated by their fellow officers and are selected from hundreds of nominations. This year, 32 officers from 9 states and the District of Columbia will receive the distinguished Top Cops award, including 5 officers that are funded through the COPS program.

**FIGHTING FOR RESOURCES TO KEEP OUR STREETS SAFE.** Under the Clinton Administration, America has experienced the largest continuous decline in crime on record. This week, the FBI announced that serious crime fell in 1998 for the seventh year in a row and that the murder rate has dropped to its lowest point in 31 years. ~~The President will point out today that~~ Community policing has been a key part of the Administration strategy to turn the tide on crime -- and he will call on Republicans not to undermine the future of community policing and the COPS program. #2

- *Clinton Administration budget: Protecting law enforcement priorities.* The President today will call on Congress to fully fund his \$1.27 billion COPS initiative for FY 2000 that will: help put an additional 30,000-50,000 officers on the street; provide law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting technologies; help fund new community prosecutors; and target funds to engage the entire community in preventing crime.
- *Republican spending bill threatens progress on community crime fighting.* The Republican spending bill would cut COPS by nearly \$1 billion. The Republican FY 2000 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill reduces funding for COPS to just \$325 million. Compared to the President's budget, the Republican proposal means 3,000 fewer police officers for our streets in the next year alone. It fails to meet law enforcement technology needs, and it provides no funding for new community prosecutors, or for community crime prevention. #3

**TAKING THE NEXT STEP ON COMMUNITY POLICING.** The COPS Program, created in the historic 1994 Crime Act, expires next year by statute. Today, the President will endorse bipartisan legislation to be introduced by Senator Biden with the support of 45 co-sponsors to ADD #1

extend the COPS program through the year 2005.

- Senator Biden's legislation, modeled after the President's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative, will invest more than \$5.5 billion over five years to provide communities with resources to put more officers on the street and give them the tools they need to make those streets safe. Specifically, the legislation provides: (1) \$600 million to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; (2) \$350 million to fund law enforcement technologies such as crime mapping and DNA analysis; and (3) \$200 million to hire community prosecutors to work with community police and neighborhood residents to prevent and combat crime.

**A RECORD OF PARTNERSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.** The Clinton Administration has built the COPS program with the strong support of mayors and police chiefs from across the country, NAPO, and every major national law enforcement organization in America. In addition to COPS, the Clinton Administration has helped to dramatically expand resources for state and local law enforcement.

- *Boosting assistance for state and local law enforcement by 500 percent since FY 1994.* Over the past seven years, the Clinton Administration has provided direct new resources for state and local crime fighting and prevention efforts, increasing state and local assistance by over 500 percent -- from \$849 million in FY 1994 to \$5.1 billion in FY 1999. State and local law enforcement agencies have used this funding to strengthen their forces; buy new equipment, patrol cars, computers and crime-fighting technologies; build new prisons; and deploy new strategies to reduce crime.

**Top Cops Event  
Questions and Answers  
October 21, 1999**

**COPS Program**

**Q: How many of the 100,000 officers that you've funded are actually on the street?**

A: On May 12, the COPS program funded its 100,000<sup>th</sup> officer ahead of schedule and under budget. Of this total, more than 55,000 are already on the street working with the community to fight crime. The rest will join them shortly: recruiting, screening, hiring and training new officers takes between 12-18 months, and many officers we've funded are currently in the pipeline. Our COPS office expects – in fact, it demands – that local law enforcement agencies stick to their normal rigorous recruiting and hiring procedures in filling all COPS –funded positions. Nothing could be more important than hiring qualified and fully screened police to entrust with the public's safety.

**Q: If the Republican Commerce, Justice spending bill cuts nearly \$1 billion from your COPS program, how come their proposal funds only 3,000 fewer officers than your proposal?**

A: The President's FY 2000 budget provides \$1.275 billion to fund his 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative. The President's proposal provides: (1) \$600 million to hire, redeploy and retain officers; (2) \$200 million to hire new community prosecutors; (3) \$350 million to help police departments buy latest in crime-fighting technology; and (4) \$125 million for community crime prevention.

The Administration's proposal would fund about 6,000 additional officers in FY 2000, helping to meet his five-year budget goal of 30,000-50,000 more officers. The Republican budget bill passed last night would only fund about 2,900 officers in FY 2000 – 3,000 less than the Administration's proposal. Even worse, the Republican COPS funding would provide no new funding for community prosecutors or community crime prevention, and significantly less than the President's request for critical law enforcement technology – to give officers the tools they need to fight crime in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. We think that the Republican budget bill seriously undermines the progress we've made with a program that has been instrumental in helping communities to fight crime and improve public safety.

**NAPO/FALN**

**Q: The President of NAPO, Tom Scotto, has been very vocal in his opposition to the President's decision to grant clemency to the members of the FALN. Isn't today's event honoring NAPO members an attempt to smooth out relations with the organization or to**

**divert attention away from the Senate's hearings on the issue yesterday?**

A: The President has sponsored the Top Cops awards ceremony with NAPO every year since he's been in office, and today's event has been the result of months of advanced planning. While they may have differences on the FALN issue, the President and NAPO -- as well as the rest of the law enforcement community -- share many of the same goals and have productively worked together for years to make our nation's communities safer. And we will continue to work closely on the many big issues facing law enforcement that lay ahead of us, including fighting to fully fund the President's COPS Program.

**Biden Legislation**

**Q: What are the main provisions of the Biden COPS reauthorization bill?**

A: Similar to the President's proposal, the Biden bill authorizes over \$1 billion per year to extend the COPS program through FY 2005. And just like the President's initiative, the key elements of the Biden bill include:

- (1) \$600 million to hire up to 50,000 more police officers for our streets;
- (2) \$350 million for law enforcement to get the latest crime-fighting and crime solving technologies, such as computer crime mapping to target crime "hot spots" and DNA analysis;
- (3) \$200 million to hire new community prosecutors to work with community police and local residents to prevent and fight crime.

**Q: Is the Biden bill identical to the President's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing Initiative that he unveiled earlier this year?**

A: We strongly support the Biden bill which closely tracks the President's proposal. Like the President's proposal, the Biden bill authorizes the COPS program at over \$1 billion per year, and contains many of the same key components: up to 50,000 more officers, new law enforcement technology funds, and new community prosecutors. One difference, however, is that the Biden bill does not contain the President's proposal to provide \$125 million for communities to engage in crime prevention. The Biden bill would also keep intact the current cap set for hiring costs at \$75,000 per officer -- the Administration's proposal would raise the cap to accommodate the higher salaries of larger city police departments.

**Q: Which Republicans are co-sponsoring the Biden legislation?**

A: The Biden COPS bill has 45 co-sponsors, including five Republicans. Senate Republican co-sponsors include: Senators Collins, Jeffords, Roth, Specter, and Snowe.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Deputy Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

# FAX TRANSMISSION

950 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

To: Leanne

Date: 10/21/99

Fax #: 456-7028

Pages: 3, including cover

From: Ian Alberg  
Deputy Director  
(202) 514-5310 - Office  
(202) 514-2504 - Fax

Subject: DAG Holder Remarks

COMMENTS: For NAPO TOP COPS

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**REMARKS OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
NAPO Top Cops Event With the President  
The White House - Washington, DC  
October 21, 1999**

Mr. President, Senator Biden, Representative Stupak, it is my great pleasure to welcome my NAPO colleagues Tom Scotto and Bob Scully, and the Nation's Top Cops, to the White House.

Mr. President, we stand here today after experiencing the seventh straight year of declining crime rates. We have the privilege of being joined here by the men and women, the rank-and-file of law enforcement, who have worked so hard on the front lines to make our communities safer places to live. You have provided the leadership and the tools. But, it is the men and women arrayed behind us and the over 700,000 law enforcement officers they represent, who have been the real cause for our success. By putting their lives on the line day in and day out on our nations streets, they have made America a much safer place.

Mr. President, nobody has provided more leadership than you and Vice President Gore. Your commitment to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets is a reality. We have already made grants to fund those 100,000 new officers and, in time, communities will hire and train those officers and they will be out patrolling our streets. The Community Policing concept has allowed police officers to get out into their neighborhoods and is helping them to create new, stronger bonds with the members of the communities they are sworn to protect.

Senator Biden, and Representative Stupak, all America thanks you as well. You led the fight in Congress to enact the historic COPS program which funds these officers, the legislation which funds the Violence Against Women Act, and which provides for tough but smart crime prevention measures.

However, we cannot rest on the success of the past. We must continue to take the next critical steps toward reducing crime in this country even further. If we relent for one minute, if we become complacent, we could see these crime rates return to their pre-1993 levels.

Mr. President, you have called on Congress to fund 30 to 50 thousand more community police officers, five thousand new local prosecutors who will work out in the community with those officers, and to provide the funds for new technology which can better protect these brave men and women. These steps will be vital if we are to continue our efforts of further reducing crime in this country as we enter the new millennium.

Mr. President, you have listened to law enforcement and the partnership which you have built has shown results. Our families and our communities are all safer today than they were when you came into office and for that, America thanks you.

It is now my distinct honor to introduce a man who has worked so tirelessly to make America a safer place to live, Representative Bart Stupak.



**Karin Kullman**

10/21/99 10:47:03 AM

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Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Change in NAPO speaking program

FYI -- Sen. Leahy is now NOT attending the Top Cops event. The new speaking order will be:

Holder  
Stupak  
Biden  
Scotto  
POTUS

Message Sent To:

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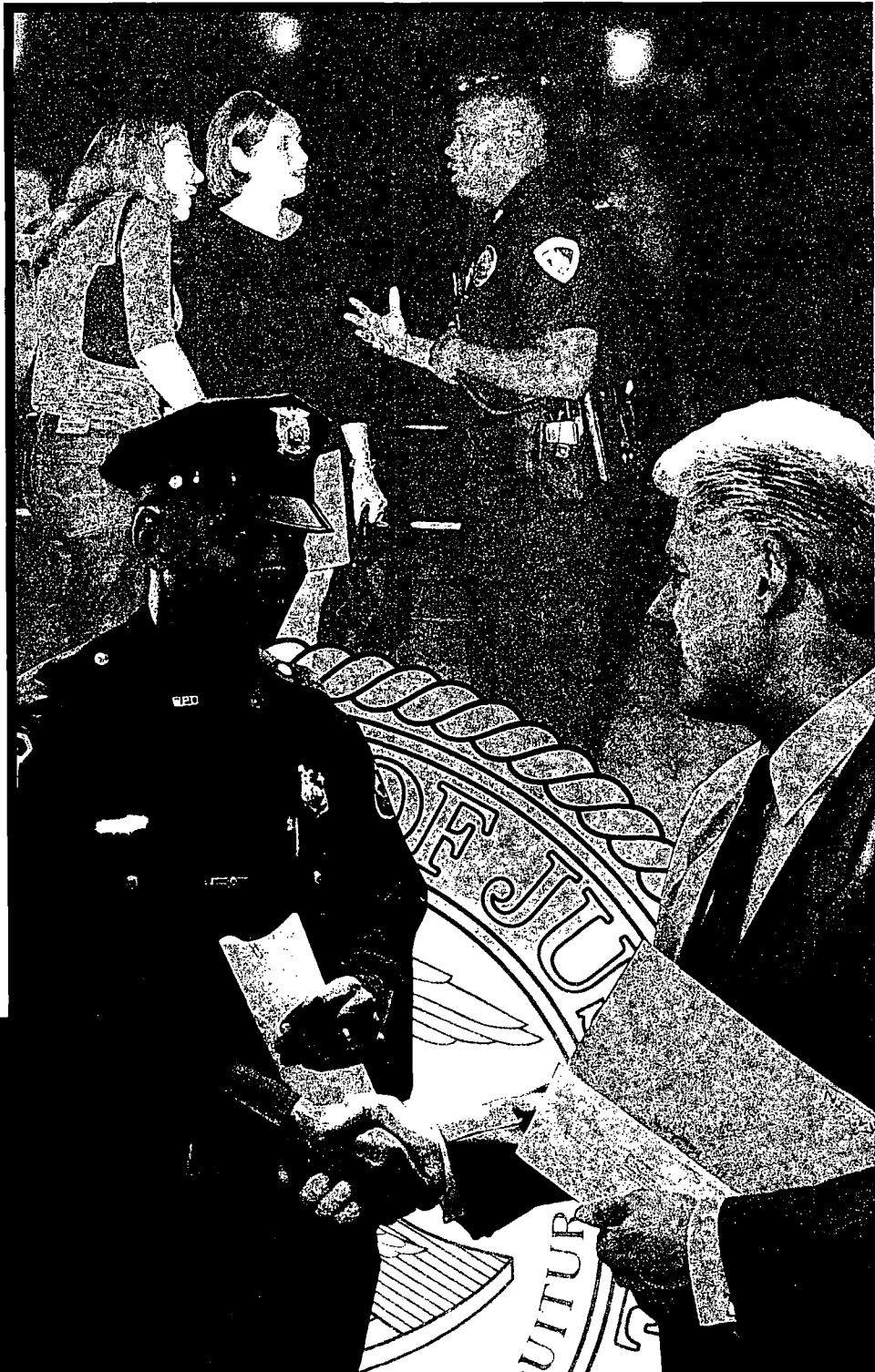
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# COPS

A GROUND  
BREAKING  
PARTNERSHIP  
WITH  
LOCAL LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
CELEBRATES  
ITS FIFTH  
ANNIVERSARY



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

**Honoring our nation's police.** Today, President Clinton will honor the 18 outstanding law enforcement officials who are receiving the National Association of Police Organizations' "TOP COP" Awards. The President is also honoring the vital role law enforcement officers play in safeguarding our communities.

### **A Strategy That Works:**

**Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years.** In 1996, 117 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1960.

**Crime rates have dropped for ~~five~~<sup>7</sup> straight years.** Before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* ~~five~~<sup>7</sup> years in a row. In fact, the number of murders fell an historic 9% in 1996, while violent crime decreased 6%.

### **A Record of Accomplishment:**

**Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets.** President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities, increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded.

**Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons.** Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

**Preventing criminals from buying handguns.** In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, 250,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons have been prevented from buying guns. That means fewer guns on our streets and safer streets for our officers.

**Giving the police the tools they need to fight crime.** President Clinton has strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, by implementing the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in selected cities across the country. Through this initiative, law enforcement will trace all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, and work with that trace information to help identify illegal gun traffickers. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, our police officers can more effectively target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people.

**Leading a national effort on child safety locks.** The President proposed legislation to require federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, and directed all federal agencies to provide these safety locking devices for all handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers. And because of the President's leadership, 8 major gun manufacturers are announcing their support for providing child safety devices with all of their handguns.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Janelle Erickson to distribution list re Members Attending Top Cops (partial) (1 page)	10/20/1999	P6/b(6)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Domestic Policy Council  
Deanne Benos (Subject File)  
OA/Box Number: 21323

### FOLDER TITLE:

Top Cops

2012-0726-S  
kc905

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

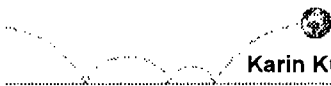
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[001]



Karin Kullman

10/20/99 08:22:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Members Attending Top Cops

----- Forwarded by Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP on 10/20/99 08:22 PM -----



Janelle E. Erickson  
10/20/99 08:12:32 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Members Attending Top Cops

**EVENT:** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS (NAPO), TOP COPS

**DATE:** THURSDAY OCTOBER 21, 1999

**TIME:** 2:00 PM – 2:30 PM

**LOCATION:** ROSE GARDEN

**PARTICIPANTS:** THE PRESIDENT  
SCATTO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NAPO  
LEAHY  
STUPAK  
BIDEN  
HOLDER

**ATTENDING (12):**

Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL)  
Senator Jack Reed (D-RI)

*Data Silva*  
P6/(b)(6)  
P6/(b)(6)

Rep Ken Bentsen (D-TX)  
Rep Danny Davis (D-IL)  
Rep Sam Gejdenson (D-CT)  
Rep Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)  
Rep John Larson (D-CT)  
Rep Robert Menendez (D-NJ)  
Rep Donald Payne (D-NJ)  
Rep Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)  
Rep Brad Sherman (D-CA)

Rep Mark Udall (D-CO)

**PENDING (9):**

Rep Kevin Brady (R-TX)

Rep John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI)

Rep Gene Green (D-TX)

Rep Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)

Rep Nancy Johnson (R-CT)

Rep Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-MI)

Rep Bobby Rush (D-IL)

Rep Maxine Waters (D-CA)

Rep Jerry Weller (R-IL)

**REGRETS:**

Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA)

Senator John Chafee (R-RI)

Rep Pat Danner (D-MO)

Senator Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)

Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R-IL)

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R-TX)

Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK)

Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)

Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX)

Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)

Senator Carl Levin (D-MI)

Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-CT)

Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-NY)

Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK)

Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY)

Senator Robert Torricelli (D-NJ)

Rep Bill Archer (R-TX)

Rep Steve Horn (R-CA)

Rep Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-IL)

Rep Sue Kelly (R-NY)

Rep William Lipinski (D-IL)

Rep Lynn Rivers (D-MI)

Rep James Rogan (R-CA)

Rep Steven Rothman (D-NJ)

Rep Janice Schakowsky (D-IL)

Rep Henry Waxman (D-CA)

Rep Robert Weygand (D-RI)

Rep Don Young (R-AK)

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## 1999 NAPO Top Cops

### Alaska Department Public Safety; Division of State Troopers – Trooper Barry Croy

Trooper Croy received a report that 10 individuals had been held at gunpoint and robbed by five persons demanding payment for safe passage in a remote, mountainous, uninhabited wilderness area. Responding to the report, he navigated two plane flights for over four hours to reach the scene of the crime. With the help of the victims and local residents, Croy found and captured the five gunmen, many of whom attempted to evade or resist arrest. He was forced to fly alone with the gunmen back to Fairbanks, AK, and managed to navigate a successful landing after a plane engine failed. He booked the gunmen who were held on 10 counts each of armed robbery and assault.

### Los Angeles Police Department, 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

These officers were called to backup two detectives, one of whom was injured, in pursuit of an attempted murder suspect in a dark film studio. After their flashlight was met by gunfire from the suspect, Officer Chris Yzaguirre quickly formulated a plan to save the injured detective, 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. The team entered the dark building where 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. They continued their rescue attempt, stopping only when their loss of blood made them too weak to continue. Eventually the SWAT team arrived and pulled out the injured detective, who later died from the sustained wounds. The suspect was later found dead inside the warehouse due to a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head.

\* Officers Azodi, Dunn, and Schofield Hewitt are COPS-funded officers.

\*\* Officer Ryan Clark is now with the United States Army.

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

When State Troopers Pelletier and Hoague confronted a man, suspected of vandalizing a car, at his home, the suspect pulled out a 9mm semi-automatic weapon from his waistband and shot both troopers at close range. As the officers fired back, the suspect ran into his house, returning seconds later with a high-powered rifle. Troopers Reidy and Allard arrived as backup, and sustained injuries as they simultaneously tried to draw the suspects fire and pull the injured troopers to safety. The suspect was quickly arrested as he attempted to flee the scene. The police later found an arsenal in the suspect's home, including mines, pipe bombs, and grenades.

### Chicago Police Department, Illinois – Sergeant James McMullin

Sergeant McMullin was on patrol 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. He immediately

sounded the alarm and began evacuating residents, using sledgehammers to gain access into apartments to be certain no one was left behind. He then discovered 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. Indeed, just as the last resident was being evacuated, the gas exploded in a massive fireball. Thanks to Sergeant McMullin's quick instincts, over 100 Chicago Police Department personnel, 145 Chicago Fire Department personnel and many other public service employees were able to save the lives of 200 residents.

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

These six Detroit police officers were assigned 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 was shot in the left hip and arm, and Sergeant Tolbert was hit in his left leg and in the center of his chest. Sergeant Rossi and Officer Sosa came to Tolbert's aid, while Lieutenant McNamara tried to both rescue Stefani and exchange gunfire with the gunman. Officer Lightfoot also returned fire. All officers were protecting their wounded at the same time as they were attempting to stop the gunman. The force of their fire drove Villareal out of the house into the yard, where he fell dead. McNamara was rendered disabled for one month, but hopes for a full recovery from the nerve damage and the wound he sustained. Tolbert required a four-pint blood transfusion due to the enormous blood loss, and is currently back to full duty. Stefani suffered extensive injuries and suffered seven hours of surgery. He was confined to a wheelchair for several months, but has since recovered and returned to full duty.

**St. Joseph Police Department, Missouri – Officer Rebecca Caton, Sergeant Steven Gumm, Officer Shawn Hamre, Sergeant Billy Paul Miller, Officer Henry Castaneda Pena, Officer Roy W. Wedlow, Jr.\*, and Sergeant Terry R. White**

These officers, along with Officer Bradley Arn, responded to a high-priority call – a man with a high-powered rifle was randomly shooting at vehicles at a street intersection and a citizen was injured. Officer Arn was ambushed and killed by the sniper, leaving behind a wife and two-year-old twin daughters. The sniper continued to fire 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. These officers saved countless lives, as the gunman had fired some 200 rounds, killing Officer Arn and wounding four innocent civilians.

\* Officer Wedlow is a COPS-funded officer.

**Jersey City Police Department, New Jersey – Sergeant Heriberto Carattini**

As Sergeant Carattini entered the district station house, he heard gunfire. Inside one officer was pinned down, and another had been shot. When the assailant jumped up from behind the desk, Carattini ordered the previously pinned officer to escape and call for backup and an ambulance, and then turned to face the gunman alone. Just as he got to the injured officer, the gunman charged. After the gunman refused an order to halt, Sergeant Carattini was forced to stop him with a single gunshot to the chest. Both the injured lieutenant and the suspect survived, thanks

to Sergeant Carattini's cool head and extreme valor.

**City of Poughkeepsie Police Department, New York – Detective Karl “Skip” Mannain**

As a patrol officer, Detective Mannain led his department in felony arrests and excelled as a neighborhood street crime narcotics detective. In April 1998 he responded to a hit-and-run accident, where an unidentified Mexican immigrant had been killed. The next day, after identifying the victim and arresting the driver who killed him, Detective Mannain decided to see what else he could do for the victim's family. He discovered that the victim had been faithfully sending money back to his family in Mexico, but that there was not enough money to send his body home for a proper burial. Detective Mannain began a fundraising drive that raised \$28,000. In addition, he accompanied the body back to Mexico and presented the money to the family.

**Johnston Police Department, Rhode Island – Patrol Sergeant Michael A. Calenda and Officer Thomas H. Dolan\***

On his way to work, Officer Dolan apprehended a suspicious man running down the road, who then opened fire on the officer. Dolan was saved by his bulletproof vest, but another round of fire struck him in the face. Though seriously wounded, Dolan returned fire through his car window and radioed a distress call, when he learned that the suspect had just carried off an armed robbery nearby. The suspect ran into an industrial park, pursued by more than 60 police officers that rushed to the scene in response to Dolan's distress call. Sergeant Calenda was fired upon just as he apprehended the gunman about to fire on two other uniformed officers. Calenda was forced to fire at the suspect, who was then taken into custody and transported to a local hospital, where he later died.

\*Officer Dolan is a COPS-funded officer.

**United States Park Police, Washington, D.C. – Officer Kevin J. Nieves and Officer Robert Louis Freeman, III**

Officer Freeman pulled over a vehicle for speeding at 80 miles an hour in crowded traffic. He immediately knew something was wrong – the car had a Maryland “dealer” plate, but the driver had a North Carolina license and no registration. The car was stolen. As Officer Nieves arrived to assist, the driver pulled a 9mm pistol, shooting Freeman in the stomach at point blank range and also firing at Nieves. Although both had been injured, the officers returned fire, killing the suspect before he was able to kill them or injure commuters driving by. They later discovered that the driver was a violent felon, convicted of attempted murder, who was on the run. The gun he used had originally been stolen, and the gunman had purchased it paying with crack cocaine.



Paul D. Glastris  
10/20/99 07:47:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: draft of NAPO remarks--comments back ASAP please

Draft 10/20/99 7:45 p.m.

Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS AT NAPO TOP COPS EVENT  
ROSE GARDEN, THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, DC  
October 21, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Dep. AG Eric Holder; Senators Biden and Leahy; Rep Stupak; NAPO Pres. Tom Scotto; NAPO Exec. Dir. Bob Scully [a great friend of this administration and a great fighter for the COPS program]; new COPS Director Tom Frazier [former Baltimore police commissioner];

In 1968, Robert Kennedy said that the fight against crime is “a fight to preserve that quality of community which is at the root of our greatness.” The men and women we honor here today are at the forefront of that fight, and exemplify that greatness. They are true American heroes.

They have performed astonishing acts of valor and humanity. Crossing the line of fire to rescue downed fellow officers. Being shot and wounded, yet managing to return fire and subdue the assailant. Flying across the Alaskan wilderness to single-handedly capture five armed kidnapers. Spotting a dangerous gas leak and evacuating 200 citizens moments before their apartment building exploded. These and other amazing stories aren't from TV shows. They actually happened. They represent, in dramatic form, the kind of professional police work that goes on every day across this country. Just last week, three brave officers were ambushed and killed, and two others were wounded, by a gunman in Pleasonton, Texas. We mourn their passing, and offer our prayers for their families. Every day, police officers put on their badges and uniforms, knowing that at any moment, they, too, may be called upon put their own lives on the line to protect the American people.

Because of their efforts, America today is a significantly safer place. This week, the Justice Department reported that the crime fell again last year, in all categories and all parts of the country. The murder rate is now at a 31 year low. Crime has been dropping now for

seven straight years, making this longest consecutive decline in crime ever recorded.

Seven years ago, it looked to many people as if the crime rate was fated to rise forever; that the police were powerless to stop it; and that there was nothing the federal government could or should do about it. I didn't share that view. Since my days as Attorney General of Arkansas 20 years ago, I had worked with police departments. Attended the funerals of too many fallen officers. And seen first hand the dramatic difference that good police work can make.

When I ran for President, I said we could make America safer by helping local communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street, to walk beats, to apprehend criminals, help neighborhood groups chase away drug dealers, and prevent crime from happening in the first place. After I became President, and with the vital support of NAPO, we passed the crime bill in 1994. We began our COPS program. We toughened penalties, and passed the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban, to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

Today, on the fifth anniversary of the COPS program, we have already funded over 100,000 police officers, ahead of time and under budget. Anyone who doubts that these police officers have made a difference should consider this: 5 of the 32 officers we honor today were funded under our COPS program.

I am grateful, and America is grateful, for the bravery, the dedication, and the plain hard work of our nation's police officers who have helped bring the crime rate down for seven years now. But I doubt that there is an officer in this room, or a citizen in this nation, who thinks the crime rate is low enough.

That is why I have called on Congress to do more of what we know works. Put up to 50,000 more police on the street, especially in our highest-crime neighborhoods. Hire 5000 new community prosecutors to work with police and local residents. Provide police departments with the latest, best crime fighting technology, from better communications systems so police from different jurisdictions can talk to each other, to crime mapping systems that allow police to see criminal patterns and pinpoint hotspots.

I believe there is bipartisan support for this. We see that in the broad backing that Senator Biden has received for his bill that would extend the life of the COPS program for another five years. I hope Congress passes Sen. Biden's bill, and if they do, I'll sign it.

If we do these things, we can move dramatically closer to what I believe should be our long-term goal: to make America the safest big nation on earth.

Unfortunately, the Republican majority in Congress has produced a budget bill that drastically cuts our COPS program. Their bill would mean 4000 fewer new police officers this year alone. It would mean no community prosecutors. No new crime fighting technology. This makes no sense. Why, when crime is dropping, would you want to cut your most successful crime-fighting tool? That's like tracking a criminal, cornering him, then

letting him go.

I expressed my views two days ago, in a meeting with congressional leaders of both parties at the White House. We agreed to work together in a bipartisan spirit to resolve our differences, make the tough choices, and reach an overall agreement on a budget that lives within its means and lives up to the values of the American people. There is no greater value than the safety of our citizens. So I call on Congress to fully fund our COPS program, put more police officers on the street, and pass a balanced, bipartisan juvenile crime bill that keeps guns out of the wrong hands.

I believe that by working together, we can make this a season of progress. We can lengthen the life of Social Security and Medicare, invest in 100,000 new teachers, protect the environment, strengthen national defense, and make America the safest big nation on earth. If we do, then the greatness that Robert F. Kennedy talked about in 1968, we can achieve in the 21st Century.

Thank you and God bless you.

Message Sent To:

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Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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## REMARKS FOR NAPO TOP COPS AWARDS

October 21, 1999

- I want to thank President Clinton, [Senator Biden], Attorney General Janet Reno, and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder for standing with law enforcement through thick and thin.
- I remember back in 1992 when the Governor of Arkansas came to NAPO and asked us to support him in his bid for the Presidency.
- I remember when he told us that he would support an increase of 100,000 additional law enforcement officers if he became President.
- I remember that we believed him, we put our trust and our faith in him -- and he delivered. Never once have we had a reason to question your support, Mr. President.
- Seven years later the promise of 100,000 more law enforcement officers is a reality. More than half are already on the street and the rest will be there as soon as they can be hired and trained. These are good union jobs for men and women who put on their badges and put their lives on the line to protect America every day.
- Moreover, Mr. President, I want to thank you for appointing leaders at the Justice Department like Janet Reno and Eric Holder. They understand what law enforcement is all about, they have listened to us, and they have made themselves available time and again.  
We support efforts to end
- The strong partnership between law enforcement and the Clinton Administration is paying real dividends for the American people. Crime is down for the 7<sup>th</sup> year in a row. And it is down all across America. Through your leadership, Mr. President, we (now) have the tools ~~to~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~than ever~~ to protect America.
- Mr. President, standing behind you are America's TOP COPS. Each one is a living example of all that a law enforcement officer should be. They walk the thin blue line every day, and we are all safer because of it.
- What do we ask in return? A day's pay for a day's work. The men and women of law enforcement willingly – and I repeat – willingly, put their lives on the line every tour they serve. They deserve decent pay. They deserve decent benefits, and they deserve a decent pension.
- Mr. President, no one has done more to support the men and women of law enforcement. For that, every man and woman at NAPO and their children thank you.
- Now, I have the high privilege to introduce you to the President of the United States, Bill Clinton.



*[Handwritten scribbles]*

Office of Policy Development  
United States Department of Justice  
10th and Constitution Ave. NW  
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO LEANNE SHIMAZUKURO

FAX: 202-456-~~4800~~<sup>8028</sup>

FROM: PETER OWEN

VOICE: (202) 514-8356  
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investigator

Total Pages (including this cover)

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THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S LAW  
ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY:  
**DRAFT**  
COMBATING CRIME WITH  
21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY TECHNOLOGY AND  
INFORMATION

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

**THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY ON FIGHTING CRIME WITH  
21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION**

**DRAFT**

President Clinton and Attorney General Reno, working with state, local and tribal law enforcement officials, have launched a major effort to help America's communities fight crime. Over the course of the past six years, the Clinton Administration has helped unite federal, state, tribal and local crime control efforts, directed new resources into local efforts for crime fighting and crime prevention, and worked hand-in-hand with local law enforcement and local communities. These efforts have paid off. Six years into this strategy, crime has dropped to its lowest level in a quarter of a century.

The Clinton Administration's crime fighting efforts are taking place at a time of rapid advances in technology. New technologies have generated innovative tools for law enforcement to detect illegal activity, conduct investigations, identify, locate, arrest and prosecute those who violate the law, and monitor convicted criminals. But new technologies have also bred a new kind of criminal activity: cybercrime – the use of computers and computer networks to commit crime. And, the new tools of the information age have created new challenges to protecting personal privacy. The Clinton Administration is working to prepare America's law enforcement agencies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century by deploying new and effective crime fighting tools, working to control crime in cyberspace and limiting the impact of new technologies on individual privacy.

Over the past six years, the Administration has developed and deployed new law enforcement technologies to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. With the help of the federal government, many law enforcement agencies now use advanced technological tools to identify criminal suspects by their DNA, generally predict where criminal activity is likely to happen in time to prevent it, find criminals through a national system of computerized fingerprints and apprehend criminals more safely with less-than-lethal weapons. The Administration has proposed to continue to put technology to work fighting crime with \$350 million for FY 2000 to help police stay ahead of every generation of criminals every place crime occurs – from the street corner to cyberspace.

The Administration has developed new strategies to control the growing problem of cybercrime. In the past decade, more and more people around the globe have started logging on to the Internet. Since 1991, there has been over a 500% increase in the number of computer intrusions, with nearly 42% of American businesses reporting computer break-ins. The Administration has responded by working with Congress to pass tougher laws for cybercrime and by aggressively enforcing the criminal laws aimed at protecting people from crime on the Internet.

The Federal government has an essential role to play in the area of technology and crime. States and localities simply do not have the resources, training or expertise to develop advanced approaches to crime fighting technology on their own. Research and development, standard-setting, and education and training are all conducted most efficiently and effectively at the

national level. The Administration has stepped forward to meet this challenge, to establish this infrastructure and to provide states, tribes and localities with an ability to fight crime with technology at a level they simply could not achieve on their own.

Finally, as important as the new technology we develop is our own continuing commitment to safeguard the privacy of Americans. The Clinton Administration has put in place protections to assure that private information is secure.

The opportunities and the challenges for law enforcement in this new age of technology are tremendous. The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that all law enforcement agencies across the country are ready to meet this challenge.

## **I. HARNESSING NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO FIGHT CRIME**

Over the course of the past century, advances in technology have made law enforcement more and more effective. The development of fingerprinting in the 1900s and of crime laboratories in the 1920s helped police solve what were unsolvable crimes. Using the two-way radio and automobiles in the 1930s, police could respond to more incidents in an hour than they could previously respond to in a whole day. In more recent decades, personal computers have allowed police to process greater amounts of information more quickly, and solve an even greater number of crimes. Now, through the leadership of the Clinton Administration, the nation is taking another giant technological step forward.

The Administration is helping states, localities and tribes to computerize their records to make sure they are complete, accurate and accessible. It is also working to develop DNA identification technology to assist law enforcement in solving crimes – exonerating the innocent and convicting the guilty – in situations never before possible. At the same time, the Administration is transforming fingerprint identification into a faster, more effective law enforcement tool. By establishing several modern regional forensic laboratories, the Administration is using federal resources to make the latest crime fighting tools accessible to states, tribes and localities that never had such technologies available before. And through development of new computer and communications technologies, the Administration has helped to link the communication and information systems of federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in ways that make them profoundly more efficient and effective at using information to prevent and solve crimes and to catch criminals. The Administration has also worked to develop body armor and other devices that will save the lives of hundreds of law enforcement officers nationwide. The Administration has brought new technologies to state, local, and tribal law enforcement. And, federal law enforcement agencies, most notably the FBI, are also using these new technologies themselves in carrying out their law enforcement duties.

### **Criminal History Records and Information Sharing**

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A basic building block in our use of technology to fight crime is computerization of state and federal criminal history records and the availability of this information to all law enforcement agencies. Criminals now routinely operate across state and national boundaries, requiring law enforcement to be able to quickly share information among jurisdictions to find fugitives, solve crimes, and adjudicate criminal cases. The Administration has taken a major leadership role in encouraging states, tribes and localities to modernize the way they collect information, enter it into computer databases, and share it with other jurisdictions. Starting in 1995, the National Criminal History Improvement Program has given over \$200 million to law enforcement agencies to improve, complete, and standardize their record keeping. The FBI has been at the center of this national effort, creating a national network of information that allows local law enforcement to identify fugitives from justice, allows gun dealers to refuse sales to criminals convicted in other states, allows courts to enforce child support orders issued in other jurisdictions, and allows state and local law enforcement to more easily collaborate to fight crime across state borders.

## DNA

### DNA Law Enforcement Milestones

- In 1994, President Clinton signed the DNA Identification Act, part of the 1994 Crime Bill, that authorized the FBI to establish the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a computerized DNA database.
- In 1996, an Administration-funded study conducted by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that there was no longer any reason for courts to question the reliability of DNA evidence.

Forensic DNA analysis has the potential to become as powerful an investigative tool for law enforcement in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century as fingerprints have been in this century. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, carries the genetic code of each human being. Like fingerprints, each person's DNA is unique (except for identical twins). DNA is present in every living cell and allows law enforcement to identify suspects by analyzing any blood, hair, skin, semen, or other biological material left at a crime scene. By comparing even microscopic amounts of DNA left at a crime scene with those of a known suspect, DNA can link criminals to their crimes with stunning accuracy. For example, DNA lifted from residual cells in the hatband of a baseball cap left at a murder scene enabled federal agents to identify the killer of an FBI agent.

Over the past six years, the Administration has made DNA technology more accessible to tribal, state and local police. We have developed and promulgated standards for quality control that state and local law enforcement can use to ensure that DNA evidence is accurate and persuasive in court. In 1998, the FBI implemented a national computer database of DNA profiles of convicted offenders and unknown suspects based on DNA samples from crime scenes. State and local agencies can now compare samples they

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obtain from crime scenes with DNA profiles already in the FBI database.

DNA evidence can also exonerate those wrongly accused or convicted of a crime. More than 50 people mistakenly convicted of felonies have been freed from prison on the basis of DNA evidence.

There is more work to be done to realize the full potential of this extraordinarily reliable method of linking criminals to their crimes. The Administration is seeking \$20 million in funding to build a national infrastructure for DNA evidence through a number of new initiatives.

- *Building a national DNA indexing system.* Recently, the FBI established a national DNA indexing system containing samples of DNA from 140,000 convicted criminals and from 6,500 crime scenes. The FBI is currently operating this system with more than 102 crime laboratories in 43 states to allow state and local law enforcement agencies to look for DNA matches, free of charge. Right now, over 650,000 additional DNA samples obtained from convicted offenders and suspects have been collected for entry into the national database for DNA prints; but they cannot be accessed until they are analyzed and placed in the database. A first priority is to eliminate the backlog entirely, and we are working to do that.
- *Improving DNA analysis.* The Administration is also working hard to refine techniques to analyze mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondrial DNA, because it is so plentiful in human cells, is even easier than other types of DNA to find at crime scenes and has the potential to solve cases where the DNA is not from whole living cells. This technology is currently used infrequently, but additional resources can reduce the cost and labor associated with mitochondrial DNA testing.
- *Reducing the costs of and time required for DNA tests.* DNA tests are still fairly expensive. Also, it typically takes several days to process a DNA sample, and can take weeks or months to run the samples through the database. The Administration has just begun a five-year initiative to reduce the cost of DNA tests from \$700 a test to less than \$10 a test, to reduce the test time from hours to minutes and to increase the reliability of DNA evidence collected from even minute samples.

### **Fingerprinting**

Throughout most of this century, fingerprint evidence has been the most persuasive and conclusive type of evidence in court. DNA evidence is often unavailable and is still in its infancy; so, when fingerprints are located, law enforcement continues to rely on them as the

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single most precise way to identify potential suspects and other individuals.

The Clinton Administration has worked to improve the utility and reliability of fingerprint data. While fingerprints have been used as evidence for many years, there remain several problems with the collection, storage, and retrieval of fingerprint data. First, fingerprint evidence is not always easy for police to obtain. Most fingerprints are invisible to the naked eye, and law enforcement officials must use special techniques to transfer fingerprints from the crime scene to the evidence locker. Traditionally, police have lifted prints from crime scenes by dusting them with a special kind of powder that makes them visible, and then imprinting the visible image onto a piece of paper. Although obtaining fingerprints in this manner is reliable, the method has its limits – for example, police often have trouble lifting prints from uneven surfaces; once collected, police historically have stored fingerprints on index cards in file cabinets or have used other non-computerized storage, so that prints are not accessible to other agencies, or even other precincts; unless a suspect is already known, matching prints the traditional way is a tedious and time consuming chore because prints must be compared by hand. With the help of the Clinton Administration, these practices are being replaced by more efficient and effective fingerprint analysis.

Over the past six years, the Clinton Administration has developed and is implementing a comprehensive plan to improve fingerprinting technologies. This plan has three major elements:

- *Improving the methods of lifting prints at a crime scene.* New methods cause older prints and partial prints to yield reliable and useful results. The Clinton Administration worked with Congress to obtain funding for improvements in the way law enforcement gathers and records fingerprints.
- *Promoting computerization of fingerprint files in local agencies.* Hundreds of state, local and tribal police departments have used federal funding to build a capacity to store, and more importantly, to match fingerprints in a computerized database. In these jurisdictions, police no longer search manually through fingerprint cards; instead, they can scan a crime scene print into the computer, and then search for a match. Since the 1980s, many states and localities have created computerized fingerprint databases, making it far easier to identify and help

#### Advances in Fingerprinting Technology During the Clinton Administration

- The Administration has funded research to develop more versatile and affordable chemicals for lifting fingerprints.
- The FBI, with the assistance of other agencies, has developed the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), which stores fingerprints and allows law enforcement officials to search stored prints.

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convict a suspect just by having the criminal's fingerprints.

- *Creating a network for fingerprint databases among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.* Such a network would permit police officers anywhere in the country to compare a fingerprint lifted from a crime scene with the millions of prints on file throughout the nation. The Administration is working to complete the development of one nationwide, integrated fingerprint database of major offenders, known as the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). This database was deployed in July 1999. For FY 2000, the Administration has proposed \$70 million to enable the states to access the database, containing 38 million fingerprints, collected by federal, state, local and tribal agencies, of persons convicted of certain offenses under state, federal and tribal law. The database, when completed, will be able respond to electronic criminal fingerprint inquiries in two hours or less, and will cross-reference the convicts' criminal histories and outstanding arrest warrants, as well as stolen vehicle information. It is open around the clock, every day of the year. This is a vast improvement over past response times. The historic fingerprint backlog has been overtaken by technology advances.

#### **Using Other Forensic Technologies and Building Modern Forensic Laboratories**

Fingerprints and DNA prints are not the only types of forensic evidence police use to identify criminals and solve crimes. For example, police can enhance security camera tapes to create a clearer picture or restore a seemingly inaudible tape recording. The FBI and the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) can now create and store images of the identifying characteristics of bullet and cartridge casings collected from crime scenes. These images can be compared with previously collected images to link crimes. The FBI and the ATF are developing a system – the National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (NIBIN) – that enables their previously independent databases to communicate, greatly increasing their information sharing capabilities and the likelihood of linking criminals to their crimes.

Through the efforts of the Clinton Administration, tribal, state, and local agencies have been able to upgrade their forensic laboratories and techniques. In 1994, the Administration funded the creation of four regional technology centers that provide forensic support to tribal, state and local agencies and several other specialized technology centers across the country. The centers have helped police departments test crime scene evidence, obtain better forensic technology and train their personnel on how to use it.

The Administration has proposed new initiatives to further improve state, local, and tribal law enforcement technology capacity in FY 2000. The Administration is seeking \$10 million to continue the support of the Justice Department sponsored technology centers and \$55 million

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grant money to assist tribal, state and local police in improving their own forensic laboratories, including improvements in their DNA testing and other forensic capabilities.

### **Computer and Communications Technologies**

Computers and communication technologies have revolutionized day-to-day police work and made police more effective and more efficient. Computers have freed police from time-consuming administrative work and, as a result, police now have more time and better tools to patrol our streets and keep our neighborhoods safe.

**COMPUTERS.** Police work has traditionally involved a significant amount of paperwork – writing tickets and citations, filling out reports and booking suspects. With the development and deployment of new technologies, police can enter information they collect at a crime scene directly into a laptop computer in their police car and send it electronically to the station for processing.

Computers can also be used to support electronic databases containing everything from fingerprints and DNA profiles to mug shots and criminal history records. The FBI's IAFIS database, for instance, already contains the associated criminal history for each of its over 34 million fingerprint profiles. Mug shots will be added to the database in the next year. Even with advances in recent years, however, there is still too much information in paper files, or on multiple, incompatible computer systems.

The Administration has funded programs to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies computerize their operations. Under the COPS MORE program alone, part of the Administration's program to place 100,000 additional officers on the streets in part by freeing them up from desk work, the Administration has provided over \$704 million in technology grants. With this program and others, agencies have been able to create automated booking procedures with digital cameras and special computer software. These programs, working in tandem with the National Criminal History Improvement Program, have also made funds available for computerizing and updating criminal history records. The Administration has funded projects to make data systems compatible, in order to facilitate the exchange of information among police agencies. More recently, the Administration has taken a leading role in developing an integrated database that draws upon computerized information from all federal, state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies – a single, "global" network of information. Ready access to this information resource, once it is online, will provide law enforcement officers the information they need, when they need it, wherever they need it, in the office or on the street.

The Administration is now proposing \$70 million for FY 2000 under COPS CONECT (Community Oriented Networking and Enhanced Communications Technology) to assist state, local, and tribal agencies in purchasing laptop computers and networking software, \$50 million

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to those agencies in upgrading their criminal history records and crime identification technology systems, and another \$20 million toward the integration of these systems.

**CRIME MAPPING.** A new, cutting edge technology – crime mapping – allows law enforcement to link information about crimes with other information about a community, such as housing patterns, locations of streets, schools, recreation areas, police stations, and businesses. By combining this information with sophisticated computer analysis, crime mapping can be used to identify patterns of crime. Police can use these patterns to predict where (and when) crime is likely to occur again.

#### Department of Justice Crime Mapping Programs

- ✓ COMPASS (Community Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies) funding implementation of crime mapping strategies.
- ✓ COPS/MORE funding for technology and personnel as part of a program to place 30,000 – 50,000 more police on the streets, including crime mapping technologies.
- ✓ Establishment of the Crime Mapping Research Center at the National Institute of Justice.
- ✓ Establishment of CMAP to provide technical assistance and training to tribal, state and local agencies for crime mapping and intelligence analysis.

With this information, law enforcement agencies can focus their patrols in crime “hot spots,” (areas where crime is especially concentrated) making it far more difficult for criminals to commit crimes. Crime mapping has been a great success in communities where it has been implemented, but most police agencies do not have access to this technology. Less than one-third of police departments with more than 100 officers – and less than three percent of smaller departments – are using computerized crime mapping technology today.

The Administration is seeking \$30 million in FY 2000, and each year through 2004, to equip 22 communities with the most sophisticated crime mapping software currently available. This new program, called COMPASS, continues research and development already being undertaken by the Administration and will give local law enforcement an important tool to stop crime at the best time possible – before it happens.

**COMMUNICATIONS.** Ensuring public safety often requires effective coordination among many different public safety agencies. Every day, law enforcement officers are called upon to respond to crimes that cross state or local jurisdictions. Currently, however, many law enforcement and other public agencies have incompatible communication systems. As a result, law enforcement officials from different agencies often cannot talk directly

to one another over their radios. Public safety agencies discovery – all too often during an emergency – that they cannot mount a well-coordinated emergency response. Compatible communication systems not only ensure the delivery of more effective public safety services to communities, but also improve the safety and efficiency of law enforcement personnel.

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The Administration is supporting interagency communications improvements. The Department of Justice has worked with industry manufacturers and other industry groups to develop standards for police radios to make sure that new systems are compatible with one another. The Administration has also helped state, local and tribal agencies solve their interoperability problems and funded their purchase of communication systems that meet standards for compatibility. Many of these efforts have been directed toward equipping these agencies with the latest wireless technology. The Administration has proposed \$80 million in FY 2000 to fund planning grants, as well as technical assistance and demonstration grants to states to advance this effort.

### Life-Saving Technologies

Law enforcement officers risk their lives every day to protect us, our families, and our communities. This is especially true when they are pursuing or confronting suspects. Recent advances in technology can greatly reduce the risk of injury. The Clinton Administration has taken a number of steps to make this technology available to state, local and tribal law enforcement throughout the nation.

### Funding for Body Armor

In 1998, President Clinton signed the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998, which authorized a three-year total of \$75 million to be spent exclusively on body armor grants for state and local police forces.

**PROTECTIVE BODY ARMOR.** The Administration has helped to ensure that federal, state, local and tribal police officers have access to effective life saving body armor. The Departments of Justice and Defense have collaborated to develop body armor that is lighter and more easily concealed, but strong enough to withstand rifle and handgun bullets at close range. The Administration has also disseminated nationwide performance standards and a testing program for body armor. By developing these standards and testing over 1,500 models, the Administration has given smaller police agencies the information they need to make sure that the armor they buy is the best available. The Administration has also helped local police agencies purchase body armor. Body armor meeting these standards and purchased under this program has saved the lives of some 2,100 law enforcement personnel.

**HANDLING DANGEROUS SUSPECTS.** When apprehending a dangerous or armed criminal suspect, law enforcement officers have often had to choose between physically restraining the suspect (which is dangerous to the officers) and using their guns or batons to subdue the suspect (which is dangerous to the suspect). The Administration is committed to providing law enforcement tools to handle dangerous suspects while minimizing the risk of harm to police, the public and the suspect. Administration funded research is currently exploring a wide range of less-than-lethal weapon technologies – everything from pellet bags to capture nets. The Administration has also funded development of a tool, the retractable Road Spike™, to puncture the tires of a fleeing vehicle, inducing a slow and safe controlled stop and thus putting an end to a

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potentially dangerous high-speed chase.

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### **Federal Agencies Use of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Technologies**

The Administration is committed to making 21<sup>st</sup> Century technology available to state, local, and tribal officials. At the same time, federal law enforcement agencies are using a wide range of new technologies to strengthen federal law enforcement capabilities.

**PROTECTING THE BORDER.** The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the U.S. Customs Service are pioneering the use of many technologies in their efforts to protect our nation's borders. The INS is using fingerprinting technology to track border crossers so they can identify smugglers and criminal aliens returning illegally to the United States. The INS is also installing a computer-coordinated web of motion sensors and cameras along hard to monitor stretches of the Mexico-U.S. border. Working together, INS and the Customs Service have started remotely staffing key border crossings along the Canadian-American border with robotic cameras and remotely operated road-blocking mechanisms. The U.S. Customs Service is now using both mobile and fixed-site x-ray machines to check trucks and other large vehicles for contraband contained in hidden compartments.

To facilitate the smooth flow of legal vehicle traffic at ports of entry, the Administration has also begun to use a system that identifies legal vehicles electronically, and allows INS agents to verify visually occupants' identities by comparing the current occupants against digital images of those who are supposed to be traveling in the vehicle. At small northern border crossings, local residents can now use automated ports when staff are not on duty. These automated ports use video imaging to allow entry to local residents who are frequent low-risk border crossers in remote areas, but preventing entry of others in order to safeguard the integrity of the northern border. These new tools enhance enforcement and reduce fraudulent entry into the country.

**IMPROVING SECURITY AT FEDERAL PRISONS.** The Federal Bureau of Prisons has installed perimeter detecting systems and heartbeat detector systems to increase prison security, and has begun using "telemedicine," which brings medical treatment and evaluation to prison inmates from off-site hospitals, clinics, or offices by video. Telemedicine costs less and lessens the chance of prisoner escape when inmates are transported from prisons to facilities for treatment. Video teleconferencing is being used by federal courts to conduct hearings while the prisoner remains in custody. This minimizes the risks of prisoner movement, protects law enforcement personnel and can expedite the hearing process. Federal authorities are also using sophisticated electronic monitoring to supervise the activities and whereabouts of pre-trial detainees and parolees.

**HALTING COUNTERFEITING.** The Department of the Treasury is developing new anti-counterfeiting technologies, including the issue of redesigned, harder to copy currency, such as the new \$100, \$50, and \$20 bills. New \$10 and \$5 bills will be printed in the next few years.

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**PROTECTING AGAINST TERRORISM.** The Administration has made the safety of federal facilities and other high security sites a priority. Among other steps taken, the Secret Service has installed new sensors capable of detecting biochemical as well as traditional threats to high-security sites. The Administration is funding research to develop a type of personal alarm to be worn by law enforcement officers that monitors and alerts the officer to the presence of hazardous agents and the need to use special protective gear.

The FBI is also developing a system for exchange of terrorist-related forensic data through secure telecommunications links that will allow forensic scientists from participating countries around the world to enter and retrieve data from three separate FBI forensic databases. This will make it easier for investigators to analyze data and identify suspects in international terrorism incidents. Historically, this exchange of information had to be conducted by mail, or by diplomatic pouch. The ability of this system to store, retrieve and transmit forensic data rapidly, accurately and securely significantly enhances international law enforcement capabilities in response to international terrorist incidents.

**SLOWING THE DRUG TRADE.** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is using technology to target the source of illegal drugs flowing into the United States, and to monitor the drug distribution networks within the states. In cooperation with foreign countries throughout the world, the DEA has created a database containing information regarding growing methods and soil components used in the cultivation of drugs throughout the world. With this information, DEA agents can chemically analyze seized drugs and match those results with the database samples to identify where a particular shipment of drugs originated. The Department of Justice is also now able to track the movements of suspected drug dealers across state lines, which enables investigators to understand better the current distribution networks of the drug trade. Having this data allows law enforcement agents at all levels to target their resources most effectively to stopping the influx of drugs into the United States.

## II. FIGHTING CYBERCRIME

Computers and the growth of the Internet have generated justifiable excitement over the past few years. The introduction of these new technologies has brought a new type of crime – cybercrime. Cybercrime generally has taken one of three forms.

First, computer criminals target computers for their offenses. With computer software that can break passwords, computer criminals have raided data files to steal inventions and other sensitive information, stolen money by illegally transferring it into to their own bank accounts, and unleashed dangerous and devastating computer viruses that can do everything from distorting data to obliterating it, costing American businesses millions of dollars in delays and lost business opportunities and disrupting local, state and even federal government agencies. Recent studies confirm that this type of cybercrime is on the rise, with 30% of computer security professionals

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reporting that their computer systems were penetrated by outsiders.

The Administration has made it a priority to stop the proliferation of this type of cybercrime. In 1996, the President signed the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act of 1996, which protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and computer systems. In addition, on February 27, 1998, the Attorney General announced the formation of the National Infrastructure Protection Center at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Center is a joint government and private sector partnership, including representatives from the relevant agencies of federal, state, and local governments, and the private sector, to address the daunting challenge of protecting the critical infrastructures on which our nation depends.

A second type of cybercrime that has emerged is the use of computers as tools to commit crimes and engage in activities that are heavily regulated or flatly prohibited both on and off the Internet, such as gambling, prostitution, the distribution of child pornography and the sale of prescription drugs, guns, and alcohol. Law enforcement officials are also grappling with how to address the recent proliferation of websites detailing how to commit a whole range of crimes – from how to make a bomb or hack into a computer to how to hire a hit man and get away with murder. The Administration has responded swiftly to this type of cybercrime as well. President Clinton has signed into law several measures to protect society from cybercrime and increase the penalties for traditional crimes when they are committed using a computer, including the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act of 1996 and the Economic Espionage Act.

Yet another kind of cybercrime involves criminals using computers to strengthen their own criminal enterprises. Narcotics dealers, for example, may use personal computers to store records pertaining to drug trafficking instead of relying on old-fashioned ledgers. The Administration has worked hard with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to develop procedures for collecting this computer-based evidence. Law enforcement personnel need to know what hardware and software to seize, how to preserve the information contained in computers, how to access that information for investigative purposes, and how to make sure that computer evidence can be used against criminals at trial. Special techniques are needed to recover the damaged or deleted files that often provide critical evidence in electronic investigations.

The Administration has supported and enhanced the efforts of law enforcement to fight cybercrime. The Attorney General has made law enforcement capabilities to identify, investigate and stop cybercrime a priority and has fully supported the work of the Justice Department's

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"We are already seeing the first wave of deliberate cyber attacks -- hackers break into government and business computers, stealing and destroying information, raiding bank accounts, running up credit card charges, extorting money by threats to unleash computer viruses."

**President Clinton  
(January 22, 1999)**

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dedicated computer crime units – the FBI's two high-tech squads and the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) within the Criminal Division. These specialized units work actively with other government agencies and with the private sector to develop a unified, global response to the threats of cybercrime. Also, in early 1995, the Department of Justice initiated the Computer / Telecommunications Coordinator program, under which each of the 93 United States Attorney's Offices has designated at least one Assistant United States Attorney to serve as an in-house high-technology expert. CCIPS provides special training to these prosecutors on the rapidly changing technological and legal issues. Our aggressive response has produced results: during fiscal years 1997 and 1998 combined, the federal government indicted over 1,600 people for cybercrimes.

Cybercrime poses unique challenges to law enforcement. In cyberspace, criminals can mask their identities and remain anonymous and encryption allows criminals to disguise the contents of their documents. Law enforcement must continue to develop its investigative activities and capabilities with proper regard for the privacy rights associated with online activities.

### III. PRIVACY

Advances in technology offer great promise for improving our ability to protect Americans from crime, but they can present new challenges to our personal privacy. Many valuable crime fighting technologies, if used improperly, would interfere with the privacy of law-abiding citizens. New technology increases the opportunity for individuals or businesses acting on their own to access confidential personal information using a computer and the Internet and to do everything from simple snooping to outright "identity theft" – the act of stealing personal information from a computer database and using that information to make purchases or access sensitive information. The Administration has taken active steps to ensure that the public does not pay for the rise of technology with the loss of individual privacy.

In 1998, President Clinton issued an Executive Memorandum on Privacy. Attorney General Janet Reno implemented the President's directive by forming a Privacy Council within the Department of Justice. This Council, made up of representatives from the relevant components of the Department, including the FBI, the DEA and the Office of Information and Privacy, evaluates proposed legislation for its impact on personal privacy, examines the impact of new law enforcement technologies on individual privacy, identifies new issues of and recommendations for privacy policy and ensures that the Department complies with the federal Privacy Act. The Department has also vigorously prosecuted cases where law enforcement overstepped the bounds and violated the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, which is designed to protect the privacy of telephone conversations and online correspondence.

The Attorney General's Privacy Council has also reviewed the Administration's efforts to assure that as we develop DNA as a forensic tool, we also take steps to ensure that DNA

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databases are maintained in a way that best safeguards law-abiding citizens from intrusions on privacy:

- DNA is collected only from known offenders and unknown suspects and not the general public;
- The portions of DNA used to identify persons reveal nothing about a person's physical characteristics, behavior, genetic diseases, or other private information; and
- Access to these databases is limited to law enforcement agents with the proper credentials.

The Administration also has taken a lead in protecting online privacy. Last year, President Clinton signed a bill that makes "identity theft" a crime. With stiffer penalties for federal crimes involving both fraud and a significant invasion of individual privacy, the Justice Department can now crack down on businesses or individuals who engage in fraudulent schemes or steal people's identities. President Clinton has also convened an interagency working group to educate the public about the dangers of online crime, and to develop policies to protect online privacy. In sync with these efforts, the Department of Justice has stepped up its prosecution of crimes involving online invasions of privacy.

#### CONCLUSION

The Clinton Administration has taken significant steps to harness new technologies for law enforcement and to guard against the spread of new crime in cyberspace. Many challenges still lie ahead. With the foundation established by the Administration's work and priorities in the 1990s, local, state and tribal governments and the federal government will enter the new millennium with a strong program to develop and deploy crime fighting technologies across the country and around the world. These tools will help make America safer in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

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**Honoring and Strengthening Our Nation's Law Enforcement**  
**The Rose Garden, The White House**  
*October 9, 1998*

Today, the President will honor this year's "Top Cops"-- an award given by the National Association of Police Organizations to pay tribute to law enforcement officers from across the country for service to their communities during the preceding year. This year, 34 exceptional law enforcement officers from ten jurisdictions will receive the distinguished award. At the event, President Clinton also will announce grants enabling communities to hire more police and states to improve their criminal history records.

***Safer Streets: Adding Police and Halting Illegal Handgun Sales***

- Meeting the President's Pledge of 100,000 More Police. The Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) will award \$27.4 million in grants for 151 policing agencies across the country to hire 428 officers. Today's announcement will bring the total number of officers funded under the President's COPS Initiative to over 88,500 --keeping the COPS Initiative ahead of schedule and under budget.
- Improving System of Brady Background Checks. The President will announce more than \$41 million in Justice Department grants for states to improve their criminal history records, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Brady Law's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The grants, provided through the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), are funded through the President's 1994 Crime Bill. Total grants under this program now exceed \$200 million. The President will also reiterate his opposition to efforts in Congress to undermine the effective and timely implementation of NICS which is scheduled to come on-line next month.

***New Tools to Support Law Enforcement and Safe Communities***

- Improving Criminal History Records and Access. The President will announce his intent to sign bipartisan legislation, introduced by Senators DeWine (R-OH) and Leahy (D-VT), to provide \$1.25 billion in federal assistance to states over five years to upgrade communications technologies and criminal justice identification systems. The bill also includes an Administration-proposed national compact on the electronic exchange of criminal history records for non-criminal justice purposes, such as employment checks on day care and elder care workers.

*President Clinton: A Record of Support for Law Enforcement*

- Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. In addition, this spring, the Treasury Department generally banned the importation of more than 50 models of modified assault weapons.
- Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, over 250,000 stalkers, fugitives, and felons have been prevented from buying guns. That means fewer guns on our streets and safer streets for our officers.
- Giving the police the protection they deserve. In June 1998, the President signed the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act to provide \$75 million in grants to help state and local governments defray the costs of purchasing bulletproof vests.

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## U.S. Department of Justice

## Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Deputy Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 12, 1999

Memorandum To: Leanne Shimabukuro  
From: Ian Alberg   
Subject: NAPO Top Cop Deliverables

The following are items which could be announced by the President at the White House event on the 21<sup>st</sup> and/or by the Vice President at the Top Cop dinner on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. They are items of particular interest to NAPO.

1. **DEGAN II** - The Department of Justice currently pays for the college education of immediate survivors (spouse and children) of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty since 1997. NAPO has asked the Administration to expand the start date to 1989, so that the number of children eligible for the benefit can be increased. The President / Vice President could announce that whether a child goes to college should not depend on the date his/her parent died. Cost is likely to be \$10 million in FY 2001. Outyear costs are higher. (Additional info follows)
2. **PUBLIC PENSIONS** - NAPO strongly supports a change in the tax treatment of public, especially law enforcement, pensions. Because law enforcement officers generally retire from law enforcement and start a second career, it is important for them to have favorable tax treatment when they rollover their pension benefits. On the other hand, law enforcement officers may also need to use some of their pension to complete an a degree or undertake other job retraining and may therefore require access to their pension for a limited period of time. In either case, NAPO strongly supports increased portability of pensions and a reduction of the tax consequence for this activity.  
An acceptable provision was introduced in this Congress, but Congressional Republicans placed it in the tax reform act, recently vetoed by the President. NAPO is sophisticated enough to understand the President / Vice President's support for the provision and the cynicism of placing the provision in a bill which carried a certain veto threat.
3. **SURVIVOR BENEFITS** - NAPO also strongly supports a tax exemption for the proceeds of benefits paid to the survivors of public safety officers (law enforcement, fire, rescue) who die or are permanently disabled in the line of duty. A provision which effected this was contained in the recently vetoed tax reform act. For the same reasons explained above as to public pensions, NAPO will understand the cynicism of Congressional Republicans attaching the provision to a bill which carried a threatened veto.

4. **REWARD AUTHORITY** - The Attorney General has authority to offer a reward of up to \$1 million for information leading to the capture and conviction of a foreign terrorist. That authority could be extended to information leading to the capture and conviction of any person who murders a law enforcement officer.
5. **PROSECUTION OF COP KILLERS** - NAPO and the Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) has repeatedly asked the Administration to support legislation to Federalize all law enforcement murders. Unfortunately, this would not likely pass constitutional muster (not to mention the Federalism concerns). Moreover, most state prosecutors are qualified to handle the cases, but may sometimes lack resources. Accordingly, the Administration could offer a grant program (and call on Congress to fund it) to local prosecutors to fund the costs of prosecuting cop killers. The program would be discretionary, administered by the Justice Department and cover only certain limited costs.
6. **NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM** - NAPO seeks a National Law Enforcement Museum. It is likely that Congress would authorize the project, but they would probably not appropriate funds. We could commit to seeking FY 2001 funds. The President / Vice President could appoint a commission to propose a museum and commit to the Federal government donating land. The Administration could also commit to seeking funds for 50% of the cost. The remainder could come from state and local governments as well as private donations.
7. **COPS** - Unless we have reached an agreement for COPS funding at a level acceptable to the President by the time of the event, the President should probably place heavy emphasis on the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Law Enforcement Initiative (COPS II) which provides 30,000-50,000 additional officers. It is important to emphasize COPS hiring grants because NAPO views these additional officers as additional union members and hence is extremely supportive of this specific provision. Although mention of other 21<sup>st</sup> Century programs such as technology may be necessary to achieve balance, it is important to note that NAPO views the technology programs with suspicion.

NOTE: It appears that the **Technology Report** will NOT be ready for this event as OPD decided it needed to be re-written.

## **PRESIDENT CLINTON TO HONOR "TOP COPS" AND ANNOUNCE INITIATIVES SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**October 9, 1997**

Today in a Rose Garden ceremony, President Clinton will honor 18 "Top Cops" -- outstanding law enforcement officials designated as such by the National Organization of Police Organizations (NAPO) -- for their heroism and exemplary service. He will recognize the vital role that law enforcement officers play in safeguarding our communities. At this event, President Clinton will announce two initiatives strongly supported by law enforcement:

1. **Child Safety Devices.** Embracing the President's proposal, eight major gun manufacturers announced that they would provide child safety devices with every handgun sold; and
2. **College Scholarships.** Building on legislation he signed one year ago, for the children of slain federal law enforcement officers, the President announced his support for a bill -- strongly supported by the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) -- to make college scholarships available to the children of slain state and local public safety officers.

**The Need for Child Safety Devices.** A recent study by the Justice Department estimates that over one-third of all privately owned handguns --22 million--are kept loaded and unlocked in our country. Other studies estimate that easy access to these weapons results in 1,500 children (ages 14 and under) being treated in hospital emergency rooms every year for unintentional firearms-related injuries. Child safety devices are an inexpensive and effective solution to this problem.

**President Clinton: Leading by Example.** By including child safety devices in his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy, the President initiated a national debate on this issue and created a large market for child safety devices.. He proposed legislation to require federal gun dealers to provide these safety devices with every gun sold, and he directed all federal agencies to provide them with all handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers. By October 15th, all federal law enforcement officers will have been issued child safety devices.

**Firearms Industry: Following the President's Lead.** Eight major gun manufacturers --Glock, Beretta, Taurus, H&R, Heckler & Koch, Smith and Wesson, Mossberg & Sons, and SigArms, announced that they would provide child safety devices with all of their handguns.

**Honoring Law Enforcement.** Last year, President Clinton signed legislation to provide college scholarships of up to \$4,848 per year for the children of slain federal law enforcement officers. Today, the President announced his support for a proposal to expand this benefit to include the children of state and local public safety officers who are killed in the line of duty.

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

### **A STRATEGY THAT WORKS:**

Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years. In 1996, 117 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline since 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1960.

Crime rates have dropped for five straight years. Before President Clinton took office, violent crime was increasing in America. The President's dropped five years in a row. In fact, the number of murders fell an historic 9% in 1996, while violent crime decreased 6%.

A Record of Accomplishment:

Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities, increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded.

Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, 250,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons have safer streets for our officers and families.

Giving the police the tools they need to fight crime. President Clinton has strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, by implementing the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in selected cities across the country. Through this initiative, law enforcement will trace all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, and work with that trace information to help identify illegal gun traffickers. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, our police officers can more effectively target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people.



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