

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: political (4 pages)	12/30/1995	Personal Misfile
002. memo	re: political (2 pages)	02/16/1996	Personal Misfile
003. paper	re: political (3 pages)	00/00/0000	Personal Misfile
004. memo	Chris Wayne to Political Affairs re: Law Enforcement Outlook [partial, pages 3-4 in full] (3 pages)	10/12/1995	b(6)
005. outline	re: political (14 pages)	12/30/1995	Personal Misfile
006. fax	re: SSNs and DOBs [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/08/1996	b(6)
007. list	re: Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1996	b(6)
008. fax	re: POB [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/04/1996	b(6)
009. fax	re: POB [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/05/1996	b(6)
010. fax	re: DOB and POB [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/04/1996	b(6)
011. memo	re: political (3 pages)	05/06/1996	Personal Misfile
012. list	re: Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery SSNs and DOBs [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S

rc2254

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]

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013. paper	re: political (2 pages)	03/26/1996	Personal Misfile
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JOSE ELIA

Box 2:

Crime/ Drugs 1996

Clinton L.E.O. Outreach 96'

Rep. Attacks Crime

MAD

MAND Minimums 104th Congress

Lautenberg Gun Bill 97'

Lautenberg Bill (Brady)

Brady Law

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

16954

NANA 14145

Mtg w/ Chris Wayne
Nick Gess, Chris Sullivan
Tom Zienke Jan 5

→ Scott Green

→ Jose Cerda

→ Jon Cohen → ATI

←
- ~~craft~~

→ Hatch Act problems in states

- not just endorse (get chiefs to roll out & support)

- Scott Harshbarger

- Skip Humphrey

- Mike Barnes (D) IND

-
-
-

→ handing out \$ / problem of perception

→

→ US Attys to go give briefings in each state to Reelect & put together briefing book for the state.

- Steve Hill Kansas City

- Mike Shles (Pa)

- Jay McClosky (ME)

Pete Strom → turning Republican

— Political Briefings
for US Attys

- ① US Attys (Set up political briefing)
 - ② State AGs (Dems) 29 ~~20 or 50~~
 - ③ Police Chiefs →
 - ④ Sheriffs → (Dems) list (Nick Gess)
 - ⑤ Local prosecutors < Mike Barnes (Former
 - ⑥ Retired → Griffin Bell
— DDC
-

— Jim Tierney (Nick Gess)

↳ Internet news letter

— Dennis DeConcini

— AG Mtgs (mthly)

— Oval Office → County Prosecutors

— Groody Marshall

- Eddie Gonzales → (USMS)
- Art Vanegas
- De Cencini
- Griffin Bell
- Skip Humphrey
- Jay Nixon (Missouri)
- Dan Morales
- Doyle (Wisconsin)
- Ray Kelly (NY)
- Lee Fisher
- Bev Watson Austin Chief
- Norm Stamper Seattle, Wash
- John Wilder (DEA (SAC))
- Lynn Abraham
- Bill Alden (DARE)
- Chip Warren
- MATT Rodriguez

Sully [{ 28th → JAN Sully }
MARCH 17th]

~2 Use Sweeney to get to Lyons
↓
AFL-
CIA

November 2, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ALEXIS HERMAN
 LEE SATTERFIELD

FROM: CHRIS WAYNE

SUBJECT: LONG-TERM SCHEDULING FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY

I. OVERVIEW

The following is a preliminary list of events in the law enforcement community for the coming year; I will continue to update this list as the groups finalize their events for 1996. The events are organized in priority order for presidential participation and cabinet-level participation.

II. PRESIDENTIAL PARTICIPATION

EVENT: 15th Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service
ORGANIZATION: Fraternal Order of Police
DATE: May 15, 1996
LOCATION: Washington, D.C./ The United States Capital
NOTE: This is a must do.

EVENT: 18th Annual NAPO Convention
ORGANIZATION: National Association of Police Organizations
DATE: August 14 - 19, 1996
LOCATION: Dallas, Texas
NOTE: This comes one week after the Republican Convention in Dallas.

EVENT: National Sheriffs' Association Annual Conference
ORGANIZATION: National Sheriffs' Association
DATE: June 16 - 19, 1996
LOCATION: Portland, Oregon
NOTE: We have turned them down two years running; every other recent President has gone to their conference.

EVENT: 3rd Annual TOP COPS Awards
ORGANIZATION: National Association of Police Organizations
DATE: Early October, 1996
LOCATION: Washington D.C.
NOTE: The VP attended this year; POTUS did photo op in Oval Office that was well-received.

EVENT: IACP Annual Conference
ORGANIZATION: International Association of Chiefs of Police
DATE: October 26 - 31, 1996
LOCATION: Phoenix, Arizona
NOTE: This may be a good event if we are still in the hunt for Arizona late in the race for '96.

III. CABINET PARTICIPATION

EVENT: IACP Board Meetings
ORGANIZATION: International Association of Chiefs of Police
DATE: January 1996 (TBD)
LOCATION: Washington, D.C.
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno

EVENT: National Troopers Coalition National Conference
ORGANIZATION: National Troopers Coalition
DATE: May 12 -14, 1996
LOCATION: Baltimore, Maryland
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno

EVENT: NOBLE Annual Conference
ORGANIZATION: National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
DATE: June 22 - 27, 1996
LOCATION: Detroit, Michigan
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno
Dr. Lee Brown

EVENT: NAPO Annual Legislative Conference
ORGANIZATION: National Association of Police Organizations
DATE: April 20 -23, 1996
LOCATION: Crystal City, Virginia
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno

EVENT: National Sheriffs Association Mid-Winter Conference
ORGANIZATION: National Sheriffs Association
DATE: February 14 - 17, 1996
LOCATION: Tampa, Florida
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno

EVENT: NAPO 8th Annual Pension and Benefits Seminar
ORGANIZATION: National Association of Police Organizations
DATE: March 24 - 27, 1996
LOCATION: Las Vegas, Nevada
CAB MEMBER: Secretary Rubin
Secretary Reich

EVENT: Major Cities Chiefs Summer Conference
ORGANIZATION: Major Cities Chiefs
DATE: June 10 - 16
LOCATION: Sun Valley, Idaho
CAB MEMBER: Attorney General Reno

February 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																															
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Updated on 1/31/96 at 8:38 PM

April 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

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May 1996

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William Fulbright Exchange 50th Ann- USIA Church of God in Christ, Intl Women's Conv., New Orleans																																																																																										

June 1996

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Ntl Sheriff's Assoc, Portland, OR- Justice				LULAC, Boston, MA-HRC																																																																																						
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July 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6 NAACP, Charlotte, NC																																																	
Education Comm of the States, San Antonio- Education Church of God in Christ Auxiliaries in Ministry, Indianapolis, IN																																																							
7 NAACP, Charlotte, NC	8 NAACP, Charlotte, NC	9 NAACP, Charlotte, NC	10 NAACP, Charlotte, NC	11 NAACP, Charlotte, NC	12	13 Ntl Governor's A... National Govern... Alpha Kappa Al... Ntl Assoc of Counties- Transportation National Association of Counties																																																	
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Ntl Governor's Assoc. Mtg, Fajardo, PR- Transportation Ntl Assoc of Counties- Transportation National Governors' Association Summer Mtg. National Association of Counties Ntl Council of La Raza, Denver, VP Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Baltimore, MD-HRC Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Conv, Orla... National Association of Lt. Governors A. Philip Randolph Institute, D.C.- VP																																																							
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 Ntl Medical Ass... Ntl Conf of State... National Confere... National Associa... Assoc of Negro ...																																																	
National Associa... Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Conv, Orlando, HRC																																																							
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SCLC, Detroit, ... Operation Push, D.C.- Cab. Ntl Medical Assoc., Chicago, IL-Cab. Ntl Conf of State Legislators Mtg., St. Louis, MO- Transp (27-1) National Conference of State Legislators National Association of Secretaries of State Assoc of Negro Business & Prof. Women's Club, D.C.-Cab.																																																							
				June <table><tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
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August 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30				1 National Confere... National Associa...	2 African American Ntl Bar Assoc., Chic...	3
				SCLC, Detroit, MI- HRC Ntl Medical Assoc., Chicago, IL-Cab. Assoc of Negro Business & Prof. Women's Club, D.C.-Cab. American Federation of Teachers, Cincinnati- Education		
4 SCLC, Detroit, ... Assoc of Negro ... Ntl Baptist Convention of America, Little Rock (2-6) American Federation of Teachers, Cincinnati- Education	5	6 AFL-CIO Exec. Council Mtg, Chicago----	7	8	9	10 Southern Legisla...
African American Ntl Bar Assoc., Chicago, IL-Cab.						
11	12	13	14	15	16 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	17 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.
Southern Legislative Conference Ntl Urban League, New Orleans, VP						
18 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	19 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	20 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	21 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	22 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	23 VFW Ntl Conven- tion, Louisville, KY- VetAff.	24 Ntl Childrens Co... Democratic Nati...
Ntl Black Police Assoc., Detroit MI- Cab.						
25 Ntl Black Police ...	26	27	28	29	30	31 American Legio...
Ntl Childrens Convention- Cab. Democratic National Convention- CAB/OPL Blacks in Government, Atlanta, GA- HRC						

September 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Illinois AFL-CIO Conv, Chicago, IL- Labor			
American Legion, SLC, Utah- VPOTUS						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					2nd Anniversary of the signing of the Crime Act- Justice	
			Black Family Reunion, D.C.- VP/HRC			
CBC Leg. Weekend, D.C.						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hispanic Event, Los Angeles, CA						
Black Family Re...	Council of Foundations, San Diego- Cab.					
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
POTUS speaks to UN- UN		Hispanic Congressional Caucus Dinner, D.C.		Intl Black Women's Congress, Philadelphia, Cab.		
		Intl Black Women's Congress, Philadelphia, Cab.				
Minority Enterprise Development, D.C.- VP						
29	30					
Intl Black Women's Congress, Philadelphia, Cab.						

August

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October

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October 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3	4	5 Ntl Italian American Foundation Dinner, D.C.
	6	7	8	9	10	11 Pulaski Day Event/ Parade
			Ntl Black Child Development, New Orleans, HRC			12
	13	14 Columbus Day Event/Parade	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Ntl Minority Supplier Development, Denver, CO- VP				
		Ntl Confess of America Indians Conf., Phoenix, AZ- VetAff				Intl Assoc of Chi...
27	28	29	30	31	November S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	
	Intl Assoc of Chiefs of Police Conf., Phoenix, AZ- OPL/CAB					

November 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																										
October <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			1	2
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National Association of Black State Legislators																																																

December 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

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National Association of Black State Le...						Nil Black Caucu...
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Nil Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, San Antonio, TX						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	November 96 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 January 97 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			

January 1996

Office of Political Affairs-VP-HRC-MEG and Surrogate Priorities

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	1	2	3	4 UNCF-WH Reception-OPL	5	6																																																																																											
7	8	9	10	11	12 Ntl Conf. of State Legislatures, Exec. Comm, Monterey, CA-Labor	13 Ntl Conf. of State Legislatures, Exec. Comm, Monterey, CA-Labor																																																																																											
14 Ntl Conf. of State Legislatures, Exec. Comm, Monterey, CA-Labor	15 MLK Birthday Celebration, Atlanta MLK Celebration, Philadelphia-OPL Mtg w/Central and East European Coalition, WH	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																											
				Ntl Conference of State Legislatures, Ed and HHS' Chairs, Den...																																																																																													
				Ntl Assoc. for Equal Opportunity in Higher Ed, D.C.																																																																																													
21	22	23	24 Hispanic Publishers, D.C.	25 Hispanic Publishers, D.C.	26 Hispanic Publishers, D.C. WH Brf Blk Mayors, D.C. Ntl Assoc. of Homebuilders Conf, Hous...	27 Hispanic Publishers, D.C. Ntl Assoc. of Regional Councils, D.C.- Transp.																																																																																											
Ntl Conference o...					Joint Ctr 7th Ntl Policy Inst., D.C.																																																																																												
Ntl Assoc. for E...				U.S. Conference of Mayors-Trans.																																																																																													
World Jewish Congress, Jerusalem																																																																																																	
28 Ntl Assoc. of Regional Councils, D.C.- Transp.	29 Ntl Assoc. of Regional Councils, D.C.- Transp.	30 Ntl Assoc. of Regional Councils, D.C.- Transp.	31	December 95 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> February 96 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td></td></tr> </table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
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Ntl Assoc. of Homebuilders Conf, Hous...																																																																																																	

Are we going to get to June —
in this mtg?

January 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4 UNCF-WH Reception-OPL	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 MLK Birthday Celebration, Atlanta MLK Celebration, Philadelphia-OPL	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 Hispanic Publishers, D.C.	25 Hispanic Publishers, D.C.	26 Hispanic Publishers, D.C. WH Brf Blk Mayors, D.C.	27 Hispanic Publishers, D.C.
	World Jewish Congress, Jerusalem		Joint Ctr 7th Ntl Policy Inst., D.C.			
	U.S. Conference of Mayors-Trans.					
28	29	30	31	December 95 S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 February 96 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29		

February 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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4	5 Democratic Governors' Ass. Dinner	6	7	8	9	10 Ntl Assoc. of Sec. of State																																										
Ntl Governors' Ass. Winter Mtg.-Trans.			Ntl Assoc. of Independent Colleges and Univ., D.C.		Ntl Conf. of State Legislators																																											
11 Ntl Assoc. of Sec. of State	12 32nd Am. Hellenic Ed Prog Ass. D.C. Asian Amer. Legal Defense and Ed. Fund, NY, NY 1A- Caucus Ntl Assoc. of Sec. of State	13 Ntl Assoc. of Sec. of State	14 Ntl Assoc. of Sec. of State	15	16	17																																										
Ntl Assoc. of State Treasurers (10-14)																																																
18	19	20 NH- Primary	21	22	23	24																																										
Domestic Violence Hotline Kickoff, D.C.				Ntl Conf. of Lt. Governors																																												
25 Amer. Assoc. of Comm. Colleges & Assoc. of Comm. College Trustees Annual Ntl. Summar, D.C.	26 Amer. Assoc. of Comm. Colleges & Assoc. of Comm. College Trustees Annual Ntl. Summar, D.C.	27	28	29																																												

March 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
					Ntl Assoc. of County Officials	
3	4	5 WA, CO, CT, SC, VT, GA ME, MD, MA, RI, ID, MN- Primary	6	7 NY, MO- Primary	8	9 AK, AZ, SD- Primary
WH Drop-by with Dem. County Officials Ntl Assoc of Evangelicals Conv., Minn....		Ntl Assoc. of County Officials				
10 NV, PR- Primary	11	12 OR, TN, TX, FL, HI, LA, MS, OK - Primary	13	14 Ntl Gala of the American Ireland Fund, D.C.	15	16 MI- Primary
						United Jewish A...
17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19 IL, OH, WI- Primary Joint Center for Political and Econ. Studies Dinner, D.C.	20	21	22	23 WY- Primary
United Jewish Appeal, Youth Leadership, D.C.						
24	25 UT- Caucus	26 CA- Primary	27	28	29 ND- Primary	30
Ntl Assoc. of Attorney Generals		Child Welfare League of America, D.C.				
31						

February

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April

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April 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 KS- Primary	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12 California Demo- cratic State Convention	13 VA- Caucus California Demo- cratic State Convention
		Church of God and Christ, Memphis, TN				
		Business Council, Williamsburg, VA				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Ntl Assoc. for Equal Opportunity in Higher Ed, D.C.			
			United Methodist Church Gen. Conference, Denver			
21	22	23 PA- Primary	24	25	26	27
Ntl Assoc. for E...			Ntl Conference of Black Mayors, Atlanta			
			Ntl Conf. of Black Mayors			
			United Methodist Church Gen. Conference, Denver			
28	29	30				
Ntl Conference o...						

March

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May

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May 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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5 Cinco de Mayo Elected Officials Event, D.C.	6	7 DC, IN, NC- Primary	8	9	10	11
12 Agudath Israel of America, 74th Annual Din., New York	13	14 NE, WV- Primary	15 15th Annual Natl Peace Officers Mem. Service, D.C. APA Caucus Insti- tute Dinner, D.C.	16	17	18
19	20	21 AR- Primary	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 KY- Primary	29	30	31	
Church of God in Christ, Intl Women's Conv., New Orleans						

June 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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July 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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21 National Associa...	22	23	24	25	26 5th Anniv. of ADA Bill- Event	27 National Confere... National Associa... Disabled Americ...																																																																																				
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August 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10 150th Anniv. of the Smithsonian Inst, D.C. Japanese American Citizen's League, San Jose, CA
Centennial Olym...	AFT, Bi-Annual, D.C.					Southern Legisla...
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					VFW, Louisville, KY	
Southern Legislative Conference				Ntl Assoc of Police Organization, Dallas, TX-Cab.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ntl Assoc of Police Organization, Dalla...						Constituency Ou...
VFW, Louisville, KY				Ntl Assoc of Black Journalists, Nashville, TN		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ntl Assoc of Bla...	Constituency Outreach at Convention					

September 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

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Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Printed by Calendar Creator Plus on 1/31/96

November 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																										
October <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			1	2
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National Association of Black State Legislators																																																

December 1996

Office of Political Affairs- Presidential Priorities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Association of Black State Le...						Ntl Black Caucu...
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Ntl Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, San Antonio, TX						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	November 96 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 January 97 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			

Check w/ Rahm

- Nat. Crime Victims Rights (April)
- Domestic Violence (Feb)

Cathy Poston

↳ Simon
to
call her

Mtg w/ USAHys

April 1 - Labor Day (5 mth Window)

Awkward period where you know the nominee but no Fed election \$

primary \$ already will be spent

9 weeks to spend \$100 million for each party

5 mth window is critical to getting message out

CUZ so shit hits fan after Labor Day

Fred Garcia went to Omaha →
never called Monahan

↓ Why did he go to Hal Dawb's office?

USAHys ~~are~~ have been more involved w/ the grants, etc this time

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

get USAHys to get briefing material for POTUS
TNDs

Hill - better heads up on
policy announcements

(2)

→ Drug Conference
→

Sept. 13, 1995 → POTUS said
That youth violence is this Admin's
top priority

✓ get Fax #s of everyone

Rids & Guns

Rahm } Monahan discussion

- Child Support Enforcement

★ - White Collar Crime - health care
Janet fraud
pensions
when victims are elderly

February 2, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR DANIEL WEXLER

FROM: CHRIS WAYNE

SUBJECT: INVITEES LIST FOR COWBOYS EVENT

The following are my proposed invitees for the Cowboys event on February 13:

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director, NAPO
750 First Street, NE
Suite 1020
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tele: (202) 842-4420
Fax: (202) 842-4396

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is the fastest growing national police organization, representing over 150,000 active law enforcement officers who belong to more than 3,000 police organizations in 21 states and D.C. NAPO has become the most respected voice in law enforcement. NAPO endorsed the Clinton/Gore ticket in 1992. We are working very hard to earn their endorsement this time.

Jim Pasco
Executive Director, FOP
309 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tele: (202) 547-8189
Fax: (202) 547-8190

The Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) is the nation's largest police organization, representing almost 250,000 police officers. The president has worked with FOP to pass a crime bill which is currently in effect. The FOP will be endorsing a presidential candidate at a future date.

Arthur Reddy
Legislative Liaison / Secretary of the Treasury, IUPA
1421 Prince Street

Suite 330
Alexandria, VA 22314
Tele: (703) 549-7473
Fax: (703) 683-9048

The International Union of Police Association (IUPA) is the largest organization in the AFL-CIO. They want to be helpful to the Administration and need some indication from us.

Charles Meeks
Executive Director, NSA
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Tele: (703) 836-7827
Fax: (703) 683-6541

The National Sheriff's Association (NSA) represents all sheriffs across the country - elected officials essential to the Clinton crime message. They are crucial participants who deserve our gratitude.

Newman Flanagan
Executive Director, NDAA
99 Canal Center Plaza
Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314
Tele: (703) 549-9222
Fax: (703) 836-3195

The National District Attorneys Association represents all District and county attorneys across the country. These prosecutors are elected officials whom we are working very hard with on several issues.

Ronald G. DeLord
President, CLEAT
304 West 13th Street
Austin, TX 78701
Tele: (512) 495-9111
Fax: (512) 495-9301

Ron DeLord is a very influential national figure in Law Enforcement and heads the largest police rank-and-file organization in Texas.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1996

MEMORADUM FOR OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM: LEE

SUBJ: 1996 CONSTITUENCY PLANS

Attached is Harold's concept for what should be included in each of the 1996 constituency plans that you are currently working on. Please use this draft as a guide for developing your plans.

Chris W.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ALEXIS HERMAN
DOUG SOSNIK
KAREN HANCOX

FROM: Harold Ickes 
SUBJECT: Constituency groups

Attached is a draft of an outline regarding constituency groups.

IAN - 4 1995

Lee
Holly
12/13

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: political (4 pages)	12/30/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S

rc2254

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	re: political (2 pages)	02/16/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADVISORY
COMMITTEE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING
January 22, 1996**

Point of Contact: Dennis Burke
Christopher Wayne
Nicholas Gess

I. Executive Summary

You are meeting with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys (AGAC), a group of the Presidentially-appointed United States Attorneys selected by the Attorney General to represent the interests of all 93 United States Attorneys and to advise the Attorney General on major issues. The United States Attorneys have evidenced an interest in assisting the President in coming matters.

II. Message

- The United States Attorneys are key Members of the Administration and we are counting on them for continuing support.
- Crime and criminal justice are one of the major issues for the President and the American public.
- The United States Attorneys are doing a great job in setting an example for state and local law enforcement.
- We value your input on criminal justice issues and note that many of the key provisions of the 1994 Crime Act were drafted by United States Attorneys and -- as a result -- are being effectively implemented today.
- We don't want United States Attorneys to do anything improper, but we do want your help. We want your views, we want your knowledge of your communities and we want your common sense.

III. Practical Advice

- Doing a good job often speaks for itself, but alone, it's not enough. The principal is the President, not the United States Attorney, the FBI or anybody else.
- The President deserves a lot of credit for much of what occurs. Important that you reflect credit for the President in your public message. When an arrest, conviction, sentencing occurs for a Crime Act offense, a Violent Crime Initiative matter or any other Administration priority, anything you can do to reflect credit for the President's message and resonate recent Presidential remarks is appropriate.
- Obviously can't practically ship 93 sets of Presidential remarks to the field, but Presidential speeches receive widespread media play and are available on the Internet, generally overnight. Anything you can do to resonate specific Presidential messages is important. For example, "Yesterday, the President called on America to.... Today, here in ..., we are arresting individuals for just that offense."
- Events are better than press conferences and press conferences are better than press releases. Some media markets won't cover anything except a major national story, others are media-starved and are ready to cover anything you feed them. Remember, reports are basically lazy.
- Violence and drugs are our key criminal justice problems. The public perceives that many criminals get off on "technicalities" or are released on parole after serving short sentences. That's not true in the Federal system. There's no parole, people serve 85% of their sentences and few get off on "technicalities." There may not have been parole since 1987, in the Federal system, but you need to emphasize that when you speak publicly. When a person is sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years, make a point of saying that the sentence will be served without possibility of parole. If you are asked about good time, point out the differences between your state and the Federal system.
- An event takes work, means bringing proper people together in the right place at the right time. Those of you with a Press Secretary or other Media person have it easier than those of you who don't. However, with your law enforcement coordinators and assistants who have a knack for these things, you can pull together events which have a great deal of public and media appeal yet are properly staid and reflect the seriousness of the crime situation.

- Become involved in your community. It's important for the United States Attorney to be an important member of the community. When a new domestic violence shelter opens in your hometown, remember that it's probably Crime Act Violence Against Women Act money which funds it.
- Just because an announcement is made in Washington, doesn't mean that there isn't a local angle. You receive grant announcements and should do local media with them. It's often a great second-day story for local stations to interview you and then go to the site of a grant beneficiary after the President or Attorney General makes an announcement.
- Don't think that there is such a thing as a "small" case. You may look at 1/4 gram of cocaine as a small quantity of cocaine, but ask yourself as a parent just how happy you would be if someone sold your child 1/4 gram of cocaine. You can show righteous indignation about bad crimes without crossing the line.
- Main Justice does a good job on event planning and issue spotting. Your Executive Office is responsive and really cares. Carol, Donna and Bernie are there to help as are Andy, Kent and Nick. If you've got event ideas and are unsure, try bouncing them off people who do them all the time.

III. Background - United States Attorneys and the AGAC

The United States Attorney is the chief Federal law enforcement officer within his/her judicial district and is appointed by the President upon the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 93 United States Attorneys. Although Presidential appointees, United States Attorneys report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. As a practical matter, the United States Attorney is the senior Administration official in any given geographic location outside of Washington, DC.

Although senior officials, United States Attorneys are necessarily located outside of Washington, DC and thus there is a strong need to communicate on an efficient basis with the so-called Main Justice and other Washington-oriented government. Moreover, because the United States Attorneys handle over 90% of all Federal criminal and civil litigation, their input into policy matters is particularly significant.

As a result, the AGAC was established by then Attorney General Elliot Richardson and has existed ever since. Its Members are appointed by the Attorney General and serve staggered terms. While the actual number of Members varies, it is intended to reflect the geographic and other important makeup of the 93 United States Attorneys while permitting a manageable size.

In order to assure that the views of all United States Attorneys are represented, each Member of the AGAC is assigned a phone tree consisting of a number of other United States Attorneys. Prior to and after each AGAC meeting, each AGAC Member is responsible for hosting a telephone conference call with the members of the phone tree. Thus, the views of non-Members are brought to bear and what is learned at the meeting is distributed back to the field. The phone tree system also allows for the rapid and accurate transmission of sensitive information which ought not to be committed to writing.

The AGAC meets with the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and other senior Justice Department and Administration basis on an approximately monthly basis. Its leader is a Chair, currently Janet Napolitano or Arizona. Ms. Napolitano is a veteran Member of the AGAC and succeeds Michael Stiles of Eastern Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) and Mary Jo White of Southern New York (Manhattan).

The AGAC is just that, an advisory committee. Although established by the Code of Federal Regulations, it has no substantive legal power. However, because the United States Attorneys are in and of themselves a powerful force and because their views tend to reflect the practical realities which necessitate Federal criminal prosecution in the field, the AGAC is, in fact, a very powerful organization. This Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General have come to rely heavily on the advice of the AGAC and little significant Departmental policy is made other than in consultation with the AGAC.

The current members of the AGAC are:

Janet Napolitano, Chair	Arizona
Alan Bersin	Southern California (San Diego) ¹
J. Michael "Mike" Bradford	Eastern Texas (Beaumont)
Janice McKenzie Cole	Eastern North Carolina (Raleigh)
Christopher Droney	Connecticut
Eric Holder	District of Columbia
Kathryn Landreth	Nevada
Peg Lautenschlager	Western Wisconsin (Madison)
Stephen "Steve" Lewis	Northern Oklahoma (Tulsa)

¹ United States Attorney Bersin also serves at the Administration's Southwest Border Coordinator.

Sherry Matteucci	Montana
Thomas Monaghan	Nebraska ²
Shirah Neiman	Southern New York (Manhattan)
Don Nickerson	Southern Iowa (Des Moines)
P. Michael "Mike" Patterson	Northern Florida (Tallahassee)
Donald Stern	Massachusetts
Charles Stevens	Eastern California (Sacramento)
Michael "Mike" Stiles	Eastern Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) ³

The United States Attorneys are serviced by a Main Justice Component, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA). Unlike the ordinary Justice component, EOUSA does not supervise the United States Attorneys. On the other hand, EOUSA plays a key coordinating role in the process and was instrumental in marshalling the United States Attorneys for a number of Administration efforts. The current Director is Carol DiBattiste. Ms. DiBattiste is a former Assistant United States Attorney from the Southern District of Florida (Miami) and, prior to that, was an experienced and well-respected military trial lawyer. Immediately prior to her appointment as Director of EOUSA, she served as Principal Deputy General Counsel for the Department of the Navy. Her Principal Deputy is Donna A. Bucella. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Bucella was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida (Miami). Earlier in this Administration, Ms. Bucella served for a number of months as the Interim United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida (Tampa) during a sensitive period when the District was without a Presidentially-appointed United States Attorney. Also present from EOUSA will be Bernard Delia, Ms. DiBattiste's counsel. Mr. Delia has served this Administration both at the White House and the Justice Department.

Others present will include Andrew Fois, Assistant Attorney for the Office of Legislative Affairs, Kent Markus, his Principal Deputy and soon to be named by the Attorney General as her Deputy Chief of Staff and Youth Violence Coordinator, and Nicholas M. Gess, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs.

² Mr. Monaghan served as the State Director for Clinton/Gore '92.

³ Mr. Stiles also serves by Attorney General appointment as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in connection with an investigation into alleged "coverup" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in relation to the so-called Ruby Ridge incident.

— Continue doing what you are doing
but when you do it, no reason not to
mention POTUS & Crime B.11

—

II. STATE CONFERENCE CALLS

Thirty-minute conference calls with statewide constituency contacts with maximum of 28 (all inclusive) per call.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>CONSTITUENCY</u>
Monday Jan. 22	10:15 - 10:45 pm	Disability
	1:15 pm - 1:45 pm	Seniors
	2:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Law Enforcement
	2:45 pm - 3:15 pm	African Americans
	3:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Women
	4:15 pm - 4:45 pm	Business CEOs
	5:00 pm - 5:30 pm	Jewish
	5:45 pm - 6:15 pm	Hispanic
	6:30 pm - 7:00 pm	California African Americans
Tuesday, Jan. 23	10:00 - 10:30 am	Non-Profit/Children/Family
	10:40 - 11:10 am	Religious/Catholics
	11:15 - 11:45 pm	Veterans (National Commanders)
	1:15 - 1:45 pm	Youth
	2:00 - 2:30 pm	Ethnics
	2:45 - 3:15 pm	Asian Americans

1/15/96

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. paper	re: political (3 pages)	00/00/0000	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S
rc2254

RESTRICTION CODES

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FAX COVER SHEET

White House Press Office

Date: 2/8

Number of Pages (w/cover) 2

To: Dennis

From: Christa

FAX Number: 67028

Comments: _____

Note: The information contained in this facsimile message is CONFIDENTIAL and intended for the recipient ONLY. If there are any problems with this transmission, please contact the sender as soon as possible (202) 456-2100.

GOP to Cops: Get Lost

The suddenly hot Republican presidential race abounds in sharp debates over taxes, spending, welfare, abortion and term limits. But days can go by with barely a mention of an issue of paramount concern to many voters: crime.

The advantage that the GOP held for decades as the anticrime party has vanished. Republican candidates eager not to offend the National Rifle Association—and in some cases even the fringe militia movements—soft-pedal the crime issue in general and on the controversial issue of guns are downright hostile to cops.

Conversely, there are more than a few Democrats eagerly donning the law-and-



Politics & People

By Albert R. Hunt

order mantle to appear in those pictures with police officers that used to be dominated by Republicans.

Nowhere is this more apparent than at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. A look at President Clinton's schedule is revealing. Last year he took part in almost two-dozen anticrime or cop-related events, ranging from four Saturday radio addresses to highly visible meetings with police officers. In the past two weeks the president has done community policing events in Louisville and Manchester, N.H., and met separately with two major police groups.

The administration pushed for federal funding for 100,000 new cops on the beat, as well as other measures favored by many community police leaders. And on almost all major gun issues—from the Brady Bill limiting handguns to the ban on assault weapons—the president and a majority of Democrats have lined up with the cops, while a majority of Republicans have been on the other side.

Crime today resonates in voters' minds as much as ever; in many surveys it ranks only behind the economy. But the public perception of the two parties here has changed dramatically. The most recent Wall Street Journal/NBC News Poll shows more voters favor the president on the generic issue of crime to congressional Republicans, a sharp change from only a little over a year ago. "We don't have the clean shot (on crime) that we did three or four years ago," acknowledges top GOP pollster Bill McInturff.

Most of the credit or blame belongs to Republican congressional leaders who have made a calculated turn away from cops to what they think is a more awesome ally: the muscular 3.5-million-member National Rifle Association. The NRA has been a generous booster. In the last Congress it poured \$2.6 million into GOP congressional candidates, almost five times what the rifle lobby gave to Democrats. In addition, \$368,000 in soft money was given to the Republican National Committee and even more than that was funneled—sometimes clandestinely—into key state elections.

In the House, leaders have established a special task force whose purpose is to placate the NRA. Even apart from the certifiably kooky position of some of the militia-supporting freshmen, a few of the GOP actions in this Congress have been appalling. These include:

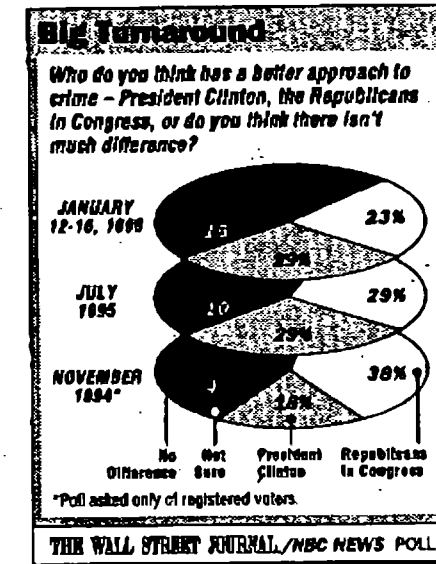
- Opposing measures to ban cop-killer bullets that can pierce bullet-proof vests. Last year Rep. Charles Schumer (D., N.Y.) narrowly pushed a measure banning cop-killer bullets through the House Judiciary Committee. But the NRA, reportedly with the help of some House Republican leaders, swung into action and muscled freshmen Fred Heineman of North Carolina and Michael Flanagan of Illinois to switch their votes the next day and kill the ban.

- Targeting the Centers for Disease Control. Why? It has issued reports on the

thousands of injuries and deaths resulting each year from guns. That offended the gun lobby, which got Republican Sen. Robert Smith of New Hampshire to try to take away any funding for such studies.

- A House subcommittee approving, under the direction of the NRA, a measure that might have made it easier for some convicted felons to carry a firearm.

This craziness continues. Prominent Republicans such as House Judiciary



Committee chairman Henry Hyde have wanted to avoid tackling the divisive proposal to repeal the ban on assault weapons. But the gun lobby is still pushing. The ban may be largely symbolic, although it has had an effect, especially in some big cities: Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez says the number of assault weapons seized in the city last year dropped by 31%.

In some of these battles the gun lobby now is in alliance with the right-wing militia and cult movements. The NRA played

a major role in secretly orchestrating House hearings on the Branch Davidian tragedy in Waco. And the anti-felons bill is stalled in the House due to that it would give federal authorities much power to investigate violent militia organizations.

Not surprisingly, major police organizations no longer see the GOP as "Every time anything involves I run into a wall," claims Bob Scully, executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations. And Gilbergos, president of the Fraternal Police, says: "Ten years ago the cops were friendlier to us. But changed in the last three years or it's the Democrats." The FOP Republican candidates Reagan while Mr. Scully's organization's last election but previously endorsed publicans. The early line now is will support Bill Clinton this year.

Republicans note that some Democrats' initiatives are more par-cops than any serious effort to fight crime. Moreover, Republicans and their convinced that, unlike the gun lobby and file cops don't follow their. "The leaders of some of these organizations are very politically motivated," charges Tanya Metaksa, chief of the NRA, in explaining the split.

That may be a misreading. Throughout most of the country, a pervasive fear about safety is a party that opposes measures: more cops simply to embarrass the president and cares more loyalty to the powerful gun lobby about fighting crime may pay the ballot box. For, as Chuck puts it: "In many of these fights the Democrats are with law enforcement and the Republicans are with the gun lobby. For the previous 20 years it was the other way."

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1996

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

27-Feb-1996 06:20pm

TO: Dennis Burke

FROM: Christa T. Robinson
 Office of Public Liaison

SUBJECT: 3 things

Please call me about

1. BC trip to L.A. on March 8th.
2. Trooper update (unlikely)
3. DNC Coffee (need to get Rod list today).
4. Mtg next Wednesday at Campaign with Rod and Chris and DOJ people to discuss Law Enforcement for Clinton Gore. (I need to talk to you about this before tomorrow).
5. Wednesday, tomorrow, evening reception at Red Sage for Richard Aborne who's leaving Handgun Control Inc. (I'm going to go, so if you want to come that would be great).
6. I want to talk to Pasco more about the questionnaire they are going to do. Shouldn't we ask for/know what kind of things they are focusing on? Or maybe it doesn't matter?
7. Do we want to resubmit McCaffrey scheduling request to meet with Law Enforcement Steering Committee or should we ask for individual meetings w/ NAPO and FOP and anyone else that's important.
8. Just looking at Chris Wayne's list of personal fucking requests -- he says to get him the Louisville photo w/ cops hanging in the West Lobby. What a drag!!!! I wanted it.

- Trooper of Year MARCH 4th
- Brady Anniversary April 25 Feb 28th
- DARE Rose Garden April 1st
- Missing Children Rose Garden May ?
- NJT - Tech event California April 9, 10, 11th

- Drivers license
-

- Enk Red
 - Jeremy
 - Material to Nolly
 - Calender (Dardly)
 - Accomplishments
 - Drug Strategy
 - David Havn
-

- Radio Address → last week in Feb
on \$ Violence, etc.

- 3:45 - 4:15 CAROL RASCO
-

- meet w/ Carnevale
- CS Gas

October 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FROM: CHRIS WAYNE

SUBJECT: LAW ENFORCEMENT OUTLOOK

I. OVERVIEW

Traditionally, law enforcement is Republican territory and crime has been a Republican issue. However, we have a great opportunity to win the endorsement of all of the major law enforcement organizations and to win over large portions of their membership next year. President Clinton has arguably done more for law enforcement than any president in history and that is not lost on the leadership in this community.

The law enforcement community is a unique group with very specific issues. There will have to be a delicate balance between our political objectives and our care and feeding efforts to maintain their support. It is imperative that the national leadership be involved in our outreach efforts at the state and local level; they need to at least receive a courtesy call from Public Liaison if we are contacting their membership. We have developed good relationships with all of the heads of the national leadership, those who will be doing the endorsing next year, and we need to continue to foster those relationships.

The following represents an assessment of the issues important to the law enforcement community, an evaluation of the national organizations, and a list of the groups and the key contacts.

II. IMPORTANT ISSUES

The last Congress was a very successful one for law enforcement organizations in general. Their top legislative priorities, the Crime Bill, the Brady Bill, and the Assault Weapons Ban were all enacted into law. These measures were top priorities of both rank-and-file organizations such as the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO), the International Union of Police Associations (IUPA), and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) as well as management organizations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriffs Association, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and Major Cities Chiefs.

On the other hand, federal, state, and local law enforcement have felt under siege from the Congress and the nation with the Waco Hearings, Ruby Ridge, and the O.J. Simpson verdict. Therefore, they have greatly appreciated any public support, in the form of comments, speeches, and events, for law enforcement and their mission.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Chris Wayne to Political Affairs re: Law Enforcement Outlook [partial, pages 3-4 in full] (3 pages)	10/12/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S
rc2254

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The Police Officers Bill of Rights is still a major priority for the rank-and-file organizations. This legislation would provide Federal procedural rights for a police officer with regards to any internal investigation of the officer for his conduct. An internal investigation by an officers department would have to comply with the procedural protection in this Federal legislation. Organizations such as NAPO, FOP, IBPO, and IUPA are actively pushing us to support this legislation. The management organizations such as IACP, PERF, Major Cities, and the Chiefs all adamantly oppose this legislation. We have not, as of yet, made a statement on our position.

The groups have been unified, though, in their support of our COPS program. The Republicans would like to dismantle the program in favor of block-grants. All the groups, except IACP, who have tried to play both sides of the fence, have totally opposed the Republican proposal.

(b)(6)

[004]

Chris W.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1996

MEMORADUM FOR OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM: LEE

SUBJ: 1996 CONSTITUENCY PLANS

Attached is Harold's concept for what should be included in each of the 1996 constituency plans that you are currently working on. Please use this draft as a guide for developing your plans.

H.M.17

Lee
Holly
1/13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ALEXIS HERMAN
DOUG SOSNIK
KAREN HANCOX

FROM: Harold Ickes 
SUBJECT: Constituency groups

Attached is a draft of an outline regarding constituency groups.

IAN - 4 1996

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. outline	re: political (14 pages)	12/30/1995	Personal Misfile

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Mtg w/ John Cohen
Christa

3/26

- Letters to editors
- OP-Eds
- need to Nat. groups to use their grass roots organizations
- Stick to issues → cops are more comfortable w/ that
- get op-ed that sticks to issue
so that when Dole goes to a State, has article in paper condemning block grants

★ Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture
find out for John Cohen

- April 9th → mtg w/ McCaffrey? LE —
- Drug Strategy going print on April 10th

NIST → do they have a list of
law enforcement associations

New England Narcotic Officers
CAPE COD

Address

~~1818~~

818 Connecticut Ave

(Conn & H)

#10 floor
Conference

5:15 - 5:45

① Clinton's Record on Issue

- facts
- data
- # 5

② Potential Criticism

③ Dole's Stance on Issue

- Bruce Reed

- Don Baer

- Doug Sosnik

- George S

- Ron Klein

- Rahm

- Gene Sperling

- Bert

- Cathy

- Andy ^{to is}

- DB

Cop Groups

- any e.g.s where Clinton judges helping victims / Reagan Bush judges not
- Critique of the Insta-check
- anecdotes on Brady helping
- Republican testimony for - Brady
 - Assault
- any articles of it working
- Wetterling 1 pager
 - how many states
 - picked it up since Bill
- Domestic violence
 - accomplishments
 - (problem is Dole supports it)
- Dead Beat Dads

Judges

- Hatch on McNeil-Lehr
- Bolick article on USA TODAY
- Comparison of Drug Offices
 - Bush v Clinton FTES
 - Orlando article
- Crime going up when Dole was May leader

Sosnick

1 pager on good stats
life like before our Admin
came in

1 Sheet on Legalization

→ Judge Vaughn

- Habeas

NAAGs Pres remarks

Dole's record on Crime (Berman)

Piece on what they haven't done

- Juvenile Justice
- Cop Killer Bullet
- Bailey
- Terrorism
- Drug Legislation

Sosnick

- Start that Pres can go to show that
he has made a difference in people's
lives

- Chicago event → Cop Killers Event

- Dole letter requesting cops \$

- 5 cops (e.g.) that say because of
Clinton our street is safer

- decisions on Dole & Hatch judges

- growth of Capitol Hill Police Force

- Exclusionary Rule

- Arguments against Crime Bill

Mtg w/ General McCaffrey

①

- Neil Behan 1st question

① What role does STL have in it?

② What to do re: Fed? ~~State~~ agencies
Competing w/ each other?

Gen - ↓ "too many people stirring the pot; check duplication"
- praises Rene, Freeh, Constantine

- Venegas (Chief) Sacramento

↳ we are also involved in economic
development too

Invite you out to see a coordinated effort

- I ask you to have a cohesiveness, & a national
plan

- 3 strikes is becoming an
economic drain on municipalities
the #s are just not there

Chuck - comfortable w/ the metaphor of "war on drugs"

Ira → Resource question

Can you give us some insight on your
direction?

(2)

Gien - 154 person organization

- \$250 million out of DOD into counternarcotics

Gien - Shows then his new goals: objective list

- we have to have drug treatment in the crim justice system
- work w/ Mexico
- close P.f. backdoor
- Drug Education prevention

DARE → works as kids now look at police officer as pillars of society

W. Williams Police Foundation Study in which 300 plus chiefs were interviewed about prevention

Rand study of kids using drugs ^{→ trafficking}
L→ (from few years ago)

Drug trade is a ~~not~~ viable means for economic survival

look at underlying issues of the drug problem

if you want to focus on kids, then focus on how you can get them jobs

(3)

Glen \$ Coming to fuel the drug problem is from white suburban youth

We have brought down prostitution the same way

Hubie American public is not going to buy any program that could be viewed as soft on crime

Bernie (FOP) - cited Schwartzkopf
- cited Penn. A.G. coordination program

Glen We need more than 2 people at ONDCP to listen to you

Cliff Bring programs that work & highlight them
↓
point people in the direction that works

Spurrer How are you going to use me in the future?

Glen - I will use you as a collective sounding board
- give me info w/ anecdotes to back it up

Vic I have concerns about interdiction cuts & NAFTA

4

- Fed LE should be focusing on what is
out of the reach of State & local

It should not be used to just supplement
State & local

69% of all LE in this country can't act
as a supplement

→ McCaffrey → pick state & local
guy

→

doesn't necessarily have to be a ~~co~~ Chief

Clare McCasgill → Kansas City

Some chiefs from midsize cities

→ ~~say~~ won't say they are too
bureaucratic

Check

→ Stung above the fray → get Pres
involved

→ get hire good
people underneath
him

→ Dyn-Corp

→ could help out
get info on programs out

→ pick a couple examples of what
a good drug ~~invest~~ investigators

Drug Enforcement problems → the
right

"What's Working"

"emerging drug tactics"



→ BJA → [Byrne] Weed & Seed

Inst. for Social Analysis

→ doing a study of Weed & Seed

DET probably thought that has no
backlash

- Wester meet w/ John Schmidt -



alert people to the problem

→ needs to know educate these people, now

mtg → April 23, 24th get Mc Caffrey to go
CTAC mtg
see if he wants to go

Apr 24-27th PERF
→
More exposure

★ → he needs have State & local
→ Drug Cras ← Strategy

- DOJ → no meetings ←
-

→ have a game plan
on how to follow
through

No one
will read it

→ There was no press coverage before

General → talk to editorial boards
the before strategy going out

Grang
Network

RSS →

OCEDTF Conference

- When? -

- Margaret
Grove -

→ get McCaffrey to go

- ask Bentrosio -

→ Commanders that he can talk, too

DRAFT

1. Three Strikes

state by state
indictments and convictions
two previous strikes -- how much time would have gotten
without three strikes
background on victims

2. 100,000 Cops

by city
by state
how many requested, how many realized
one page response to "too much money for each cop"
evidence in support of community policing
anecdotes on specific arrests
neighborhoods that have improved
testimonials

3. Prisons

state by state report
truth in sentencing
response to recreational prisons

4. Victims

crime bill provisions
anecdotes on beneficiaries
amount of money that has been provided

5. Assault Weapons

statistics
anecdotes

6. Brady

state by state estimates
anecdotes, supportive comments
link to domestic violence cases?
insta-check -- does it work, why not

7. Juvenile Handgun Ban

cases

8. Community Notification (J. Wetterling Letter)

states that have adopted
cases

9. Death Penalty

number of cases -- compared to last twelve years

10. Domestic Violence

accomplishments
hotline

11. Drug Record

juvenile use
accomplishments
response to legalization
Drug Czar's office

12. Child Pornography

Knox Case

13. Mandatory Minimums14. Crack15. Habeas Corpus Reform

our position
criticism

16. Legislative proposals that Congress has not acted on

juvenile legislation
cop killer bullets
Bailey
terrorism legislation
Byrne
prison grants

17. Overall crime statistics

1991-1992 v. today

18. State and Locals

our record of support to state and local law enforcement

9. Prosecution on Dead Beal Pads

April 4, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO DON BAER
DOUG SOSNICK
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
HAROLD ICKES
JOHN HILLEY
GENE SPERLING
DAVID STRAUSS

FROM RAHM EMANUEL & BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: ISSUES MEETING AGENDA

AGENDA

CRIME

(5:15 pm- 5:45 pm)

- Three Strikes (State by State report and case history)
- 100,000 COPS (City by City and State by State report)
- Crime #s (City, State)
- Prison (State by State report)
- Victims Rights → *Beneficiaries*
- Assault Weapons (Statistics) →
- Brady Bill (Statistics, State by State Report)
- Juvenile Handgun Ban (Cases)
- Community Notification (J. Wetterling Letter)
- Death Penalty (US Attorneys record)

- *Domestic Bill*

Non-Crime Bill

- Zero Tolerance Law
- Safe and Drug Free Schools
- One Strike and You Are Out

Attack

- Judicial Decisions
- Drug Use
- Mandatory Minimum
- Child Pornography
- Attorney General's Record
- Habeas Reform

- Whole sheet on recreational
prison activity (Rep. Attack)

- Date voted for weaker punishment
- Date voted for tougher punishment

- 1 page on each cop's
cost too much
- any E whose cops helped

→ background
- race
- victims

↓
Republicans who
praised \$
Cops in
their community

→ Holiday Inn Prison

APRIL 8, 1996

TO: RAHM EMANUEL
FROM: CHRISTA ROBINSON
SUBJECT: GENERAL MCCAFFREY MEETING

Attached is a list of the law enforcement officials who will be attending the meeting with General McCaffrey on April 9, 1996; a brief bio on General McCaffrey, which can be used by Mr. Emanuel to introduce the General; and a brief outline for the meeting provided by Mr. George Kosnik at ONDCP. Please review the following outline of events:

1. Mr. Emanuel will brief General McCaffrey and Ms. Crist at 3:30 pm. OPL needs to know whether the briefing will be held in the Ward Room or the Cabinet Room as soon as possible so that we can pass that information on to Mr. George Kosnik.
2. Mr. Emanuel and General McCaffrey will walk together to the Roosevelt Room, and the meeting will begin at 3:45 pm.
3. Mr. Emanuel will introduce the General.
4. General McCaffrey will brief the guests on his drug control program.
5. General McCaffrey will listen to any comments/concerns the law enforcement officials may have regarding drug control.

APRIL 9, 1996

TO: RAHM EMANUEL
FROM: CHRISTA ROBINSON
SUBJECT: GENERAL MCCAFFREY MEETING

This is just to confirm the events for today's meeting with General Barry McCaffrey and law enforcement officials. Please call Manny Garcia or Brian Scott at ext. 62930 if there are any problems or questions that need to be addressed prior to the meeting.

1. General McCaffrey and Ms. Janet Crist, ONDCP Chief of Staff, will arrive at 3:30 pm and will meet with Mr. Emanuel in Mr. Emanuel's office for a briefing.
2. Mr. Emanuel will walk with General McCaffrey and Ms. Crist to the Roosevelt Room, and the meeting will begin at 3:45 pm.
3. Mr. Emanuel will introduce General McCaffrey and turn the meeting over to the General.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

Biography of Barry R. McCaffrey
Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Barry McCaffrey was confirmed by unanimous vote of the U.S. Senate as the Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) on 29 February 1996. He serves as the senior drug policy official in the Executive Branch and as the President's chief drug policy spokesman. He is also a member of the National Security Council and the Cabinet Council on Counternarcotics. Prior to confirmation as ONDCP Director, he was the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama.

General McCaffrey began his distinguished military career as a 17-year old Cadet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He served four combat tours in the Dominican Republic, Vietnam (twice), and Iraq. When he retired from active duty, he was the most highly decorated officer and the youngest four star general in the U.S. Army. He twice received the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award for valor. He also received two awards of the Silver star for heroism, four awards of the Bronze Star, and three Purple Heart medals for wounds sustained in combat. During Operation Desert Storm, he commanded the 24th Infantry Division and led the 200 kilometer "left hook" attack that sliced into the Euphrates River Valley and trapped the Iraqi Republican Guards.

General McCaffrey graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts and the U.S. Military Academy. He has a Masters of Arts degree in Civil Government from American University and taught American Government, National Security Studies, and Comparative Politics at West Point. He also attended the Harvard University National Security Program.

General McCaffrey served as the JCS assistant to General Colin Powell. While serving as the Director for Strategic Plans and Policy on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he was the principal JCS Staff military advisor to three secretaries of state and to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Among the numerous awards he has received for his distinguished service to the American people are: the Department of State's Superior Honor Award for support of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; the NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award; and decorations from the French, Brazilian, and Argentine governments.

General McCaffrey is married to the former Jill Ann Faulkner. They have three married children: Sean, a U.S. Army infantry Captain; Tara, a U.S. Army Washington National Guard nurse; and Amy, a school teacher.

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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ORIGINAL SENT TO CRISTA ROBINSON

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BUREAU OF STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:..... 3

DATE:..... 03/28/96

TO:..... Ms. Crista Robinson, WH OPL

FAX # 456-6218

OFFICE #:..... 456-5165

This follows-up our conversation at 12:55 and 1:20 p.m. To reiterate, the General has agreed to a ninety minute event on April 9, 1996 beginning at 3:30 p.m., ending at 5:00 p.m. We are unable to accommodate your request for a date change to April 4th. Photo-op and press availability at end of event. Your amendments to the plan are 1) that it might be held in the Roosevelt Room instead of the Indian Treaty Room; and 2) that Mr. Emanuel and Mr. Burke will want to brief the Director beforehand.... this will take place at the beginning of the agreed upon time window. Am providing a list of the organizations, including phone numbers etc. for our two additions. I will be on travel between 3/30 and 4/3. During that time you can leave messages; I check my voice mail regularly.

FROM:..... GEORGE A. KOSNIK, SR.

FAX #:..... (202) 395-6721

OFFICE #:..... (202) 395-6795

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. fax	re: SSNs and DOBs [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/08/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S

rc2254

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

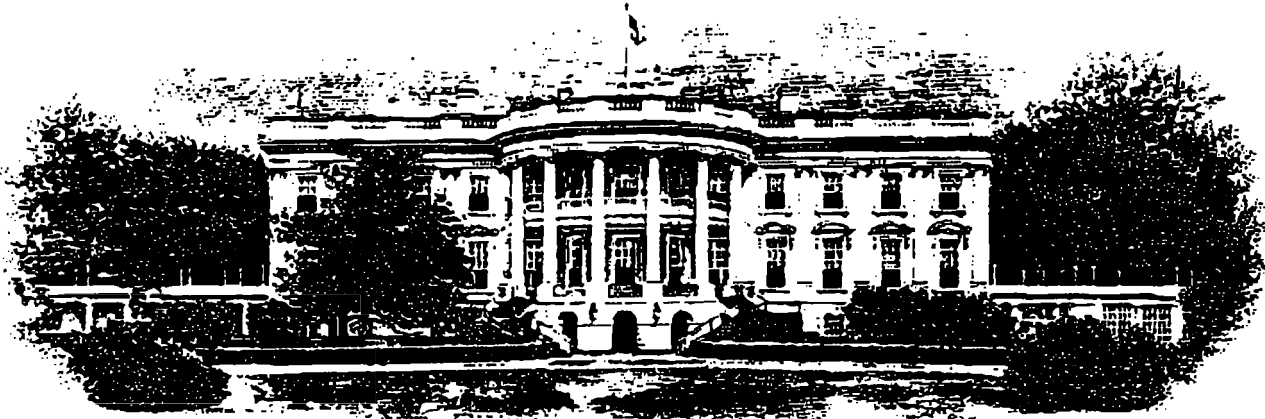
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

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BUREAU OF STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:..... 3

DATE:..... 04/08/96

TO:..... Mr. Manny Garcia, WH Ofc. of Public Liaison

FAX # 456-6682

OFFICE #:.... 456-2930

This follows-up our conversation at 3:30 p.m. I am sending a copy of the last fax transmitted to Mr. Robinson so you know what has already been agreed to. Am also providing a copy of General McCaffrey's bio for Mr. Emanuel to use to introduce him. Again, Ms. Janet Crist, our Chief of Staff, will join the Director at the briefing and meeting. At the meeting, it would be best to seat her at the end of the conference table opposite the Director. Please let me know by c.o.b. today, where Mr. Emanuel will brief the Director and Ms. Crist.

As a favor to me, would you please "WAVE-IN" two of our staff for the meeting: George Kosnik SS# (b)(6), and Mark Cunniff SS# (b)(6). Another person (contractor) may be present to transcribe the meeting... will advise accordingly. [006]

FROM:..... GEORGE A. KOSNIK, SR.

FAX #:..... (202) 395-6721

OFFICE #:.... (202) 395-6795

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007. list	re: Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1996	b(6)

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**Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery
April 9, 1996**

Organization of Major Cities Chiefs

1. Neil Behan
2. Mark Spurrier

(b)(6)

[007]

(FLEOA) Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association

3. Victor O'Boyski
4. Richard Gallo

(b)(6)

(FOP) Fraternal Order of Police

5. Jim Pasco
6. Bernard Teodorski

(b)(6)

(IUPA) International Union of Police Associations

7. Arthur Reddy

(b)(6)

(NTC) National Troopers Coalition

8. Michael F. Canning
9. Major Johnny Hughes

(b)(6)

(IACP) International Association of Chiefs of Police

10. Roy Kime
11. Sean Kirkendall

(b)(6)

(PERF) Police Executive Research Forum

12. Sherwin (Chuck) B. Wexler
13. Clifford Karchmer

(b)(6)

Police Foundation

14. Hubert Williams

(b)(6)

(NAPO) National Association of Police Organizations

15. Robert T. Scully

(b)(6)

(NOBLE) National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

16. Ira Harris
17. Ronald W. Hamilton

(b)(6)

(IBPO) International Brotherhood of Police Officers

18. Chris Donnellan

(b)(6)

(HACOA) Hispanic American Command Officers Association

19. Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr.

(b)(6)

(NNOAC) National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition

20. Thurmon Nelson

(b)(6)

(NSA) National Sheriffs' Association

21. Melinda Lund

(b)(6)

Ms. Janet Crist, Chief of Staff, ONDCP will join General

McCaffrey. Mr. George Kosnik and Mr. Mark Cuniff, ONDCP, will also be attending the meeting.

Cornelius J. Behan

Following a distinguished 47-year career in law enforcement, Cornelius J. Behan is currently a consultant on criminal justice issues and a legislative representative for the Major Cities Chiefs Association.

He served as Chief of the nationally accredited Baltimore County Police Department from 1977 to 1993. During his tenure, he reorganized and modernized the department with innovations in training, management style, crime prevention and fear reduction programs, community policing implementations, and advanced technical support.

Under his guidance, Baltimore County launched many award winning programs: Repeat Offender Program Experiment (R.O.P.E.), Citizen Oriented Police Enforcement (C.O.P.E.), Racial Religious, Ethnic Violence Policy, and economic and computer crime enforcement, and has led the way in developing spousal abuse programs, a Residential Burglary Expert System, and Community Oriented Drug Enforcement. At the time of his retirement in 1993, Behan and the department had gained an international reputation as a modern force committed to community policing.

During his tenure as Baltimore County Chief, Behan also served as Vice Chairman of the Maryland Training Commission, as Vice Chairman of the Maryland Handgun Roster Board, and co-chaired the Governor's Drugs in the Workplace Committee.

Previously, on the national level, as Chairman of the Legislative Committee, he represented the Major Cities Chiefs on the National Law Enforcement Steering Committee to advance the interests of law enforcement on criminal justice and gun legislation. He was a member of the National Domestic Violence Commission; and as a member of the IACP, he served as Chairman of the Firearms Committee, and sat on the Private Sector-Liaison and Terrorism committees. He was also a participant in the Executive Session for the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

(Ret.) Chief Behan remains active in many professional law enforcement organizations such as Police Executive Research Forum (past president), Maryland Chiefs of Police Association (past president), and National Executive Institute (second non-consecutive term as president).

Prior to assuming leadership in Baltimore County, Behan, a native New Yorker, served thirty-one years with the New York City Police Department. He rose through the ranks from patrolman to Chief of Field Services, responsible for all patrol forces in the city.

(Ret.) Chief Behan received an A.A.S. degree from Bernard Baruch School of Business of the City University of New York, a Bachelor of Science degree from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and has done extensive graduate work in management and criminal justice.

Cornelius J. Behan

Page 2

With a broad and diverse law enforcement background, he is a frequent spokesman and lecturer on community policing, modern police management, values and ethics, and other major issues in law enforcement. His articles and lengthier contributions on these topics have also been published in various journals and books.

In 1990, Behan was presented the Police Executive Research Forum Leadership Award. In June 1992, he was honored by the FBI as the first person to receive the John M. Penrith Award for excellence in law enforcement administration.

When not involved in law enforcement activities, (Ret.) Chief Behan and his wife maintain an active family life from their home in Dulaney Valley, Maryland.

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**MARK G. SPURRIER, ESQUIRE
BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
LEGAL DIVISION
700 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21286**

As Director of the Legal Division of the Baltimore County Police Department, Mark G. Spurrier is both a practicing attorney and a full-time sworn police officer. In conjunction with the County Attorney's Office he provides effective legal representation and advice to the Chief of Police and all other members of the Department; coordinates and participates in local, state and federal litigation where the Department is a defendant; handles Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights trial board hearings; reviews and responds to legal inquiries; and performs other legal tasks.

Spurrier was born in [REDACTED] (b)(6) [REDACTED] He graduated from Franklin Senior High School in 1973. After earning an Associate of Arts Degree at Catonsville Community College, he attended the University of Baltimore and completed his Bachelor of Science Degree with a major in Criminal Justice and minor in Psychology. He received his Juris Doctor from the University of Baltimore School of Law in 1984. While attending law school, he served as Chief Justice of the Honor Court, President of Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and was twice selected as a member of "Who's Who" among American Law Students. [008]

He was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1985, and is a member of both the Baltimore County Bar Association and the Maryland Bar Association.

Spurrier began his career with the Police Department as a cadet in 1975. After graduating from the Police Academy in 1977, he served in various assignments in patrol, detectives and Internal Affairs Section. In 1983 he moved to the Legal Division as assistant legal advisor, then in 1985 as counsel, and in 1988 assumed command of the Division.

A review of his related professional affiliations includes his membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the Maryland Chiefs of Police Association. Spurrier has and continues to chair

the Maryland Chief's of Police Association's ADA Task Force, and Legislation Committees. He also represents the Major City's Chiefs Association on the National Law Enforcement Steering Committee which reviews and lobbies federal legislation impacting law enforcement. This committee is composed of representatives of the ten largest law enforcement organizations in the country. Spurrier has been a Federal registered lobbyist since 1985. As a recognized instructor by the Maryland Police Training Commission, he frequently conducts training programs for police agencies throughout Maryland.

Spurrier currently resides in Carroll County, Maryland. In addition to his position with the police department, he maintains a private law practice in Towson, Maryland.

Major Cities Chiefs

The Major Cities Chiefs represents the chief police executives of the forty-seven largest cities/jurisdictions in the United States as well as Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Canada. This organization was formed to address the unique needs and solutions required by policing large urbanized communities. The association is dedicated to the advancement of research, legislation, policy, and programs that will ensure the safety of our citizens and the officers that protect them. Through continual exchanges of ideas and programs, it is having a positive impact on the "quality of life" of the citizens we serve.



FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 508, East Northport, NY 11731-0472

Representing Members Of:

AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 AGRICULTURE
 AIR & Forest Service
 COMMERCE
 Customs Laboratory, OIG
 & National Marine Fisheries
 DEPARTMENT
 Air Force - OIG
 Army - OIG
 Defense Criminal Investigative Service
 Naval Criminal Investigative Service
 OIG
 EDUCATION - OIG
 ENERGY - OIG
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - CID & OIG
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION - OIG
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - OIG
 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE - OIG
 GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.
 Federal Protective Service & OIG
 HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
 Food & Drug Administration & OIG
 HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT - OIG
 INTERIOR
 Bureau of Indian Affairs
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 Fish & Wildlife Service
 National Park Service
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 U.S. Park Police
 JUSTICE
 Drug Enforcement Administration
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 INS Border Patrol
 Marshals Service
 OIG
 U.S. Attorney Office
 LABOR
 OIG & Labor Ratcheting
 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS & SPACE ADMIN. - OIG
 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION - OIG
 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD - OIG
 RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION - OIG
 SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION - OIG
 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION - OIG
 STATE DEPARTMENT
 Bureau of Diplomatic Security & OIG
 TRANSPORTATION
 Coast Guard - Law Enforcement
 OIG
 TREASURY
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
 Customs Service
 Internal Revenue Service - CID & Inspection
 Secret Service
 U.S. Mint
 U.S. COURTS (JUDICIAL)
 Probation, Parole & Prison Service
 VETERANS AFFAIRS - OIG

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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Executive Vice-President

JOHN PITTA

First Vice-President

RICHARD GALLO

Treasurer

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Corresponding Secretary

GAIL PAPURE

Recording Secretary

WALTER W. WALLMARK

General Counsel

LAWRENCE BERGER

Legislative Consultant

JULES BERNSTEIN

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1978, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) is the largest (over 11,000 members) professional association in the nation exclusively representing federal law enforcement officers and criminal investigators. FLEOA, a non-partisan organization, provides legal defense, legislative representation, continuing education, professional liability insurance, employment services, social and fraternal activities to its members worldwide.

VICTOR OBOYSKI NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Mr. Oboyski has been employed by the United States Marshals Service for over twenty-five years. He is currently a Supervisory Deputy assigned to the NY/NJ HIDTA Task Force. Mr. Oboyski was elected National President of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association in 1990 and was re-elected in 1993. Mr. Oboyski was a Military Policeman in the United States Army from 1968 to 1971. He holds a Bachelors of Science Degree in Police Science and a Masters Degree in Public Administration.

RICHARD GALLO FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Gallo has been employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General (NOA-OIG) since 1984. He is currently a Senior Special Agent assigned to the DOA-OIG New York Field Office. Prior to his employment with the DOA-OIG, he was a confidential investigator with the New York City Department of Investigation. Mr. Gallo was elected FLEOA's National Corresponding Secretary in 1990, in 1993 he was elected First Vice President. He holds a Bachelors of Science Degree in Criminal Justice, a Masters Degree in Public Administration and a Masters of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice.

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.

James O. Pasco, Jr. is the Executive Director of the National Fraternal Order of Police, the oldest and largest police organization in the United States with over 270,000 members. In this capacity, he is responsible for day to day operations of the Washington, DC office, including a legislative program which addresses the concerns of police officers at every level, encompassing issues such as crime and criminal justice, collective bargaining rights, and officer safety.

From 1983 to 1994 Pasco served as the Assistant Director for Congressional and Media Affairs of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF). In this position he had overall responsibility for coordinating and initiating ATF's congressional and media contacts on a national level. Pasco also served as ATF's principal liaison with many of the diverse interest groups which interact regularly with ATF, to include police union and management organizations, and interest or advocacy groups with concerns in the area of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives enforcement and regulations.

Pasco began his federal career with the United States Customs Service in 1968. He joined ATF in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1970. He served in numerous positions with ATF, including Chief, Procedures Branch, Chief, Alcohol Import-Export Branch, Chief, Strategic Planning Section and Assistant to the Director (Congressional Affairs).

Pasco also is the principal in a legislative and media consulting firm, with clients including Sony Music Entertainment, Inc., the Miller Brewing Company, National Air Cargo, and Tempra Technology.

Pasco is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and serves on its Legislative Committee. He is, also, a member of the Fraternal Order of Police and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His hobbies include baseball and fishing. He has two children, James and Sarah.

Pasco served in the United States Army from 1965 to 1967.

Boards and Committees

Consumer Trust Fund, Secretary and Member
Consumer Support and Education Fund, Member
Law Enforcement Credentialing Board
Development Committee
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
Project Alert
National Police Week Committee



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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



GILBERT G. GALLEGOS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

The National Fraternal Order of Police is the nation's largest law enforcement organization, with over 270,000 members and over 2,000 lodges throughout the United States. Founded in 1915, the F.O.P. represents professional, full-time officers from all agencies of law enforcement.

The F.O.P. is law enforcement officers striving to improve their profession by improving working conditions, wages and benefits, and by monitoring legislation affecting law enforcement on the local, state and national levels.

Active membership in the Fraternal Order of Police is open to all full time law enforcement officers, regardless of rank. Municipal, county, state, and federal government officers are eligible for membership.

Through the years, the F.O.P. has developed and built upon a proud tradition of leadership in national law enforcement affairs. This tradition continues today, in its advocacy of service programs for its members and dedication to serving the public through protection and safety.

In 1915, the organizational goal was to bond together law enforcement through-out the nation. Today's members can be proud to be a part of the largest law enforcement organization in the country, bound to brother and sister officers by a long tradition of fraternalism.

Local Lodges

A Local Lodge is a fraternal organization made up of law enforcement officers from a given community or area.

The Local Lodge is an independent body in the conduct of its own affairs. The Local Lodge officers are elected, and Constitution and By-Laws are drafted and approved in conformity with State and National By-Laws. The activities of the Local Lodge in its own community are innumerable. Most Local Lodges also provide many benefits to its members that departments are unable to provide.

Each Local Lodge is a member of the State Lodge and is represented at state board meeting and

conferences by trustees and delegates elected by the local membership.

State Lodges

A State Lodge can be formed whenever a state consists of three or more local lodges. A State Lodge has its own Executive Board and Board of Trustees with its own Constitution and By-Laws. Each State Lodge provides the specific programs and assistance needed for the Local Lodges of that state.

The State Lodges across the country make up the National Lodge, with state elected trustees and delegates representing their respective states at National Lodge meetings and conferences.

National Lodge

The National Lodge Board of Trustees is comprised of six nationally elected officers and a National Trustee from each State Lodge. The six National Officers are elected by the delegates attending the Biennial National Conference which is held in the odd numbered years. The National Trustee is elected from and by the delegates from the State to the Biennial Conference.

The Board of Trustees carries out the programs and resolutions of the delegates. National Committees are appointed at the Conference and assist the Board of Trustees in carrying out these programs.

The Biennial Conference is unique in that each Lodge is allowed one delegate for every 50 members, with a minimum of one vote for each Lodge. This unique process gives all Lodges equal representation of their membership.

The National Lodge is working full time to protect and serve its membership through the various programs chosen by the membership.

The National Legislative Program

Being the nation's largest organization of law enforcement personnel, the F.O.P. aggressively provides a professional, full service legislative operation. Through the Office of the Executive Director in Washington, DC, the F.O.P. coordinates the Order's legislative activities, providing our membership with a full time lobbyist on Capitol Hill.

The Washington office also houses the National FOP Legislative Program, the F.O.P. Data Network System Program, the National Police Memorial Week activities, and the Center for Criminal Justice Studies.

When a F.O.P. member looks at the legislation coming out of Washington which affects law enforcement, he or she is assured that the F.O.P. has had an important role in addressing these issues.

Law Enforcement Credentialing Board

The Law Enforcement Credentialing Board is a non-profit non governmental organization which was formed to encourage and promote high and rigorous standards of professionalism and to certify those who meet those standards.

Increasing the standards will be accomplished through a national voluntary professional certification program. Certification will offer officers the opportunity to be seen as role models and leaders in their community and profession.

F.O.P. Journal

The National F.O.P. Journal is a professional law enforcement publication provided to each member. The Journal supplies a wide range of law enforcement articles, F.O.P. reports, legislative news and new products and services.

Amicus Curiae Briefs

National legal counsel prepares amicus curiae (friend of the court) briefs in important cases for law enforcement that may be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Center for Criminal Justice Studies

CCJS is the official research organization of the F.O.P. Through research studies, surveys of members, and a free information service, the CCJS provides a means for F.O.P. members to influence the development and execution of law enforcement methods, as well as providing officers with information critical to their work.

The Center's efforts focus on improving the quality of life for police officers both on and off the job, promoting officer volunteer opportunities in the community and improving the tools and techniques available to law enforcement.

Seminars and Workshops

Throughout the year, seminars are held in various parts of the country so all members have the opportunity of becoming informed. These seminars on various law enforcement issues are conducted by professional F.O.P. members and attorneys who have the knowledge and experience on police related issues.

Labor Committee

Members of the National Lodge Labor Relations Committee are always available to advise local lodges on labor related issues. Members of the Committee are selected due to their wealth of knowledge and experience in police labor relations.

Data Research/FOPnet

Designed around the ability to provide labor related information, the FOPnet System provides timely information concerning state and legal issues, bulletin board services, officer reports, and many other notices affecting F.O.P. members. The National Lodge continually conducts surveys of salary, benefit and working condition of law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. This survey is available to all lodges.

Insurance Benefits

Group Life Insurance

Legal Defense Plan

Lodge Liability Insurance

Vision Care

International Union of Police Associations

1421 Prince Street, Suite 330 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2805 • (703) 549-7473 • Fax (703) 683-9048

Art Reddy of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO, is a thirty three year veteran of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. He has worked a variety of assignments throughout his career, i.e., custody, patrol and detectives. Over eighteen years of his career was within the Narcotics Bureau. He has also served as a representative to federal, state and local narcotics enforcement agencies. He is also involved in lecturing on drug abuse to schools, colleges, civic and public organizations.

His involvement in his local association, the L.A. County Professional Peace Officer's Association, began in 1979 with his election to the Board of Directors. In 1980 he was elected Vice President of the Local. From 1981 through 1982 he served as President. He has also held the office of Treasurer. In addition, he served two years on the Board of Directors of the Peace Officer's Research Association of California and has served as the Chairman of the Los Angeles Region of the California Narcotics Officer's Association. He was also the Secretary-Treasurer of the California Peace Officer Memorial Fund.

In 1990, Art Reddy became the Vice President of the International Union of Police Associations. He achieved his current position of Secretary-Treasurer in 1995. He serves as the chief Legislative Liaison with the United States Congress on federal legislation affecting law enforcement.

The Beginning

On February 20, 1979, George Meany, the legendary President of the AFL-CIO, announced at a press conference in Bal Harbour, Florida (site of the AFL-CIO's biennial meeting), that the International Union of Police Associations (I.U.P.A.) had been granted an AFL-CIO charter. For the first time ever, police would have their own independent voice within organized labor. A partnership with extraordinary potential for improving and enhancing the working and personal lives of police professionals across the country had been forged.

The I.U.P.A. Story

The story of the I.U.P.A. goes back to 1954 and the founding of the National Conference of Police Associations (N.C.P.A.). Royce Givens, of Washington, D.C., was elected the N.C.P.A.'s Executive Secretary, by-laws and a charter were developed and a national police organization was born.

The N.C.P.A.'s birth came in response to what was then perceived as a rapidly changing political and professional environment.

Twelve years later, the N.C.P.A. amended its bylaws, welcomed a number of local Canadian police associations on board and changed its name to the International Conference of Police Associations.

With the demands of the profession changing so quickly, especially in the areas of collective bargaining and benefits, it was becoming equally apparent that the profession was in need of the support and services that only the AFL-CIO, the world's largest and most influential labor organization could provide. As such, a number of police associations attempted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO, including the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association (P.B.A.), then headed by John Cassesse. As happened to each of the other applicants, the New York City P.B.A. was rejected by the AFL-CIO because it did not represent a national cross section of law enforcement officers.

Angered by the rejection and intent on forming the first independent police union within the AFL-CIO, Cassesse resigned as head of the P.B.A., and formed a new police association — The National Union of Police Officers, later called the International Brotherhood of Police

Officers (I.B.P.O.). Ultimately, the I.B.P.O. shut down, due in large part to a second rejection, by the AFL-CIO, in 1971.

Cassese's position with the New York City P.B.A. was assumed by Ed Kiernan, a veteran street cop and Cassese's long-time second in command.

In order for a union to be granted an affiliation with the AFL-CIO it must show, as the P.B.A. and others learned, it has a broad, national base. Its membership must represent and include all geographic regions of the nation.

Naturally, the New York City P.B.A. could not meet that tough criteria but, in theory anyway, the International Conference of Police Association (I.C.P.A.), formerly the N.C.P.A. could. However, opposition to the I.C.P.A. pursuing affiliation was fierce and came, in large part, from members of the Police Conference of New York State (PCNY, basically an amalgamation of P.B.A.'s from around the state).

With his election as President of the I.C.P.A., Kiernan began his campaign to secure affiliation for the I.C.P.A. with the AFL-CIO. It was a battle that was to last for six years.

Most notably, under Kiernan's leadership, the I.C.P.A. was the driving force in a four year battle for a federal death benefit for law enforcement officers. From 1972 to 1976, the I.C.P.A. worked at building the necessary support and coalitions that could make that benefit a reality.

So the I.C.P.A. took the death benefit issue on as its top priority and, in 1976, succeeded. For the first time ever, all law enforcement officers' families became entitled to a \$50,000 death benefit if the officer lost his or her life in the line-of-duty and on a federal case (which, under the law, covers almost every circumstance and now provides over \$100,000 in benefits).

Affiliation Becomes a Reality

Also during this period, the I.C.P.A. demonstrated its substantial clout on more than one occasion. For instance, when the I.C.P.A. Local in Memphis, Tennessee went out on strike, other public employee unions both supported the strike and were ready to honor the picket lines; despite the fact that the I.C.P.A. was not, at the time, affiliated with the AFL-CIO. But the AFL-CIO leadership recognized I.C.P.A.'s abilities and, impressed with I.C.P.A.'s national presence and the breadth of its growing membership, had given the association clear indications that should I.C.P.A. choose to request it, affiliation would almost certainly be granted by the AFL-CIO.

Thus, through the respect the I.C.P.A. had earned, and the support it was able to gain for its position and actions, the strike in Memphis was quickly settled, particularly when the Mayor and Governor became aware of the breadth of support I.C.P.A.'s members enjoyed.

In 1978, the I.C.P.A. informally made known to the AFL-CIO its wish to affiliate and at that year's AFL-CIO Executive Board meeting, President George Meany urged the Board to support the I.C.P.A.

On July 10, 1978, the I.C.P.A. gathered in Toronto, Canada for its annual meeting. Delegates from all across North America were in attendance.

The Toronto meeting was the site of a battle between pro and anti-affiliation forces. Finally, on a vote of 62 to 61, the convention voted to hold a constitutional convention (which had to precede affiliation) in Washington, D.C. Immediately after Labor Day.

Even that final 62-61 vote was not without controversy. The original vote of 61-61 was challenged by the opponents of affiliation. Ironically, it thus fell to I.C.P.A. President Ed Kiernan, long one of the leading proponents of affiliation, to cast the deciding vote. Kiernan got the chance to push the issue over the top. And it was on to Washington for the constitutional convention.

Between the July Annual Convention and the Constitutional Convention in September, Kiernan and the I.C.P.A.'s Secretary-Treasurer Bob Gordon officially informed AFL-CIO President George Meany that the I.C.P.A. had voted to seek affiliation. Within a week, the I.C.P.A. was notified that its application had been accepted and that Meany had appointed a three-man team to evaluate the I.C.P.A. prior to a final vote by the AFL-CIO Executive Board. The I.C.P.A. winter meeting was set for December in Phoenix and the issue almost came to a head.

Once the meeting began it became apparent that a solution to the impasse was not going to be found in Phoenix.

Meanwhile, Kiernan, Secretary-Treasurer Bob Gordon and the 22 Vice Presidents who had resigned from the I.C.P.A., met and voted to create the International Union of Police Associations (I.U.P.A.) and to seek immediate affiliation with the AFL-CIO. Kiernan was elected President of the I.U.P.A. (and Gordon as Secretary-Treasurer), an office was opened in Washington, D.C. and the I.U.P.A. was in business.

Two months later, in February of 1979, George Meany announced in Florida

that the AFL-CIO Executive Board had voted to accept the I.U.P.A. as a full affiliated union of the AFL-CIO. For the first time, the nation's law enforcement professionals had their own, independent, International and AFL-CIO affiliated union. Like their brothers and sisters in the fire fighting union, America's cops now had a union that spoke for them, only them, and could provide the kind of leadership, guidance and services that only a true union can offer.

When the union affiliated with the AFL-CIO in 1978, the I.U.P.A. borrowed \$50,000 from its brother unions (a common practice in labor to help new Internationals get started). Meanwhile, as the financial picture worsened, so too did the membership picture. From a peak of 20,000 members in 1981, I.U.P.A.'s membership fell to about 8,000 by 1983.

Starting in 1982, however, things began to change. Recognizing the frightening state of the union's finances, the membership elected a new Secretary-Treasurer, Dave Baker. Then, in 1983, with the reform movement in full control of the union and upon the retirement of President Ed Kiernan, the union elected a "reform" candidate, Bob Kliesmet, who remains president today.

Kliesmet moved quickly and decisively. Within the first year of his administration, Kliesmet had the union back on a positive course. Perhaps the crowning touch of that year was the repayment of more than \$100,000 worth of indebtedness.

To start, the I.U.P.A. modestly and deliberately expanded its horizons. A second office was opened on the West Coast. Kliesmet hired special legal counsel, Mike Leibig, to help deal with the plethora of issues facing the profession on both the legislative and bargaining sides. The union's first organizers were brought on board, as was a research assistant whose annual analysis of police wages and benefits across the nation has become a crucial and heavily-relied upon tool in the collective bargaining process. In short, with the turnover of leadership complete and the financial crisis over, the I.U.P.A. began to work and act like a real union.

The I.U.P.A. and the FLSA

The I.U.P.A. played the pivotal role in the passage of amendments that made the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)*, one of the most important labor laws ever passed, applicable to law enforcement. In 1986, Congress passed a series of amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which forever changed American policing. No longer could police be required to work more than 8 hours a day

or 40 hours a week; and no longer did local police unions and associations have to collectively bargain to ensure that overtime was paid at time and a half. Under the FLSA changes, overtime is required to be paid at time and a half. In short, the FLSA fundamentally improved the conditions under which America's police had to work. And the passage of the FLSA demonstrated, clearly and unequivocally, the great value of an independent, International AFL-CIO affiliated union, made up solely of police, could bring to the profession.

Prologue

Today, unlike many unions, the I.U.P.A. voluntarily complies with the Department of Labor's Management Reporting Act, thus keeping all of its finances and operations in full view and above board. The union is no longer in debt and its membership is on a steady upward climb. Most importantly, the I.U.P.A.'s success in recent years has finally established the union as what it was always intended to be: **the principal voice of and advocate for America's law enforcement personnel.**

Today, only the I.U.P.A. provides law enforcement with the many critical services that can be and are so valuable to all local law enforcement associations and their members. The I.U.P.A. sponsors a range of seminars on issues of importance to its members. The union is able to provide expert assistance on collective bargaining issues and strategies, organizing, labor law, the rights of police officers, wages and benefits, and more. These activities, along with the research department's wage and benefits survey, the union's highly regarded newspaper, The Law Officer, the many professional bulletins issued by the I.U.P.A. and more, have all combined to make the union the kind of full-service, comprehensive and effective force that was envisioned more than 14 years ago.

*[Policing your Paycheck: Wage & Hour Law for Cops published by the Institute for Police Research, I.U.P.A. simplifies basic wage & hour law for Cops.]



**Compare and
Join the I.U.P.A.**



NATIONAL TROOPERS COALITION

112 STATE STREET, SUITE 1312, ALBANY, N.Y. 12207 518-462-7444

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE
1615 SOUTH SHELBY
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46203-1946
FAX 317-631-8221
317-636-0920

NATIONAL TROOPERS COALITION HISTORY OF:

The idea of forming an organization to represent troopers started out in the Northeast Region of the United States in the early 70's. Thomas J. Iskrzycki, President of the State Troopers Fraternal Association of New Jersey thought it would be a good idea to have troopers get together for a picnic to socialize. During the picnics the troopers would compare what each state had, salaries, pensions, weapons, cars, benefits, etc..

This went on for 6 or 7 years and finally Richard Whelan, President of the State Police Association of Massachusetts, got the idea that they should band together and unite for the common goals of troopers throughout the New England states. The first meeting was held in Framingham, Massachusetts in September 1977 with 4 states attending, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut. At that time they sat down and drew up by-laws, a constitution and named the organization "North Regional Troopers Coalition", NERTC.

After several meetings they developed the "Trooper News Letter" which was sent out to all the states that had associations, stating the purpose of NERTC. Shortly after that it became apparent that NERTC was gaining interest among the other states and because this was a unique organization that represented troopers only they started having meetings in different parts of the United States, 4 times a year. The continued growth necessitated changing the name of the organization to the National Troopers Coalition and incorporating in the State of New York for legal purposes.

The purposes and powers of the Corporation are stated in Article III of the by-laws which are:

- A. A continuing effort to better police services to the public.
- B. To stimulate mutual cooperation between State Police Associations throughout the nation.
- C. To elevate the standards of policing throughout the United States and promote the professionalism of the State Police Officers.
- D. To assist member State Police Associations in achieving the best possible equipment, salaries, pensions, fringe benefits and working conditions.
- E. To provide a vehicle through which State Police Associations may disseminate factual data for the purpose of collective bargaining and legislative lobbying.

In ten short years of rapid growth we went from 4 states to 43 states and 3 associations representing approximately 44,000 state police and highway patrol officers nationwide. For better representation on the Executive Board we also increased its size from 6 to 10 members by dividing the country into 4 regions and making the Regional Coordinators part of the E-Board. Our last conference marks our 61 st. meeting of the NTC since its inception.

Our influence as a national law enforcement association continues to improve because we are hungry to be involved in assisting a member in their own state and also influence legislation in Congress that directly affects our careers.

CURRICULUM VITAE**MICHAEL F. CANNING****EDUCATION:**

College: M.A. The American University, Public Relations
B.S. University of Maryland, Public Relations

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

1991 - Present: Manis, Canning & Associates, Inc.
12 Francis Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Vice President

1983 - 1991: Michael F. Canning & Associates, Inc.
121 Cathedral Street, Annapolis, Maryland
President

1983 - Present: Maryland Tax Court
Associate Judge

1974 - 1981: University of Maryland
College of Journalism
Instructor

1978: Hughes for Governor, Maryland
Campaign Manager

1971 - 1978: Maryland Department of Transportation
BWI Airport, Maryland
Public Affairs Director

1970 - 1971: National Governor's Association
Washington, D.C.
Communications Director

1968 - 1970: Montgomery County
Assistant Information Director

1965 - 1968: Technical Information & Services Department
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
Director

1961 - 1965: National Institute of Health
Writer

PROFESSIONAL:

Accredited Member, Public Relations Society of America; Silver Anvil Award Winner; Government Public Affairs; Local and National Offices; Local Chamber of Commerce; Charter President, University of Maryland Journalism College Alumni Chapter.

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CHUCK WEXLER

Chuck Wexler is the executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), a national membership organization of police chief executives who are dedicated to improving policing practices through innovative research, debate, and experimentation. He is responsible for the management of staff who conduct research, management studies, training, and demonstration projects for some of the nation's largest jurisdictions. PERF also routinely provides advice to Congress, the Administration, mayors, city managers, and police executives on critical criminal justice matters.

Wexler was born in [REDACTED] (b)(6) [REDACTED] He [609] graduated from Boston University with a liberal arts degree in 1972. He went on to obtain a master's degree in criminology from Florida State University. In 1974, he returned to Boston and began working in the Boston Police Department. Over the next 10 years, he held a variety of positions in the police department. He played a key role in the Boston Police Department's management of racial violence in the wake of a court-ordered desegregation of the Boston school system. As operations assistant to the police commissioner, he was instrumental in the development and management of the Community Disorders Unit, which earned a national reputation as a model for the investigation and prosecution of racially motivated crime.

Wexler left Boston in 1986 to work for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in Washington, D.C. As head of the Professional Development Division, he revamped the training curriculum and developed a comprehensive program for selecting police chiefs.

In 1989, Wexler was asked by the nation's first "Drug Czar" to serve as his assistant. In that capacity, he traveled across the country learning about "what works." Later in 1990, he managed a national project, "Drugs in the Workplace," for the president's Drug Advisory Council. This program was aimed at encouraging major corporations to exercise leadership in the adoption of drug-free workplaces within their respective states. In 1993, he began working for the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, where he collaborated with major corporations on the drug-free workplace initiative.

In 1984, Wexler earned a Ph.D. from MIT in urban studies and planning. He has been an instructor at MIT and Bowdoin College and a consultant and advisor to police departments, government agencies, and universities. He is married and lives in Bethesda, Maryland, with his wife and two children.

CLIFFORD KARCHMER

Project Director
Police Executive Research Forum

EDUCATION: Mr. Karchmer received his M.P.A. from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; M.A. from the University of Wisconsin; and B.A. from Princeton University.

EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Karchmer joined the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in 1986 as a senior project director and as associate director for program development. Mr. Karchmer has directed similar projects on issues related to this OVC initiative, which are discussed below, as well as a number of white-collar crime enforcement research, demonstration, and technical assistance projects. He has managed a PERF subcontract to Victim Services on the OVC project to develop police training materials on victims' issues.

On white-collar crime issues, Mr. Karchmer served as the PERF project director for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)/PERF asset forfeiture training and technical assistance program. He has managed this project since its origin in 1986. In cooperation with BJA, PERF has developed a comprehensive training and technical assistance program on asset forfeiture. The project is designed to assist federal, state and local agencies in making greater use of federal and state forfeiture laws in seizing illegally acquired assets, and also in identifying successful methods for sharing with federal agencies in the forfeiture of seized assets.

Since 1986, Mr. Karchmer has been responsible for managing PERF's tasks under this project. Specific responsibilities include supervision of project staff; taking the lead on all contacts and meetings with BJA staff; and acting as liaison with Department of Justice, Treasury and other government agencies that have cooperated with PERF in prior asset forfeiture efforts, and whose cooperation will be enlisted in this initiative. Currently, Mr. Karchmer is project director of a DOJ training effort to develop instructional lesson plans for LECC and other DOJ (Criminal Division and U. S. Attorney Office) personnel on model techniques in the investigation and litigation of forfeiture issues.

From 1989 to 1991, Mr. Karchmer directed a PERF study—The National Assessment of Money Laundering Activities and Remedial Strategies—funded by NIJ, to address a central white-collar crime issue. Under Mr. Karchmer's guidance, PERF project staff examined effective federal and state enforcement programs combatting money laundering. That assessment converged on federal and state enforcement efforts, anti-money laundering statutes, money laundering tracking and data retrieval systems, state banking regulatory enforcement programs, and the burgeoning role non-traditional financial institutions (i.e. money transmitters, giro houses, and casas de

cambios) can play in laundering illicit monies.

In 1986, PERF was chosen by NIJ and the National Criminal Justice Association to develop an asset forfeiture strategy manual. Under an NIJ project, Mr. Karchmer led PERF staff in developing the manual that state and local agency executives could use to take the first steps in building an asset forfeiture capability in their jurisdictions.

Prior to joining PERF, from 1977 to 1986, Mr. Karchmer worked for Battelle Human Affairs Research Center (HARC), working in Seattle (WA) and Washington, DC. At Battelle, Mr. Karchmer was a research scientist and project director on various white-collar crime studies. Mr. Karchmer served from 1977 to 1979 as Operations Director for the National Center on White-Collar Crime, an LEAA technical assistance project. That project developed a comprehensive curriculum on paper-based financial crimes and methods for uncovering hidden income and crime proceeds for investigators and prosecutors. The program focused on operational methods for investigators and prosecutors to use in expanding their enforcement approaches to the concealment of income through fraud. Mr. Karchmer supervised completion of the series of operational guides to white-collar crime enforcement that were published by the Government Printing Office, and are still in use throughout federal, state and local government. Mr. Karchmer also directed the First, Second and Third National Institutes on white-collar crime and other asset forfeiture and money laundering, under a Battelle Institute-American University conference series.

Mr. Karchmer has been called upon as an expert on asset forfeiture and white-collar crime issues. He has appeared on national and local news and radio programs on forfeiture and narcotics-related issues, and has addressed conferences on asset forfeiture research and enforcement strategies. He has also been quoted regarding drug enforcement, organized crime and asset forfeiture issues in articles in the following periodicals: Wall Street Journal, National Journal, Forbes, USA Today, Police Chief, New York Times, New York Post, Washington Post, Newsweek, and U.S. News and World Report.

From 1979 to 1981, Mr. Karchmer served as Lecturer in the Society and Justice program at the University of Washington, Seattle. He taught a course on organized and other forms of sophisticated crime. Since 1982, Mr. Karchmer has been an adjunct professor in the Department of Justice, Law, and Society for the American University, Washington, D.C., where he has taught courses: White-Collar crime, Determination of Fact, and Organized Crime.



The Police Executive Research Forum



FACT SHEET

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is a national membership organization of progressive police executives from the largest city, county and state law enforcement agencies. PERF is dedicated to improving policing and advancing professionalism through research and involvement in public policy debate. PERF's primary sources of operating revenues are government grants and contracts, and partnerships with private foundations and other organizations.

Background

Before the mid-1970s, most police executives accepted the status quo in law enforcement and rarely discussed issues among themselves. But, as crime increased and new kinds of information became available through research, police executives began to question traditional police practices. In 1975, ten police executives from some of the nation's largest cities met informally to discuss common policing concerns. Driven by the successful exchanges that took place at their meeting, the chiefs decided to meet on a regular basis to explore tough issues and develop a professional body of knowledge aimed at reducing crime and improving the quality of policing.

PERF Goals

Incorporated in 1977, PERF was founded to:

- Improve the delivery of police services and crime control nationwide.
- Encourage debate of police and criminal justice issues within the law enforcement community.
- Implement and promote the use of law enforcement research.
- Provide national leadership, technical assistance and vital management services to police agencies.

Membership

PERF membership requirements are unique among law enforcement organizations in that potential members must be approved by current PERF general members. All members must hold a four-year degree from an accredited institution, be committed to PERF's principles, and be willing to take on tough issues. To qualify for *general membership*, one must be a police executive who heads a department of at least 100 full-time employees or a jurisdiction of at least 50,000 people. To obtain different viewpoints that enable PERF to formulate innovative responses, PERF offers two other membership categories, *sustaining membership* and *subscribing membership*, for academicians, law enforcement personnel from smaller jurisdictions, police professionals below the rank of chief executive, former general members who have retired from police executive positions, and others.

Staff

PERF staff includes former police executives, criminal justice experts and professionals with extensive experience in management, research, training, and policy analysis. Daily contact with police chiefs and law enforcement agencies enables PERF staff to provide assistance on issues of concern to police executives, such as domestic violence, gun-related violence, drug trafficking, and the plight of the homeless.

Research

Working with police practitioners to apply research to real-life situations and tailor experiments to meet the needs of their communities is the cornerstone of PERF. PERF researches the most compelling issues facing police—how to control crime, maintain law and order, and operate an effective and efficient

organization. PERF also encourages research on controversial and sensitive issues, such as the police response to the homeless, people with mental illness and victims of domestic violence.

Current PERF projects address topics such as school violence and antiviolenace initiatives for children; youth gangs; police response to people with mental illness; asset forfeiture procedures; police response to juvenile impaired driving; ways of preventing and combatting urban decay; and organized crime.

Training

PERF provides training to police agencies on a wide variety of topics, often as a result of research done in the types of projects listed above. PERF also trains police agencies in problem-oriented and community policing practices.

The *Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP)* is a nationally respected, intensive three-week course that merges real-life police experience with management techniques drawn from business school curricula. Using the case-study method, professors from leading academic institutions teach current and future police executives how to apply business principles and concepts to policing strategies.

Management Services

PERF's management services division, in addition to administering SMIP, provides technical assistance and training to police agencies on a variety of management and organizational topics. PERF staff provide full-scale management studies and audits, technical assistance focusing on a specific program area or unit, training and development, review of promotional processes, and more. A current project involves working with three police departments to use "process mapping"—a technological tool used successfully in the private sector—to identify problems in organizational processes, and then work to address those problems.

PERF also provides executive search services for police departments seeking to hire new chief executives. These services include advertising, recruiting qualified people, developing job descriptions, developing evaluation instruments, conducting interviews, and more.

Legislative and Policy Work

Frequently, PERF members are asked to serve on national commissions and testify before the U.S. Congress on important national issues. PERF members and staff actively worked in support of initiatives eventually included in the 1994 crime bill. PERF staff and members are interviewed regularly by the press on matters affecting communities across the nation. PERF also releases position paper and press releases on high-priority public safety legislation.

Publications and Resources

The escalating demands for police assistance by communities and political leaders require law enforcement executives to search continually for information that can help them formulate effective police programs. To communicate the latest in police-related innovation, research, legislation, and other relevant issues, PERF publishes two newsletters, and writes and disseminates books and reports that are widely used by police departments, colleges, the media, and governments throughout the world. For a free publications catalog, call (202) 466-7820.

The Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Ave. NW
Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 466-7820



ABOUT THE POLICE FOUNDATION

The Police Foundation is a nonprofit organization established by The Ford Foundation in 1970 with the mission to improve American policing and, thus, the ability of the police to control crime, maintain order, and deliver services to citizens. To accomplish its mission, the foundation has relied principally on research and experimentation to test the practices and innovations of police agencies.

William H. Webster
Chairman of the Board

Hubert Williams
President

Sometimes foundation research findings have challenged police traditions and beliefs. When police agencies employed routine preventive patrol as a principal anti-crime strategy, a foundation experiment in Kansas City showed that routine patrol in marked patrol cars did not significantly affect crime rates. When police officials expressed reservations about using women on patrol, foundation research in Washington, D.C. showed that gender was not a barrier to performing patrol work. Foundation research on the use of deadly force was cited at length in a landmark 1985 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Tennessee v. Garner*. The court ruled that the police may use deadly force only against persons whose actions constitute a threat to life.

Applying research to crucial issues in policing, the foundation has developed new knowledge about crime control and the fear of crime. For example, research on foot patrol and on the fear of crime demonstrates the importance to crime control efforts of frequent police-citizen contacts made in a positive, non-threatening way.

Since it was established in 1970, the Police Foundation has completed more than 100 projects designed to help policing. The foundation's emphasis on fostering improvement in policing will not change. Nor will its emphasis on research, experimentation, and technical assistance as tools to achieve that improvement.

Other foundation projects are also directed at the improvement of policing. For example, the foundation has helped to create independent organizations dedicated to the advancement of policing, including the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

Over 25 Years of Improving Policing in America

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The foundation's technical assistance program serves to transfer to local agencies the best new information about practices for dealing effectively with a range of important police operational and administrative concerns and makes certain that useful research information moves from the library to practical, everyday use by police officers. In turn, working in the field with officers, foundation staff members are able to identify new areas for research and needs for technical assistance and training.

The foundation has developed strong institutional capacities in the following areas:

- Community-oriented policing;
- Domestic violence;
- Internal affairs and discipline;
- Police recruiting, training, selection, and promotion;
- Control of police use of force;
- Managing the police culture to control police abuse of power; and
- Cultural diversity training.

Throughout the years, the foundation has sponsored national conferences on issues as diverse as:

- women in policing;
- police productivity;
- higher education for the police;
- community institutions and inner-city crime reduction;
- the impact of drugs and violence on the police; and
- what we know and how we can prepare for civil disorder.

Following the Police Foundation's central involvement in the Special Advisory Commission to study the police response to the 1992 civil disorders in Los Angeles, the foundation established the National Center for the Study of Police and Civil Disorder at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The goal of the center is to enable police departments in the U.S. to plan for and prevent civil disorders, and in the event they do occur, to minimize damage to the community and its people.

Hubert Williams is president of the foundation. A 30-year veteran of policing, Williams came to Washington and the Police Foundation in 1986,

after serving for eleven years as director of police in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Williams received his Juris Doctorate from Rutgers University School of Law and was a Research Fellow at Harvard Law School's Center for Criminal Justice.

William H. Webster is chairman of the foundation's board of directors. Formerly director of the FBI and CIA, Judge Webster joined the foundation's board in 1992.

Motivating all of the foundation's efforts is the goal of efficient, effective, humane policing that operates within the framework of democratic principles and the highest ideals of the nation.

Hubert Williams

Hubert Williams is the president of the Police Foundation, a private, nonprofit research and technical assistance organization dedicated to the improvement of policing. The foundation was established by The Ford Foundation in 1970 and is located in Washington, D.C. As its president, Williams directs all foundation operations and is a voting member of the board of directors. He has been a leading advocate for professional standards and uniform practices in policing, and has presided over the design and implementation of scientific field experiments that are on the leading edge of the development of modern police policy and procedure.

A 30-year veteran of policing, Williams was one of the youngest chief executive officers of a major police department in the United States. As police director in Newark from 1974-1985, he commanded the largest police department in the State of New Jersey during a time in which inner-city deterioration, civil unrest, and drug-related crime plagued most of the nation's urban areas. Williams brought to the job the integrity, toughmindedness, and intellect that had propelled him through the ranks from patrol officer to director in twelve years. On the way, he earned a Bachelor of Science degree from John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a Juris Doctorate from Rutgers University School of Law. He was a research fellow at Harvard Law School's Center for Criminal Justice and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy. When he left Newark for Washington, D.C. and the Police Foundation, he left behind a city that had turned the corner on many of its significant problems and a police department that was one of the most progressive in the nation.

The scope of Williams' experience and influence on police policy is considerable. His experience in the civil disorders in Newark and his leadership as president of the Police Foundation prompted the City of Los Angeles to appoint him as deputy special advisor to the Los Angeles Police Commission in the evaluation of the police response to the civil disorder in that city during 1992. Former FBI Director William Webster served as the special advisor. Webster and Williams led a team of over 100 volunteer attorneys in the production of a report recommending strategies designed to prevent future disorders and, should they occur despite appropriate planning, to respond quickly and effectively. Recognizing that other cities could encounter the same problems as Los Angeles, Williams established the National Center for the Study of Police and Civil Disorder. The center provides research and technical support to police departments attempting to plan for, prevent, and effectively respond to the threat of civil unrest.

Under Williams' leadership, the Police Foundation has successfully assisted police departments seeking to increase community satisfaction with police service and implement community policing strategies. Such work, combined with groundbreaking research to test the effectiveness of various police strategies, ranging from foot patrol to police use of force, has helped lay the groundwork for significant improvement in the way police conduct their business in decades to come.

Williams sits on the boards and committees of a wide range of organizations, including the Advisory Board of the RAND Corporation Drug Policy Research Center, the Advisory Board of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the Board of Directors of Drug Strategies, the Board of Directors of Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety, and as a member of the National Criminal Justice Commission. He was founding president of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).

- Served as Chairman of the Advisory Meeting of Experts on the development of the U.N. Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual.
- Invited by the U.S. Attorney General to serve as a member of the faculty for the U.S./Japan Bilateral Session: A New Era in Legal and Economic Relations.
- Asked by the Department of State to participate in an anti-terrorist fact finding mission to the Kingdom of Jordan.
- Appointed by the Secretary of State as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
- Participated in scholar exchange program between the U.S. academic community and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

- "Drug Control Strategies of American Law Enforcement," Volume 41, No. 2, Bulletin on Narcotics, United Nations, Vienna, Austria, April 1989.
- "The Evolving Strategy of Police: A Minority View," with Patrick V. Murphy, Perspectives on Policing, U.S. Department of Justice and Harvard University, December 1989.
- "Police Use of External Resources, " Local Government Police Management, International City Management Association, 1991.
- "Building Against Crime: Prevention and the African-American Community," in Blacks in New Jersey, New Jersey Policy Research Institute, Inc., 1991.
- "Why We Should Establish a Police Code of Ethics," in Criminal Justice Ethics, Volume 11, Number 2, Winter/Spring 1993
- "New Police for a New South Africa, "Policing the Conflict in South Africa, University Press of Florida, 1993.

- American Bar Association
- Member of the Bar, Supreme Court of the United States
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- National Bar Association
- National Executive Institute, Federal Bureau of Investigation



- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- New Jersey Bar
- Police Executive Research Forum





NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

750 First Street, N.E., Suite 1020 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

(202) 842-4420 • (800) 322-NAPO • (202) 842-4396 FAX

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New York, NY

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The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States. NAPO was organized to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative advocacy, political action and education.

Beginning in 1978 with less than 30,000 members, NAPO now represents 3,500 police organizations and in excess of 185,000 members who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

Increasingly, the rights and interests of law enforcement officers -- **America's Finest** -- have been the subject of legislative, executive and judicial action in the Nation's Capital, Washington, DC.

From issues of Federal funding of State law enforcement and anti-drug efforts to proposed taxation of employee health, pension and other benefits, the actions of Congress and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government impact significantly upon police interests. These interests must be protected vigorously in light of the vital role law enforcement officers play in maintaining the peace and security of American society -- this is where NAPO comes in.

Through the Washington office, working independently and in conjunction with other police, public employee and employer groups, NAPO has achieved a number of solid legislative and administrative accomplishments for its constituents. It has also defeated efforts which would seriously undermine law enforcement interests.

Among NAPO's many legislative victories in recent years are:

1. *Enactment of the Source Tax Bill in 1996 which prohibits states from taxing the retirement income of former residents whose pensions were earned in that state.*
2. *Enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, omnibus anti-crime legislation.*
3. *Enactment of the Family Leave and Medical Act of 1993.*
4. *Enactment of the Brady Bill in 1993 which mandates a national five-day*

waiting period and background check for handgun purchasers.

5. Enactment of legislation in 1988 which raised the Public Service Officers Benefit for officers killed in the line of duty from \$50,000 - \$100,000 plus annual cost of living indexing. Today the Federal Death Benefit is \$130,416.

6. Enactment of legislation in 1988 which bans the manufacture and sale of plastic guns.

7. Enactment of legislation in 1988 which prohibits implementation of an Internal Revenue Service proposal to tax-accrued public employee leave as current income.

8. Prevention of curtailment of adoptive asset forfeiture payments by the Federal Government to the States.

9. Effective and equitable provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Amendments of 1985, which implemented the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Garcia case, upholding the constitutionality of the Fair Labor Standards Act to non-Federal public employees.

These are merely illustrative of the areas where police participation through NAPO has made, and continues to make a difference. The legislative issues affecting the vital interests of police officers continue to grow daily as crime, drugs and law enforcement issues occupy more and more of the time of Congress and the Administration.

NAPO functions in several ways to influence the course of national affairs insofar as law enforcement interests are concerned. First, it maintains a Washington office to monitor legislative and administrative developments and provides information to NAPO's membership on a timely basis so that it can respond from the grassroots level.

NAPO affiliates and representatives meet frequently with members of Congress and their staff at home and in Washington to express their views on pending issues of concern. At the annual NAPO Convention, the delegates take action to establish NAPO legislative goals and priorities.

Also, in election years, delegates vote upon endorsements of candidates for national and congressional office who have earned police support.

NAPO's Executive Director, Robert T. Scully, has over 20 years of experience in the police labor field. He was a member of the team that negotiates collective bargaining agreements between the Detroit Police Officers Association and the City of Detroit from 1973 - 1992. Mr Scully publishes the NAPO Washington Report which is disseminated to all NAPO members organizations on a monthly basis updating them on the current issues NAPO is working on.

When NAPO was formed in 1978, Scully was elected its first Secretary. He was named Vice-President in 1981 and appointed President in May 1982 to fill a vacancy. He was elected President in 1983, re-elected in 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991 and was hired as NAPO's first Executive Director in January, 1993.

NAPO established a sister 501(c)(3) research and education organization in 1991, the Police Research Education Project. In 1994, the National Law Enforcement Officer Rights Center was established under PREP to protect officers' legal and constitutional rights. Until the Rights Center was established, there was no legal support center to help law enforcement officers deal with the large increase of litigation sweeping through the law enforcement community. Among other things, the Rights Center serves as a clearing-house for information, conducts research, holds education seminars.

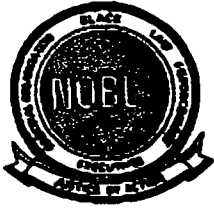
The Rights Center has filed several briefs amicus curiae on behalf of law enforcement officers including two to the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of former Los Angeles Police Officers Koon and Powell. The Rights Center has published the first-ever survey of states' Fireman Rules.

In October, 1994, NAPO held its first annual Top Cops Awards Ceremony in Washington D.C. with special guest President Clinton and Master of Ceremonies John Walsh, host of "America's Most Wanted." The 1995 Awards included keynote speaker Vice President Gore and two Masters of Ceremonies, Lynne Russell of CNN's "Headline News" and Richard Belzer of NBC's "Homicide: Life on the Street." The Top Cops Awards are given annually to sworn law enforcement officers from across the country who are nominated by their peers for outstanding service to their communities.

NAPO sponsors the Annual Law Enforcement Pension and Benefits Seminar, the Annual Law Enforcement Legislative Conference and has sponsored seminars on collective bargaining, Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), law enforcement stress management, drug testing, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and public relations.

A founding member of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC), NAPO meets on a regular basis with the ten national law enforcement organizations who make up the LESC. The groups meet to discuss and plan strategy on implementing legislative policies beneficial to law enforcement.

NAPO is also an active member of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. NAPO worked with other police groups for the successful passage of the legislation and served on the site selection and inscription committees. NAPO through its member organizations, raised \$500,000 for the Memorial. NAPO is also a major sponsor of Concerns of Police Survivors and its seminars during National Police Week.



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES (NOBLE)

ORGANIZATION

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) was first conceptualized during a 1976 symposium on reducing crime in urban low-income areas, sponsored by the Joint Center for Political Studies, the Police Foundation, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. It was attended by sixty (60) Black Law Enforcement Executives representing fifty-five (55) cities nationwide.

Recognizing the need for black police executives to exchange ideas and opinions about law enforcement and their individual leadership roles in policy making and establishing law enforcement standards, participants used the occasion to create NOBLE.

NOBLE is an incorporated, non-profit organization representing approximately 3500 members nationwide, primarily law enforcement chief executive officers and command-level officials of federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, criminal justice educators and persons interested in furthering the goals and objectives of the organization. NOBLE now has over thirty (30) chapters throughout the U.S. and the Caribbean.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

NOBLE is committed to the design and implementation of projects that improve the administration and delivery of law enforcement services. Its objectives are:

- to provide a platform from which the concerns and opinions of minority law enforcement executives and command-level officers can be expressed.
- to develop mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of programmatic information among minority law enforcement executives.
- to work for immediate implementation of effective programs to increase minority participation at all levels of law enforcement employment.
- to develop strategies for the elimination of racism in the field of criminal justice.
- to work with the community to achieve greater involvement and cooperation with criminal justice agencies.
- to impact urban crime and violence.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS*****AFFILIATED WITH THE SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO***2011 Crystal Drive, Suite #206
Arlington, VA 22202Telephone 703/979-0290
Fax 703/979-0294

Christopher M. Donnellan has been the Legislative Director at the International Brotherhood of Police Officers for the past 10 months. He previously was a Legislative Assistant for Rep. Richard E. Neal (D-MA) for four years.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS (IBPO)

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers represents federal, state, and local officers nationwide. The IBPO is an affiliate of the Service Employees International Union and is the largest police union in the AFL-CIO. The IBPO is a full service public employee union representing 40,000 police officers nationwide. The union's headquarters are in Boston, MA with regional offices in nine other states.

Contact: Chris Donnellan
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 206
Arlington, VA 22202
Tele: (703) 979-0290
Fax: (703) 979-0294

Principal: Kenneth T. Lyons
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 206
Arlington, VA 22202
Tele: (703) 979-0290
Fax: (703) 979-0294

Richard E. Gallo
Alt. National Vice President
15 Messenger Drive
Warwick, RI 02888
Tele: (401) 467-2830
Fax : (401) 467-2212
Beeper: (401) 786-4309

HAPCOA Background Information

HAPCOA was established in 1973, and is comprised of law enforcement command officers in federal, state, and municipal agencies from throughout the nation. HAPCOA assists police agencies in addressing their need to improve community relations through training and educational programs. The organization also provides a forum in which all officers, at all ranks, can improve their career choices and opportunities within the law enforcement profession.

Many of HAPCOA's members are Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, Police Superintendents, or Police Commissioners. One of the outstanding members is Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez, who is also presently serving as Chairperson of the prestigious National Major City Chiefs. Our current President, Arturo Venegas, Jr., is the Chief of Police for Sacramento, California. Our members also participate with organizations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

Last year HAPCOA received a grant award from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for a community policing program initiative called "Community Policing for Hispanic Communities." HAPCOA also developed the Law Enforcement Safety Tips Program (LESTP) which was funded by the Community Relations Service (CRS), U.S. Department of Justice. The program's focus is the newly arrived immigrants and educating them about city ordinances and police practices. The intention of the program is to reduce tensions in communities where there are strained relations between the police and the citizens who are monolingual in Spanish.

NIJ also awarded HAPCOA a grant for a research project to determine the effectiveness of recruitment practices of police and sheriff's departments. From this research, a strategy will be developed to enhance the department's abilities to attract more qualified Hispanics into law enforcement careers.

HAPCOA is committed to meeting the challenge to increase the number of Hispanics in all ranks of the professional law enforcement career field. Additionally, HAPCOA is helping to improve relations between the Hispanic community and law enforcement agencies. The changing demographics of communities throughout the United States and the shift toward Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) has increased the value of attracting candidates who are bilingual and have a multi-cultural background. This leads to equitable and effective police services to minority communities where traditionally crime and violence are most prevalent.

HAPCOA also serves as a resource of law enforcement experience and knowledge which is made available to members and non-members through its inter-active mentoring process. Many of HAPCOA's members are graduates of the FBI's National Academy, National Executive Institute, as well as command and management academies in their respective states. HAPCOA is using the information highway in its quest to enhance the professionalism of its members and thereby promote the effectiveness of their respective agencies.

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Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

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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]

BIBLIOGRAPHY**ARTURO VENEGAS, JR.**

Sacramento Police Department
813 6th Street, Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 264-5121 FAX: (916) 448-4620

PERSONAL DATA

BIRTH DATA: (b)(6) **00105**
DEPENDENTS: Ann Marie (Wife), Angela, Adriana, Anthony and Andrew

EXPERIENCE

01-93 to Present: CHIEF OF POLICE, Sacramento Police Department
02-92 to 01-93: DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE, Investigations Division, Fresno Police Department which included investigative follow-up, vice-narcotics, career criminal apprehension, gangs, street intelligence, crime-scene technical services, and court/probation liaison
01-90 to 02-92: LIEUTENANT, Commander of the Management Support Bureau; Sep 91 to Feb 92, Acting Division Commander, Administrative Services Division
09-87 to 06-90: LIEUTENANT, Commander of the Southwest Policing Area
02-86 to 09-87: LIEUTENANT, Commander of the Community Services Bureau
05-85 to 02-86: LIEUTENANT, Operations, Northeast Policing Area
02-85 to 05-85: LIEUTENANT, Station Commander of the Midnight Shift
12-81 to 02-85: SERGEANT, Crime Analysis Unit; Program Manager for Managing Patrol Operations, Career Criminal Apprehension, Managing Criminal Investigations Programs; Fresno Co. District Attorney's Career Criminal Prosecution Team liaison
10-80 to 12-81: SERGEANT, Field Supervisor, Swing Shift Patrol
10-79 to 10-80: ON LOAN - STATE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING (OCJP), SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Chief of Program Development, Program Manager, Calif. Career Criminal Apprehension Program. Provided supervision to program managers assigned to implement state legislative programs, such as, the Career Criminal Apprehension, Career Criminal Prosecution, Community Crime Resistance, and Indian Justice Programs. Provided program development and implementation technical assistance to justice agencies and community based organizations on criminal justice programs.
05-79 to 10-79: SERGEANT, Field Supervisor, Swing Shift Patrol
09-75 to 04-79: POLICE SPECIALIST - School Resource Officer; Police Probation Team; Juvenile Tactical; Investigator
06-70 to 09-75: POLICE OFFICER - Patrol, traffic; Airport
06-69 to 06-70: POLICE CADET - Traffic; Records; Communications
01-69 to 06-69: PART-TIME, Fresno County Tax Collector's Office
01-66 to 12-68: MILITARY SERVICE, 101st Airborne Division, U.S. Army, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and Vietnam. Assignments with the Office of the Division Chief of Staff and Offices of the Assistants Chief of Staff for Personnel and for Civil Affairs.

SAMPLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Developed and implemented: departmental restructuring plans; police-public partnerships; long term strategic planning; organizational development; Community Oriented Policing and Problem Oriented Policing strategies.

Developed community education programs; on the American justice system; that address gang activity; crime prevention and suppression; educational films and materials in six languages; police-public partnerships.

Directed special patrol operations against drug problem areas and organized community mobilizing efforts and development of crime analysis, patrol and investigative operation programs.

Guided the department through major financial reductions and participated in defining new funding sources for police programs.

NATIONAL NARCOTIC OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS COALITION

24509 Walnut Street, Suite 201
Santa Clarita, California 91321
(805) 290-2834 • Fax (805) 287-9825

CHAIRMAN

Richard M. Sloan
California Narcotic Officers' Assn.

TREASURER

Robert M. Ferris
County Narcotic Commanders Assn.
of New Jersey

VICE CHAIRMAN

Tim Nelson
North Carolina Narcotic Enforcement
Officers' Assn.

RECORDING SECRETARY

James E. Van Pelt
New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement
Officers' Assn.

Alabama Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Arkansas Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Arizona Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

California Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Connecticut
Narcotic Enforcement
Officers' Assn.

Florida Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Illinois Drug Enforcement
Officers' Assn.

Indiana Drug
Enforcement Assn., Inc.

Louisiana Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

New Jersey Narcotic
Enforcement Officers'
Assn.

County Narcotic Commanders
Assn. of New Jersey

New England Narcotic
Enforcement Officers' Assn.

North Carolina Narcotic
Enforcement Officers' Assn.

Narcotic Assn. of Regional
Coordinating Officers of
Ohio

Assn. of Oklahoma
Narcotic Enforcers

Oregon Narcotics
Enforcement Assn.

Pennsylvania Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Texas Narcotic
Officers' Assn.

Utah Narcotic Officers' Assn.

Washington State Narcotics
Investigators' Assn.

March 15, 1986

William Olson
Staff Director
United States Senate Caucus on
International Narcotic Control

Dear Mr. Olson,

The National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition was formed in 1984 which now has a membership of 27 state narcotic officer associations representing over 50,000 drug law enforcement officers. The Coalition was created as an umbrella organization to allow state and local narcotic officers, working through their individual state associations, to have a much needed voice in our nation's capital.

In regards to the National Drug Strategy, our Coalition has been involved with the Administration on an ongoing basis having input into that strategy.

The items that we see as important are:

1. Seeing to it that the Edward R. Roybal Memorial Fund is kept fully funded in order to maintain the multijurisdictional task forces that are the backbone of narcotic enforcement.
2. To maintain, bolster, and make stronger, drug asset revenue sharing the most important tool that drug law enforcement has today.
3. More emphasis on the domestic side of the drug strategy. We would like to see more input from the state and local levels on the direction this country should take in solving the exploding drug problems. The expertise is on the streets, we should be tapping that source.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy recently had four conferences spread across this country to assist in creating a National Drug Strategy.

The Drug Enforcement Administration recently had a conference in Washington, D.C., to make people aware of the growing methamphetamine problems.

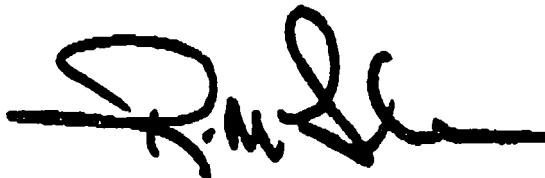
The President of the United States this year put together the White House Leadership conference on youth, drug use, and violence to gain ideas from our youth on how to stop the drugs and violence on the streets.

Our suggestion would be that the Administration, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, put on several conferences in key cities throughout the United States and invite street level drug law enforcement officers and their first line supervisors from all state and local police departments, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Customs to help create a National Drug Strategy on the domestic side. I think you would be surprised at the recommendations that would come from those workshops.

We feel it is most imperative to finalize the Drug Strategy and have the best tools available to win this "war on drugs". Just yesterday, a drug law enforcement officer from Oxnard, California was shot and killed during the execution of a search warrant on a drug dealer's house. We cannot afford to lose any more lives in this effort. We need strong leadership in our fight to clean up the drug problems.

I look forward to hearing from you and working towards creating a strong Drug Strategy.

Sincerely,



Richard M. Sloan
Chairman
National Narcotic Officers'
Associations Coalition

RMS96019.im

Tom Sloan

The California Narcotic Officer's Association, which has been in existence since 1964 and has an active membership of over 7,000 law enforcement professionals. CNOA has been very active in California in the area of law enforcement training, public education, and legislative advocacy. In the area of legislation, we have maintained an active program and have had tremendous impact at our state capitol. Many of the laws that California law enforcement are currently using today are laws that were drafted by C.N.O.A. and passed with the support of our legislative program.

One thing we noted in our association was that we did not have an effective voice in Washington, D.C., on national issues that affected state and local law enforcement officers. In an attempt to remedy this, we identified a number of state narcotic officer's associations throughout the United States and hosted a meeting in Chicago, Illinois in July of 1994. 17 states attended that meeting and out of that the "National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition" was formed. The Coalition continues to grow and currently has 27 member states representing over 50,000 law enforcement officers throughout the United States. The purpose of the Coalition was not to form a new association, but rather to serve as an umbrella organization to represent the needs of state associations and their members, in congress, with the President, and Attorney General.

The Coalition's objectives and goals are:

1. To have an impact on legislation affecting narcotic officers and narcotic enforcement in the United States.
2. To act as a conduit for the exchange of information, intelligence, and training guidelines affecting narcotic enforcement.
3. To identify and provide or facilitate quality training for narcotic law enforcement officers to ensure their safety and effectiveness.
4. To act as a resource for states desirous of forming narcotic officer's associations.

The Coalition has taken positions on such issues as the reduction of minimal mandatory sentencing for crack cocaine (of which the Coalition was invited to testify before the senate sub-committee); the funding of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (R.I.S.S.); and being an ever present watchdog over the Edward R. Byrne Memorial Fund. We are presently preparing position papers and resolutions to fight the moves to legalize and/or de-criminalize drugs in the United States, maintaining asset forfeiture laws, and having input into the 1996 National Drug Strategy. The Coalition is recognized and has an effective voice on the hill.

The Coalition meets twice a year, in January and June. Election of new officers is held in January. The Board consists of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

APR. 5 '96 8:07AM TIM NELSON

P. 1

April 5, 1996

TO: John Cohen

FROM: Tim Nelson

John, this is a short biography on me. Let me know if you need any further. I have made my flight reservations and will be arriving the morning of April 9th. I also made reservations at the Capitol Hill Hilton and will call you upon arrival there.

Tim Nelson has been a law enforcement officer on the state level for twenty-three years. Much of his career has been in the area of narcotic law enforcement. He is currently a Special Agent with the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation and recently completed a six year assignment as Commander of a Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force. Many of his cases were federal investigations resulting in the conviction of major drug violators. Agent Nelson is active in his state association and serves as Secretary and Editor of the North Carolina Narcotic Enforcement Officers' Association. He is a charter member of the National Narcotic Officers Associations Coalition and is serving a second term as Vice Chairman. Agent Nelson testified last year before a Senate Subcommittee regarding proposals to amend penalties for conviction of crack cocaine. Agent Nelson has attended ONDCP strategy conferences over the last two years and is very interested in contributing to the overall national strategy for drug enforcement.



1996 LEGISLATIVE BLUEPRINT NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), now in its fifty-fifth year of serving the elected sheriffs of this nation, is a non-profit organization dedicated to raising the level of professionalism among those in the criminal justice field. Through the years NSA has been involved in numerous programs to enable sheriffs, deputies, officers, and others in law enforcement to perform their jobs in the best possible manner and to better serve the people of their counties or jurisdictions. By sharing information about policies and programs, NSA has worked to forge cooperative relationships with local, state, and federal law enforcement. The reputation of the National Sheriffs' Association for dependability and integrity is well recognized. NSA's recommendations to further improve anti-crime policies include the following:

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT

NSA supports legislation that permanently exempts public safety agencies from the restrictions of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), therefore allowing agencies the option of reinstating maximum hiring ages and mandatory retirement ages.

ASSAULT WEAPONS

NSA supports the ban on the manufacture, sale, and possession of certain semiautomatic firearms known as assault weapons. NSA opposes the federalization of crimes committed with firearms and instead prefers yielding prosecution to state and local governments.

COMMUNITY POLICING

NSA supports funding to sustain the continuity of the 100,000 COPS Program and community policing. NSA believes community policing is the future of law enforcement.

COMMUNITY PROTECTION INITIATIVE

NSA supports legislation to allow qualified retired law enforcement officers and active licensed peace officers to carry concealed handguns and assist their colleagues, defend themselves, and protect their communities even if they are out of jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL WELFARE PREVENTION ACT

NSA supports legislation that would reward local authorities for voluntarily participating in programs that would prevent inmates in state or local correctional facilities from receiving Social Security Disability checks while incarcerated.

DEATH PENALTY

NSA supports habeas corpus reform in an effort to restrict the number of appeals and put a limit on costly and endless litigation.

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION—1996 LEGISLATIVE BLUEPRINT

ENFORCEMENT

The sheriffs of this nation support additional funding for rural law enforcement to combat violent crime and domestic abuse. NSA believes more funds are needed for FBI programs relating to DNA testing, a new crime laboratory, Automatic Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS), photo and document scanning capabilities.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACTS

NSA supports amendments to the definition clause of the Fair Labor Standards Act which currently prohibits county jailers or corrections officers from "volunteering" as reserve deputy sheriffs of their same agency. NSA believes that personnel should be allowed to volunteer their services in areas outside their normal work functions.

IMMIGRATION & ALIENS

NSA supports legislation that provides for the expedited deportation of all illegal aliens and encourages resources for the hiring of additional border patrol agents to strengthen our country's borders.

JUVENILE AND ANTI-GANG INITIATIVES

NSA supports funding for state and local rehabilitation programs including boot camps and drug courts. NSA strongly believes juvenile crime is a state and local issue and should not be federalized.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS

NSA strongly opposes police officers bill of rights legislation that usurps states rights.

POLICE CORPS

NSA prefers funds/grants authorized for police corps be allocated for continuing education scholarships for existing officers, overtime, equipment, etc., thus allowing localities the flexibility of using grant money as they see fit.

PREVENTION AND DRUG TREATMENT

NSA supports funding for programs to help combat crimes against the elderly; particularly those based on the Triad model which involves a cooperative alliance among sheriffs, chiefs, and senior citizens. NSA supports additional funding for community crime prevention programs such as D.A.R.E. and Neighborhood Watch. NSA encourages modest resources for proven drug prevention and treatment programs.

PRISONS AND JAILS

While NSA supports truth in sentencing, (serving at least 85 percent of sentences) counties and other units of local government must receive a fair and equitable share of grant funding. NSA opposes funding of regional prisons and jails. NSA supports legislation that requires inmates to exhaust administrative remedies before they file a civil rights action in federal court; that federal courts dismiss civil rights motions brought by inmates if the court finds the motion is frivolous or malicious; and that a federal court shall not hold prison or jail overcrowding unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment, unless the plaintiff proves that the crowding causes cruel and unusual punishment on that inmate.

VICTIMS RIGHTS

NSA supports legislation that requires offenders to make court-ordered restitution to victims.



For more information, please contact
Melinda E. Lund at the National Sheriffs' Association: 800/424-7827



PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

FAX MEMO

Date: 1/30/96To: Dennis Burke

From:	☒	Richard D. Bonnette	212/973-3510
	☐	Michael Y. Townsend	212/973-3529
	☐	Sharon Round	212/973-3535

Number of pages: 2 (including cover)FAX TO: 202 / 456 - 7028

Top CEO's
White House Drug Summit
Prospective Invitees

AT&T	Robert Allen
General Motors	John Smale
General Electric	John Welch
IBM	Louis Gerstner
Johnson & Johnson	Ralph Larson
Procter & Gamble	John Pepper
Sara Lee	John Bryan
Schering Plough	Robert Luciano
Allied Signal	Lawrence Bossidy
BellSouth Corporation	John Clendenin
Boeing Corporation	Frank Shrontz
Chrysler Corporation	Robert Eaton
Coca-Cola Company	Roberto Goizueta
Ford Motor Company	Alexander Trotman
Merrill Lynch	Daniel Tully
Pfizer	William Steere, Jr.
State Farm Companies	Edward Rust
UPS	Kent Nelson
Xerox	Paul Allaire
WalMart	David Glass
Prudential Life	Arthur Ryan

The White House Office of Public Liaison

Alexis M. Herman, Director

Phone (202) 456-2930

Fax (202) 456-6218

Facsimile Transmittal Sheet

Number of Pages (Including Cover) _____

To John Cohen

Fax Number 776-5549

Office Number _____

Date 4/29

From Christa Robinson

***** COMMENTS *****

We tried faxing this to you several times today to no avail. Thanks for your patience

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES 1996 NATIONAL DRUG
CONTROL STRATEGY AND METHAMPHETAMINE STRATEGY
April 29, 1996

President Clinton is fighting to stop the scourge of drugs and crime in America.

President Clinton travels to Miami today, to release both his 1996 national drug control strategy and a new strategy aimed at ending the spread of methamphetamine (or "meth"). The President will be joined in Miami by General Barry McCaffrey, the director of the nation's fight against drugs, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, members of the law enforcement community, parents, teachers and children.

Five goals for President Clinton's national drug control strategy:

1. Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.

*=> President Clinton has expanded the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools** program.*

2. Enhance the safety of American's by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

*=> President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill is putting **100,000 new police** on the street.*

3. Reduce health, welfare and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.

*=> The Administration has expanded **drug treatment** for hard-core users and developed a **drug testing** program for all federal arrestees to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.*

4. Shield America's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

=> Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line," and increasing the number of border patrols have helped to close down the border to drug traffickers.

5. Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.

*=> The Administration refused full certification to Andean source countries, pressure which resulted in the **arrest of six of the Cali Cartel's top leaders** and the dismantling of the cartel.*

A new "meth" strategy of working together. The President's new "Meth Strategy" brings law enforcement, medical, environmental and treatment communities together to attack this problem. This comprehensive national strategy involves enhanced law enforcement efforts, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, tougher penalties and other legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public education campaign.

We have begun to turn the tide. With drug enforcement and prevention as a top priority of the Clinton Administration, America has begun to see results.

- * Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985 to 12.2 million in 1994;
- * Drug-related **homicides are down** by 25 percent;
- * We have strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which enables schools to develop and implement violence and drug programs.

We still have work to do. Along our borders, in every state, city and town, illegal drugs and the crime that comes with them have taken their toll.

- * From 1990-1995, more than 100,000 Americans were victims of drug-related deaths, and over 500,000 emergency department visits in 1994 were drug-related;
- * The **social cost** of drug use is \$67 billion annually, with Americans spending \$49 billion on illegal drugs in 1993 alone.
- * This year's strategy calls for **\$15.1 billion** to be spent for drug control in FY 1997.

METHAMPHETAMINE STRATEGY

Over the past few years, trafficking and abuse of a highly potent form of methamphetamine has been on the rise in the United States. Given the production and trafficking structures now in place, if unchecked, the nation as a whole is poised for a methamphetamine boom of pandemic proportions. From 1992 to 1994, methamphetamine-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent. In Los Angeles, the deaths increased to 219 in 1994 from 68 in 1992, and in Phoenix, to 122 in 1994 from 20 in 1992.

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy attacks the emerging methamphetamine trade at every level and front. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

Specifically, the Methamphetamine Strategy includes:

- Additional investigative and prosecutive resources, especially along the Southwest Border and in rural areas [Administration's FY97 budget request seeks \$10 million just for methamphetamine additional law enforcement efforts]
- A Directive from the Attorney General to each United States Attorney to assess and address the methamphetamine problem in each district and to coordinate a multi-pronged response and to report back to her within 90 days;
- Increased mandatory minimum sentences for methamphetamine to equalize it with crack cocaine mandatory minimum of 5 years for 5 grams;
- Increased penalties for trafficking in precursor chemicals; so that they remain in proportion to increased methamphetamine penalties in this bill;
- A new separate offense for the improper storage, use or other handling of the dangerous chemicals used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine; offense would be treated as endangering the public health with dangerous substances with sentences now usually in the 3-5 year range;
- Training for law enforcement to protect against the risks encountered at clandestine laboratories and chemical dump sites;
- Tighter regulatory controls on drug products containing the precursor chemicals: ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;
- Establishing an operational binational chemical control task force between the United States and Mexico; and
- An educational campaign focused on persons at risk.

The Clinton Administration's Anti-Drug Record

Under President Clinton's leadership, tremendous progress has been achieved in addressing drug use and related crime within the nation as a whole. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced to 30 percent since 1992. American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion last year. Americans are particularly pleased that for the first time in memory the nation's crime rate is actually declining. Murders are down by 12 percent. Robberies are down by 10 percent.

President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

- * He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.
- * He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.
- * He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.
- * He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
- * He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.
- * He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.
- * He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- * He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

In addition, President Clinton has also continued to propose the largest drug budgets to Congress of any Administration while the Republican-led Congress has attempted to cut interdiction efforts. The Clinton Administration's efforts have resulted in the arrest of six of the top leaders of Colombian Cali Cartel -- the most powerful drug syndicate in the world. He has strengthened U.S. borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents -- an agency that was extremely neglected by prior Republican Administrations. Finally, President Clinton nominated Four-star General Barry McCaffrey -- the hero of the Persian Gulf War and U.S. military commander in South America -- to lead the country's efforts to reduce drug use.

More Clinton Accomplishments in the war against drugs:

1. In 1994, President Clinton fought for and signed his Crime Bill, which included tougher penalties for drug-related crimes, including :

- * **Death penalty for major drug kingpins**
- * **Death penalty for a murder committed during a drug crime**
- * **Drug crimes counted in the new three-strikes-and-you're-out law**

2. Throughout his term President Clinton has **fought for fully funding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.**

3. Right now, there are nearly **48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons** - three-fifths of the total federal inmate population and **the highest number in history.** Drug case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 13 percent in FY 1995.

4. President Clinton signed a directive requiring **drug-testing for federal arrestees** to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.

5. In the first year of the Clinton Administration, the Justice Department won **prison sentences for more criminals** -- for longer average terms of incarceration -- than did the Bush Administration in its final year in office.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

FY 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

The President has requested \$15.1 billion for FY 1997 to fund drug control efforts. This request represents an increase of \$1.3 billion over the estimated FY 1996 enacted level of \$13.8 billion, or a 9.3 percent increase.

The Federal drug control budget is grouped into four major functional areas: (1) Domestic Law Enforcement, (2) Demand Reduction, (3) Interdiction, and (4) International.

Domestic Law Enforcement, by far the largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 9.3 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$8.3 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:

- expanding activities, such as, DEA's Domestic Enforcement operations and FBI's Organized Criminal Enterprises program;
- expanding BOP's bedspace capacity by 2,420 beds; and
- continuing support for COPS' hiring goal of 100,000 new police officers by the year 2000.

Demand Reduction, the second largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 8.7 percent, from \$4.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$5.0 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:

- expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program;
- expanding the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership; and
- expanding treatment programs that provide treatment and rehabilitative services for incarcerated individuals in prisons, jails, and juvenile detention, and probationers and parolees.

Interdiction increases by 7.3 percent, from the FY 1996 level of \$1.3 billion in FY 1996 to \$1.4 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:

- expanding enforcement operations on the Southwest Border (SWB) including Customs' Border Initiative and INS' SWB Initiative.

International programs increase significantly, by 25.4 percent, from \$320 million in FY 1996 to \$401 million in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:

- expanding source Nation counternarcotic activities to better address drug production, trafficking, and money laundering;
- improving international controls of precursor and essential chemicals; and
- supporting programs that promote democratic institutions, and assist with police training and criminal justice improvements.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Coral Gables, Florida)

For Immediate Release

April 29, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ANNOUNCING THE 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

George Washington Carver Middle School
Coral Gables, Florida

10:46 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you. Didn't Rachel do a good job? Give her another hand. She was great, wasn't she? (Applause.)

Principal Heise, thank you for hosting us today, and for your fine remarks, which I heard from behind the way there. I'm delighted to be on this stage with our two Cabinet members from Miami, Attorney General Reno and Secretary Rubin. (Applause.) And with General McCaffrey, who moved the SOUTHCOM here and wishes he were from Miami -- you can tell by the Spanish speech he gave you -- and he's doing a wonderful job and I'm very proud of him. (Applause.)

I want to thank three of your distinguished state officials who came in with me today who are here -- Lieutenant Governor Buddy McKay, Attorney General Bob Butterworth and Senator Daryl Jones, who has a son here somewhere -- there he is. (Applause.) Your son is clapping for you, Daryl.

I want to thank Alva Chapman and Marilyn Culp and Tad Foote, and local television and other media executives. Judge Goldstein, of the local drug court. I thank him and all those involved in the drug court. I thank Dorothy Perry and all the community leaders.

I want to thank all these young people in D-FY-IT. And I thank not only those who are here, but those who came out to the airport to meet me. We have the leader of America's Coast Guard, the leader of our customs service and others here today, along with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and General McCaffrey.

We are here in Miami to announce a new drug strategy because of what Miami is doing to make the children of Miami and the future of Miami drug free. I thank all of you who have been any part of

-more-

THE WHITE HOUSE

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-more-

that -- the local officials, the religious leaders, the community leaders, the school leaders. And I agree with Rachel that if we keep working, we can have the children of America educating the rest of us about this problem and then it will go away for sure. (Applause.)

Miami has dealt with the biggest challenges that drugs present to America. And Miami knows that what I have said about the world toward which we are moving is true. We are going into a world of enormous possibility for our people, dominated by global trade and high technology. You have worked very hard to see that the people of southern Florida reap the benefits of global trade and high technology.

But you also know that the more open our borders are, the more freely people can travel, the more freely money can move and information and technology can be transferred, the more vulnerable we are to people who would seek to undermine the very fabric of civilized life, whether through terrorism, the weapons of mass destruction, organized crime, or drugs -- and sometimes through all of the above. So the great challenge we face, my fellow Americans, is how to get the benefits of this world toward which we are moving and not be exposed to the forces that would undermine our ability to raise strong children in strong families in good, strong communities.

That's what this national drug strategy is about. It focuses on rising drug use among children; it confronts head-on the fact that crime and drugs are vicious co-conspirators. You heard General McCaffrey allude to that. A significant percentage of the people in the prison systems of America today are there because of drug problems. If they weren't stealing money to pay for a drug habit, dealing drugs in the first place, or behaving irrationally because of an addiction to drugs, we would be spending that money on educating our children and building our future instead of maintaining a prison system. And that's what we ought to do. (Applause.)

But all of you here at George Washington Carver are a shining example of what it will ultimately take to make a drug strategy work all across America -- people at the grass-roots level. This school -- I've heard you cheering for it before. But I want you to know why we're here. We are not here by accident. And we are not here because of anything we have done. We are here because of what you have done -- zero guns, zero assaults, zero incidents of drug-related violence, zero drugs. That's where America ought to go and where America can go. (Applause.)

We are here because of what Miami has done. I have watched this city and this county recover from a massive storm to host the

Summit of the Americas, to attract the Southern Command of the United States Military and now to set a standard that all other cities should follow in reducing the problem of drug abuse. The Coalition for a Safe and Drug Free Community has worked hard with all the rest of the people here so that drug use dropped more than 50 percent between 1991 and 1993 alone. That was the biggest decline in any metropolitan area in the country. I'd like to see that on some of the TV shows on prime time about Miami. (Applause.)

Let me again thank the members of the Coalition. I thank the students here today and I thank the Attorney General, who was a founding member back when she had her other job here in Dade County -- or as those of us in the administration say, back when we had a life, Janet Reno lived in Miami, and I thank her for what she did and for what you are doing. (Applause.)

Now, while it is true that in the end this work has to be done student by student, family by family, school by school, neighborhood by neighborhood, we must acknowledge that the nation's government has a role to play. In this new era, when we are reducing the size of government and its burden, when we have a federal establishment that today in 1996 is the smallest the national government has been since 1965 -- and by the end of this year it will be the smallest its been since 1962 -- we still have responsibilities to help people throughout America make the most of their own lives and their families and their communities.

And a big part of that is to make sure Americans can feel secure in their homes, on their streets and in their schools, with drug free homes, drug free streets and drug free schools. (Applause.)

Our Crime Bill is helping reduce the crime rate by giving communities police officers, 100,000 of them in community settings in America; banning 19 deadly assault weapons. The Brady Bill, which now requires a waiting period before you can buy a handgun, has kept 60,000 people with criminal records from purchasing guns and endangering innocent citizens. It is working. (Applause.) I was so inspired by my personal experience watching your drug court here, and the Attorney General's experience when she took office, that we have worked hard to help others establish drug courts around America. There are now more than 100 of them in the United States, and I think every community ought to have one and we're going to keep going until every community has the chance to have one. (Applause.)

We've also used the Crime Bill to help schools fight drugs and violence, to help them support programs like DARE and GREAT, to help them with gang prevention; and when they're needed, with

things like metal detectors and increased securities. We are opening the way to do more in this area.

But I want to say a special word of thanks to the people here who have taken a pledge to abstain from drugs and alcohol. You heard Rachel talk about that. I believe that if every student in every school in America took that pledge and reaffirmed it on a regular basis, a lot of these other things would not be necessary. So I'd like to ask all the students who have taken that pledge to stand today. If you took a pledge to be free of drugs and alcohol, stand up and the rest of us would like to applaud you. (Applause.)

While not every community in America can claim the results that Miami can, you should know that every year for the last three years, murders have dropped and robberies have dropped and drug use has dropped. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America. The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30 percent in the last three years alone. But we have a lot to do. And, again, it's why we're at this school. The most perplexing problem that we face in this area is this: While the drug rate has gone down, drug usage among people under 18 has gone up. While the crime rate has gone down, random violence among people under 18 has gone up. The children who are here today are the battleground of today and tomorrow. They are the people for whom we must fight this great battle, and they are the ones we must rely on to win it by working with them.

That is why I am announcing today a new and intensified strategy to battle drugs that builds and improves on the work we have done over the last three years, calls for more resources from the nation than ever before, and targets those resources better than ever. This National Drug Control Strategy of 1996, as General McCaffrey said, is meant to be a 10-year plan. He worked on it very, very hard with many others. I want to thank him again for it, and I want to thank him for being willing to give up his four stars and his military command to fight America's most important battle for the future. (Applause.)

Very briefly, this strategy has five very concrete goals. Number one, to get young people to reject drugs. That's what you're doing here. Number two, to use effective treatment and prevention to break this vicious cycle that link drugs to violent crime. Third, to stop drugs at the border, the way we are doing at the Miami Customs Office where technology and street smarts are catching more drugs with less inconvenience to arriving visitors. Fourth, to break up the sources of supply, whether they are cocaine farms in Colombia or methamphetamine labs in California. And, finally, to reduce the terrible social and economic costs imposed by drugs on our society -- \$69 billion in the last year.

Now, to meet these goals, we are asking Congress as we cut spending and move toward a balanced budget, to increase funding for the drug war by 9.3 percent. We can't stop drugs if our schools, hospitals and communities don't have the tools they need to get the job done. We have to have the support of Congress to do this.

Make no mistake about it, this has got to be a bipartisan, American, non-political effort. If we're going to keep our commitment to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street, we are going to have to do that. If we are going to keep our commitment to give schools the funds they need for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, we have to do that. And I am proud that the budget I signed last week from the Congress included both those programs. (Applause.)

We are also working hard in Washington to try to protect you from new problems before they come to your doorstep, and that's an important job of the nation's government. I thank Secretary Rubin for getting the early warning on Rohypnol, a powerful and dangerous sedative, to stop it from flooding across our borders. I thank the Attorney General for the work she has done with General McCaffrey and others on the methamphetamine strategy. That is a deadly drug. It is gaining in popularity. In two years, deaths from this drug have doubled. I'm glad it's not here yet, but we have to stop it before it becomes the crack of the 1990s. And we are going after it right now. (Applause.)

So let me say again, if we're going to win this battle, we have to be prepared to pay the price of time, we have to be prepared to ask ourselves -- each and every one of us -- what is our job. This national drug control strategy is our effort to answer the question: What is our job? What is the President's job? What is the Cabinet's job? What is General McCaffrey job?

But we know in the end it is all of you here at the community level doing your jobs that will determine the fate of the children who are here. And ultimately it is their job to say "no" to destructive forces in their lives and "yes" to the future -- "no" to an empty fantasy land and "yes" to the fantasy of an unimaginable future that is out there for all of our young people who will prepare themselves for it. That is, ultimately, the goal we must all share and work for as Americans.

Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

11:02 A.M. EDT



*** ERROR TX REPORT ***

TX FUNCTION WAS NOT COMPLETED

TX/RX NO. 6940
CONNECTION TEL 97665549
CONNECTION ID
START TIME 05/01 14:20
USAGE TIME 00'00
PAGES 0
RESULT NG 0 #018

The White House Office of Public Liaison

Alexis M. Herman, Director

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To

John Cohen

Fax Number

776-5549

Office Number _____

Date

4/29

From

Christa Robinson

***** COMMENTS *****

DATE: 8/13/96

TO:

☐ Ellen Ochs

☐ Michael Burton

☐ Michael Feldman

☐ Araceli Ruano

☐ Dennis Alpert

☐ Beth Alpert

☐ Lucia Gilliland

☐ Rod O'Connor

☐ Joe Eyer

☐ Craig Smith

☐ Doug Sosnik

☐ Karen Hancox

FROM: Karen Skelton
Office of Political Affairs

☐ For your information

☐ For your action

✓ Ron Klein

✓ Kim Tilley

✓ Christa Robinson

✓ Dennis Burke



A C.A.L.E.A. Accredited Agency

Sioux City Police Department
601 Douglas Street, Sioux City, IA 51101-1215
(712) 279-6440 FAX (712) 279-6898

May 13, 1996

Peggy Wilhide
Office of the Vice President
Communications Office
274 OEOB
Washington, DC 20501

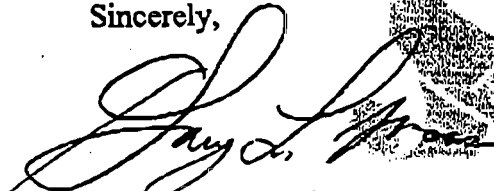
RE: CONFERENCE CALL - COMMUNITY POLICING

Dear Peggy:

Thank you for inviting me to participate in the conference call with the Vice President. I understand that you were pleased with the results. I am faxing you an article from the front page of our local newspaper. We are also sending you by mail the actual front page of the newspaper for your records. You will also be pleased to know that the conference call was the lead story on both of our local network evening news programs.

Please feel free to call upon us if we can ever be of any future assistance, or if we can provide you with any information regarding how community policing is being implemented in Sioux City, Iowa.

Sincerely,


GARY L. MAAS
Chief of Police

GLM:vr

Enclosure



tree at the Loess Hills Nature Center in honor of his late wife, Barb, a former teacher at Heelan. (Staff photo by Gary Anderson)

jury decision, plaintiffs are unable to show irreparable injury will occur to them absent an injunction."

The ruling means voters in the Lawton-Bronson Community School District will decide Tuesday whether a tax levy will be imposed to support the school bond already approved in a vote last December.

In that referendum voters authorized the school district to issue bonds to build a new school building, but defeated the tax levy to pay for the bonds.

On May 6 Marvin A. Norby, Walter H. Reinholdt and Wallace E. Sorensen, all from Lawton, filed suit against the school district and the school board to stop Tuesday's vote.

They claimed the school board acted illegally when it decided to hold an election before six months had passed and that the board's actions were an attempt to influence

SEE REFERENDUM
continued on page A16

Sioux City Chief Maas discusses community policing with Gore

By Kate Thompson
Journal staff writer

Sioux City Police Chief Gary Maas was one of five law enforcement officers who participated Friday in a telephone conference on community policing with Vice President Al Gore.

Joining Maas were Police Chief Emmett Turner of Nashville, Tenn.; Sheriff Harry Lee of Jefferson Parish in Louisiana; Officer Don Johnson, president of the Detroit Police Officers Association; and Officer Jeff Barker, president of the Portland (Ore.) Police Officers Association.

Sioux City officers listened on a speaker phone.

Gore highlighted a few of the results of 1994 anti-crime legislation intended to put 100,000 new officers on city streets. Already 34,000 of those officers are at work, with more to come, Gore said.

The officers praised community policing both in the results it achieves and in the impact on the community.

Gore asked each of the officers specific questions about what had been done in their communities. To Maas, he asked what had been done to reach out to the community.

When the department's Community Action Support Team (CAST) officers were first assigned to their neighborhoods, they went door to door with surveys, Maas said.

"That gave them an initial contact and, in many instances, built up significant enthusiasm for the pro-

gram," Maas said. "In addition, they hold monthly meetings with the residents."

Maas also told Gore about the city's Volunteers in Policing program in which citizens provide support and clerical functions to the department and the Citizen Academy, which will graduate its third class this month.

While the violent crime rate in major cities has dropped, it has increased in rural areas. Gore asked Maas about Sioux City's experiences.

"An awful lot of people move to the area to get away from the problems in Chicago or Los Angeles, but they are also bringing a lot of the problems with them," Maas said.

Barker told Gore that community policing has been adopted throughout his department, signaling a philosophical change.

"We have listened to the community and we have learned from that," he said. "When I started in law enforcement 25 years ago, we would tell the community what the problem was."

Barker also thanked the Clinton administration for its efforts and Gore for talking "to not only chiefs, but officers like myself who really do the work."

Gore also asked about the practice of baseball-type cards featuring police officers and whether that was being implemented in any of the cities. Maas said Sioux City is starting a card program that will include all those officers willing to participate,

not just CAST officers.

Each of the officers who discussed community policing with Gore told him about different approaches in their communities.

"Community policing is not a package approach," Maas said after the teleconference. "You customize what you need to do. It's about providing the best type of service you can in the best match to the needs of your community."

Maas said community policing may not result in reduced crime, but may stop the growth of crime and reduce fear.

"If you are convinced in your mind that it's not safe to walk to the convenience store in your neighborhood at night, then UCR (uniform crime report) numbers don't matter," Maas said.

Maas said reducing fear of crime is one of the goals of the CAST program and residents have learned they can have an impact on crime in their neighborhoods.

Community policing is about improving the community and police are only one part of the total project, Maas said. The residents, council, mayor, city staff and corporations must also be involved.

"It's about everybody pitching in because everybody wants this to be a good place to live," he said. "It's all relative. If you go far from Siouxland for very long, you want to come back. One of our people was mugged in Washington. By comparison, it's a lot safer in Sioux City."

DB

THIS is goofy
but take a look.
I'm out at the
Memorial site then
lunch w/ Rosenblatt -
so page me anytime
Mtg w/ Rahmat 3:30pm
in his office

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. memo	re: political (3 pages)	05/06/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S

rc2254

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.

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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]

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULING REQUESTS:

May 12-14 NTC
 Baltimore, MD
 (White House private meeting?)

May 21 - IUPA CONFERENCE
 Miami, FL
 (Live Satellite?)

May 28-29 US ATTORNEYS
 Baltimore, MD

June 7 - IACP EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
 The White House

June 10 - MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS
 Sun Valley, ID

June 16 - NATIONAL SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
 Portland, OR

June 22 - NOBLE CONFERENCE
 Detroit, MI

August 19 - NAPO CONVENTION
 Dallas

 NAPO ENDORSEMENT EVENT
 San Antonio

August ? - CCLEA ENDORSEMENT EVENT
 California

Sept. 27 - FLEOA HONORS THE PRESIDENT AT DINNER
 Alexandria, VA

Oct. 3 - NAPO TOP COPS DINNER
 Washington, DC

Oct. 26 - IACP Convention
 Phoenix, AZ

May 1996

Monthly Planner

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 June S M T W T F S 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1 Nat'l Native Am. Youth Drug Prention Conf.	2	3	4 Internat'l Assoc. of Correctional Officers Week dinner (proclamation) Nat'l CASA Conference, DC, (DOJ)
5 National CASA Conf, DC, (DOJ)	6 Nat'l CASA Conf. - DC (DOJ)	7 Nataln CASA Conference - DC (DOJ)	8	9 Nat'l Assoc. of Drug Courts (want AG or McCaffrey)	10 Nat'l Assoc. of Drug Courts (want AG or McCaffrey) VP Crime Conf. Call (Regional Press)	11
12	13 Gang Event (Rosegarden) Troopers Conf Baltimore, MD (BC WH photo?)	14 Candlelight Vigil (Peace Memorial)	15 AG Testifies on VAWA FOP Peace Offi- cers Memo- rial,DC (BC)	16	17	18
19 NDAA Confer- ence (want BC)	20 NDAA Confer- ence (want BC)	21	22	23	24 Possible Missing Children Rose- garden Event (VP,HRC)	25 Missing Chil- dren Radio Address?
26	27	28 US Attorneys Conf. (Baltimore)	29 US Attorneys Conf. (Baltimore)	30	31	

June 1996

Monthly Planner

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2 Economic cost of drugs/ alcohol in U.S. (HHS) NIDA brochures on drug effects on brain (HHS)	3	4	5	6	7 IACP Executive Board,DC,(BC mtg?)	8
9	10 Major Cities Chiefs Summer Conf, Sun Valley,ID	11	12	13	14	15
16 Sheriffs' Annual Conference, Portland,OR	17	18	19	20	21	22 NOBLE Annual Conference, Detroit
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	May S M T W T F S 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					

WASHINGTON

Clinton honors police as 'America's heroes'

President Clinton memorialized slain police officers Wednesday as "America's heroes" and urged Congress to ban "cop-killer" bullets so officers can feel safer.

Clinton told a crowd of about 5,000 at a memorial service on the steps of the Capitol that the 161 officers killed



By Greg Gibson, AP

Platoon of police: President pays tribute, provides more money.

in the line of duty last year were "America's heroes." He told their families, "I say thank you from a grateful nation."

GOP presidential candidate Bob Dole has criticized Clinton's crime policies as soft, said the judges Clinton appointed are too liberal and questioned a Clinton-appointed prosecutor's actions in an Arizona child porn case.

Clinton said his policies have led to a three-year drop

in violent crime. He called for keeping repeat violent criminals in prison for 85% of their sentences, saying police "should not have to risk their lives and then stand like doormen at a revolving door of a penitentiary."

Earlier Wednesday, Clinton announced \$604 million in grants for hiring 8,646 full-time and 472 part-time officers in more than 2,500 localities.

DEFENSE SPENDING: The House approved a defense spending bill providing \$12.4 billion more than President Clinton requested. It contains several conservative initiatives. The White House has threatened a veto. The \$266.7 billion measure — about one in six tax dollars — passed 272-153. It would reinstate a ban on gays in the military, require the discharge of service members with the AIDS virus, retain a ban on abortions at overseas military hospitals and bar the sale of pornography at bases. Clinton vetoed a bill with such measures last year; final enactment was delayed for months.

MINIMUM WAGE: Republicans defeated a fifth Democratic attempt to force a House vote on raising the minimum wage, promising a vote on GOP terms next week. By a near party-line 221-197 vote, the House blocked a parliamentary maneuver by Democrats who sought to combine an unrelated Utah lands bill with their proposal increasing the \$4.25-an-hour minimum wage by 90 cents an hour over two years.

ROSTENKOWSKI HAS CANCER: Former representative Dan Rostenkowski, about to serve a 17-month sentence on corruption charges, has had his entry into federal prison delayed because he has prostate cancer, Chicago *Sun-Times* columnist Michael Sneed reported. Rostenkowski, 68, could not be reached for comment. The legendary Democrat, one of the most powerful men in Washington when he headed the Ways and Means Committee, pleaded guilty to some of the charges in an indictment that alleged he used taxpayer money for personal benefit and covered it up.



AP

Rostenkowski: Prison entry delayed

ALSO . . . SENATE WHITEWATER Committee Republicans revealed that President Clinton had a previously unknown real estate investment with former business partner James McDougal — an \$11,000 transaction in the late 1970s when Clinton was Arkansas attorney general. In Little Rock, the bank fraud case against McDougal, his ex-wife, Susan, and Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker was to go to the jury today. ... **FIRE HOUSE HISTORIAN** Christina Jeffrey sued Speaker Newt Gingrich, his press secretary, Tony Blankley, and three House Democrats for \$16.7 million, accusing them of falsely portraying her as harboring Nazi sympathies. The Democrats are Reps. Charles Schumer of New York, Barney Frank of Massachusetts and Maxine Waters of California. Gingrich hired Jeffrey for the \$85,000-a-year historian job shortly after he was elected speaker in 1995. He fired her a few days later after complaints that she had criticized a Holocaust course in 1986 for not presenting Nazi and Ku Klux Klan views.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD



AP

Hostage reported slain: Dirk Hasert of Germany, Paul Wells and Keith Mangan of Britain and Donald Hutchings of the USA, from left

India police check reports that rebels killed American

Police in India are investigating reports that Kashmiri rebels killed and buried four hostages, including Donald Hutchings, 42, of Spokane, Wash., last weekend. Last July 4, a rebel group kidnapped six Western tourists trekking through mountains south of Srinagar, seat of the movement seeking an independent Kashmir. One hostage, John Childs of Simsbury, Conn., escaped within days. A second, Hans Christian Ostro of Norway, was beheaded.

LIBERIANS' ORDEAL: The Nigerian captain who piloted the freighter of 3,700 Liberians in search of a port for more than a week said it wasn't his fault if the trip was miserable. "I have gone through hell, the most uncomfortable and worst experience of the decade," Roland Pudie said. That experience aboard what one U.N. official dubbed the "voyage of the damned" came to an end Tuesday after Ghana finally bowed to international pressure to let the refugees in. A tropical rainstorm battered a temporary tent camp set up for them Wednesday. Meanwhile, thousands more Liberians jammed the port of their capital of Monrovia, seeking to flee the 6½-year civil war.

ALSO . . . A RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT who is a supporter of Prime Minister Shimon Peres was shot in the legs Wednesday while plastering campaign posters. Arthur Yarusky was shot twice by assailants driving a car rented by the opposition Likud Party, police said. ... **IN BOSNIA, SERB LEADER** Radovan Karadzic, who has been indicted as a war criminal by the U.N. tribunal in The Hague, ousted Prime Minister Rajko Kasagic, regarded by the West as a moderate alternative to hard-liners trying to undermine the Bosnian peace process. ... **INDIA'S HINDU NATIONALIST LEADER**, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was named prime minister after indecisive elections, as a rival leftist bid to rule the world's biggest democracy was turned aside. ... **IN A DRAMATIC RESCUE IN INDONESIA**, special forces freed nine hostages, including a pregnant Dutch woman. The nine spent their first night of freedom huddled on a desolate mountain ridge waiting for a break in the clouds so helicopters could land. The military said helicopter-borne soldiers slid down ropes into a jungle clearing to free the nine, who had been taken hostage by separatist rebels.

U.S., China play damage control with sanctions

By Bill Montague
USA TODAY

In their latest exchange of trade sanction threats, the United States and China both appear to seek maximum impact with minimal damage.

For China, that means threats vague enough to alarm U.S. firms. For the United States, it means targeting specific goods (story, 1A; list, 2B).

The strategies are dictated by the numbers. The USA im-

ported \$46 billion in goods from China last year, but exported only \$12 billion. Slapping sanctions on a long list of Chinese goods could inflict too much pain on U.S. consumers.

Already, some groups are grumbling. Proposed sanctions on Chinese textiles and garments would "sacrifice the hard-earned paychecks of middle-class families," the National Retail Federation says.

Those charges appear exaggerated. At worst, sanctions

would raise imported apparel prices 3%, says Kim Elliott of the Institute for International Economics, a research group.

U.S. trade officials hope to limit the damage even more by focusing on one product: silk.

Silk items account for \$750 million of the \$3 billion in goods targeted. That list will be cut to \$2 billion before a June 17 deadline for U.S. action.

China produces 70% of the world's silk, so higher tariffs would cause prices to soar. But

"silk scarfs aren't exactly necessities," Elliott says.

A sharp drop in U.S. silk sales would hammer Chinese producers — many of them owned by agencies implicated in pirating of U.S. software and CDs.

China has threatened to freeze some investments and joint ventures by U.S. companies. That has left several firms wondering about planned projects. "We've had no official word from the Chinese govern-

ment," says Tom Pyden, spokesman for General Motors, which has a production deal with state-owned Shanghai Automotive Industries.

China's state-owned airline could stop buying U.S. aircraft. Boeing lost a \$1.5 billion sale last month to Europe's Airbus. The past three years, China has bought one of every 10 Boeing planes, spokesman Chris Villiers says. "Good trade relations with China are critical to winning those orders."

Most nations shun inaugural in Taiwan

By Jeffrey Parker
Reuters

TAIPEI, Taiwan — The world's powers, eager not to offend China, are giving an official cold shoulder to Taiwan President-elect Lee Teng-hui's inauguration next week.

Taiwan, home to exiles who left the mainland in 1949 after losing a civil war, said it expects only 24 official delegations, including nine heads of state, for the May 20 festivities.

China regards Taiwan as a renegade province and reserves a right to use force to forestall its independence.

President Clinton's decision to let Lee visit the USA last year set off a chain of disputes climaxing in China's intimidat-

ing live-fire exercises off Taiwan before the March election.

Relations remain tenuous over that incident, and U.S.-China disputes are simmering over trade, weapons proliferation and human rights.

Clinton, who wants relations to improve so he can justify renewing trade benefits for China, is sending no administration official to the ceremony.

A bipartisan delegation of 10 members of Congress will represent the United States, though only in what's being called a "private" capacity.

Delegation leader Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, R-Calif., a supporter of Taiwan, said he would deliver a congratulatory letter to Lee from House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga.



Lee: Wary of China, few leaders will attend his inauguration

Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro and King Mswati III of Swaziland are among nine heads of state who will be accorded red-carpet state welcomes, complete with 21-gun salutes.

► Trade sanctions, 1A

China moves to enforce ban on smoking in public places

By Mure Dickie
Reuters

BEIJING — A campaign opened Wednesday to enforce a new ban on smoking in public places in China, the world's biggest cigarette market.

The ban is the latest reflection of official concern at the damage caused by cigarettes on the health of China's more than 300 million smokers, 25% of the world's total, who light up an estimated 1.64 trillion times a year.

But smokers said they had no plans to drop the habit.

Anti-smoking posters were backed by a propaganda blitz in state media to ensure each of Beijing's 2 million smokers knew they could no longer light up in shops, cinemas or many

other public places.

"If someone is smoking, we will first tell them the harm smoking can do. If they still don't stop we'll fine them," said Sun Guihua, a smoking inspector at the Beijing Number One Department Store.

Officials of China's state tobacco monopoly have said the ban, backed by fines of just \$1.20 per smoker, will have little effect on an industry that generated \$8.6 billion in profits and taxes in 1995.

But supporters noted the ban would have delighted the late Chairman Mao Zedong, a chain-smoker who promoted the benefits of quitting.

"Chairman Mao encouraged people to quit smoking," said retired worker Zhang Tiemin, with a Mao badge on his chest.

April 24, 1996

MEMORANDUM THRU: CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR: DIRECTOR

FROM: ROSE OCHI
MARK A. CUNNIFF *Mace*

RE: LESC MEETING SUMMARY

C: BOB BROWN
HANK MARSDEN
BILL BOZIN
✓ DENNIS BURKE
RAHM EMMANUEL

There were three major themes that came out of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC) on April 9, 1996. They were: the need for improved cooperation between Federal and State and local law enforcement in drug control; the recognition that law enforcement can not solve the drug problem by itself and the need for community-wide solutions, including jobs; and the need for better defining the role of Federal law enforcement in drug control efforts.

A summary of the comments made at the meeting are attached, along with a list of the agencies in attendance.

**MEETING SUMMARY
LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE
APRIL 9, 1996**

The Director of ONDCP met with national groups that represent police officers and professional associations that represent law enforcement senior management and minority interests to discuss national drug control issues. A list of persons attending the meeting appears as Attachment A.

The highlights of the meeting were as follows. The Director underscored the importance of effective law enforcement as a prerequisite to drug prevention and treatment and the need for law enforcement to cooperate in their drug control efforts.

Among the issues raised by those in attendance were:

- o Acknowledge the role that State and local enforcement agencies play in drug control and bring them into the policy process;
- o Bring more cohesiveness to Federal drug control efforts;
- o Law enforcement recognizes that it can't solve the drug problem by itself and it supports treatment and prevention programming;
- o Seek input from the line officers;
- o Bring better definition to the role of Federal law enforcement officers.

A more detailed summary of what transpired follows.

Rahm Emmanuel of the White House staff welcomed the group to the meeting and introduced the Director to them. The Director began his presentation by reviewing why he took the job. His remarks thereafter are summarized as follows.

With regard to the challenge of drugs, understanding the problem is not the difficult part. Law enforcement, corrections and treatment professionals know what they are doing. Rather the challenge comes in three parts.

First, there is dealing with the desire of wanting to have a solution now. The drug problem does not lend itself to an immediate solution. Instead it requires a 10 to 15 years of dedicated labor.

Second, it is a systems problem, not an individual agency

problem. The Director illustrated this point from what he witnessed in Cook County. The agencies came together there because of the problem, not because of Federal dollars.

Third, the metaphors used to describe the drug problem do not serve us well. The statement, " We lost the war on drugs," is not appropriate. We didn't lose the war, its just that the problem is still with us. Using 1973 as the base year, the Director pointed out that substantial progress has been made in reducing drug usage. We have gone from having 22 million drug abusers then to 12 million in 1995.

There is concern over young persons being on the upswing in drug use again and that there is still a large chronic drug user population. There is concern about the hypocrisy of the Baby Boomer population (who used illicit drugs quite widely) urging the current adolescent population to stay off drugs.

The big pitfall that has to be avoided is the sense of hopelessness: that we can't do anything about the problem (drug addicts, supply, etc.). This hopelessness can devolve into simply going through the motions. The Director indicated that hopelessness is not an option.

In closing his opening remarks, the Director stated that strong law enforcement is a prerequisite to treatment and education. This is not an either/or situation, but a problem that requires a mixed strategy of reward and punishment.

Question and Answer Period

Neil Behan, representing the Major Cities Chiefs organization indicated that he was in basic agreement with the points that the Director made and then asked where did the Director think that local law enforcement fitted in with the overall strategy and what could be done about the lack of cooperation at the Federal law enforcement level.

The Director responded that at this time he considered himself to be an informed citizen on local law enforcement and that he intends to learn more about it. He reassured the group that the leading Federal officials are going to be with the program. There may be too many agencies stirring the pot now, but the Federal Working Group will bring more order to the situation. There is just no question, however, that we are going to be better off if we get police organizations working together on the drug problem.

Chief Arturo Venegas, representing the Hispanic American Command Officers Association, noted that police departments deal not only with drugs, but with a host of other issues as well, including economic development. In his community, criminal

justice agencies are working together. He wants the Director to bring cohesiveness to drug control policy and develop a strategy that is responsive to the problem. Chief Venegas also stated his belief that the strategy has to have a part that addresses economic development in Mexico and other source countries.

The Director responded by indicating that he agreed with many of the points that the chief was making. The Director noted his preference for the use of the cancer analogy in examining the drug problem. In treating the disease, we also need to go after the symptoms of the disease. There is the need for a team approach and the Director indicated that he saw his role as the quarterback in guiding the distribution of Federal dollars.

Chuck Wexler, representing the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), then indicated that he was comfortable with the war analogy in fighting drugs. Illicit drugs are a serious problem and the mobilization of resources that occurs when the nation goes to war is an apt analogy.

The Director responded that he understood the point that Wexler was making, but our response to the drug problem needs to be in tune with our system of justice. The Director also pointed out that leadership is required not only from him, but from all the principal players at the State and local levels of government as well.

Ira Harris, representing the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), inquired as to the Director's plans for dealing with this sense of hopelessness that does exist. Mr. Harris agrees with the Director that this hopelessness is self-defeating.

The Director indicated that there are three immediate items that have to be done and that they are relatively easy to accomplish: re-establish ONDCP by bringing its staffing level up to 154 persons; get the \$250 million supplemental through Congress; and finalize the goals and objectives in ONDCP's strategy. The Director also noted that, when the Army addressed the drug problem that it was experiencing in the 1970's, the emphasis was on helping persons with a drug problem, not on locking them up.

There are also a whole series of "no brainers" that have to be done, but they will take time. Among these items are: integrating drug treatment into the criminal justice system across the board; work with Mexico; close off Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from drug smuggling; and develop effective prevention programs.

Hubert Williams, representing the Police Foundation, stated that his organization had just conducted a survey of over 300

police chiefs and that the chiefs felt that money had to be spent on education programs; treatment; and interdiction. Mr. Williams also recounted the findings from a Rand report on cocaine trafficking by African Americans in the District of Columbia that was conducted several years ago. The report found that few of these persons were users when they first got involved in cocaine trafficking; and that most had other jobs. Mr. Williams then argued that there are no jobs in the urban centers and that job programs are needed. There is the need to change political attitudes on how these low level traffickers are handled.

The Director, while agreeing with most of what Mr. Williams presented, noted that the job issue is a tough one. Most drug users are white and they work. Jobs by themselves are not going to solve the drug problem.

Bernard Teodorski, representing the Fraternal Order of Police, urged the Director to talk with the line officers to get their point of view, a point of view that is often missing in analyzing the drug problem. The Director noted that the Gulf War was won with the Sergeants. Joint cooperation is critical to our drug control efforts.

Tim Nelson, representing the National Narcotic Officers' Association Coalition, picked up on this need for cooperation. He indicated that we can accomplish anything that we put our minds to and that most of the drug enforcement work is done at the State and local level. To accomplish this, however, there is the need to have cooperation from the highest levels of Federal drug control agencies. The States and locals should have more input.

Cliff Karchmer from PERF recounted some of the research that his organization and other organizations have done. He suggested that ONDCP identify programs that appear to work and to highlight them in the strategy.

Mark Spurrier from the Major Cities Chiefs raised the question of how ONDCP would use this body of knowledge. The Director responded that he wants to hear from those in the room. The Director wants to hear how they judge the issues confronting us and that he wants to use the group as a sounding board.

Victor Oboyski, representing the Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association, noted that Federal agents represent only 6% of all the law enforcement resources. Federal agents should not be involved in street level busts, but rather focus on those cases that are beyond the reach of State and local law enforcement. The Federal agents have unique responsibilities on the international level. State and locals cannot work the international level. He expressed concern about the number of tractor trailers coming from Mexico because of NAFTA and that

interdiction has fallen by the wayside. He argued that the Federal agents should be taken off the streets and focus their efforts on the major drug traffickers.

The Director responded with a cautionary note. As tankers take responsibility for their own lanes, there is still the need to examine how Federal programs interface with State and local agencies.

The Director then summed up the meeting. He indicated that to affect the drug problem, just locking up the drug abuser and trafficker won't be sufficient. There is the need to offer alternatives, such as jobs. Law enforcement agencies have to cooperate with each other. The Director underscored the strength that our efforts derive from the honesty of our law enforcement officers. Finally, there is the need for leadership that has not lost its confidence to do something about the drug problem.

ATTACHMENT A

LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONS INVITED TO LESC MEETING

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. list	re: Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery SSNs and DOBs [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Clinton Law Enforcement Outreach '96

2016-0931-S

rc2254

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]
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- 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]

**Law Enforcement meeting with General McCaffery
April 9, 1996**

Organization of Major Cities Chiefs

1. Neil Behan
2. Mark Spurrier

(b)(6)

[012]

(FLEOA) Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association

3. Victor O'Boyski
4. Richard Gallo

(b)(6)

(FOP) Fraternal Order of Police

5. Jim Pasco
6. Bernard Teodorski

(b)(6)

(IUPA) International Union of Police Associations

7. Arthur Reddy

(b)(6)

(NTC) National Troopers Coalition

8. Michael F. Canning

(b)(6)

(IACP) International Association of Chiefs of Police

9. Roy Kime
10. Shawn Kerkendall

(b)(6)

(PERF) Police Executive Research Forum

11. Sherwin (Chuck) B. Wexler
12. Clifford Karchmeer

(b)(6)

Police Foundation

13. Hubert Williams

(NAPO) National Association of Police Organizations

14. Robert T. Scully

(b)(6)

(NOBLE) National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

15. Ira Harris
16. Ronald W. Hamilton

(b)(6)

(IBPO) International Brotherhood of Police Officers

17. Chris Donnellan

(b)(6)

(HACOA) Hispanic American Command Officers Association

18. Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr.

(b)(6)

(NNOAC) National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition

19. Tim Nelson

20. National Sheriffs' Association

* Was unable to attend due to a Trooper's death.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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013. paper	re: political (2 pages)	03/26/1996	Personal Misfile
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