



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 5, 1997

CONTACT: Jody Hedeman
(202) 842-3560

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

Executive Vice President
ERNEST W. GEORGE
*President, Palm Beach County
Police Benevolent Association
West Palm Beach, FL*

LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES FOR NAPO! **CLINTON SIGNS THE TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997** **ENACTING SEVERAL PROVISIONS CRITICAL** **TO LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Recording Secretary
O. J. HOLT
*President, Central
Coast Chapter, PORAC
San Jose, CA*

WASHINGTON, DC-On August 5, 1997, President Clinton signed the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, enacting numerous provisions that would benefit law enforcement. NAPO was instrumental in having several of our top legislative priorities included in the bill! Our successful efforts have major consequences for law enforcement nationwide.

Treasurer
WILLIAM BIRDSEYE
*Police Officers
Association of Michigan*

Sergeant-at-Arms
MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

SURVIVOR BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

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

At last, the families of law enforcement officers and fire fighters who were killed in the line of duty will not have to pay federal taxes on their survivor's benefits. In the past, federal tax law allowed officers who retired on a disability to collect their disability pension payments tax free. However, the survivors of officers killed in the line of duty had to pay federal taxes on their survivor's benefits.

NAPO thanks Representatives Jim Ramstad (R-MN), Karen Thurman (D-FL) and Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) and their staffs for all of their help in correcting this disparate tax treatment. It is finally recognized that whether an officer retires on disability or is killed in the line of duty, that officer's family loses a wage earner, and in many instances - the family's sole wage earner.

NAPO, through a coalition with the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) and the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) fought hard and succeeded in having the legislative language amended to include fire fighters.

TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISABILITY BENEFITS RECEIVED BY FORMER POLICE OFFICERS OR FIRE FIGHTERS

At long last, justice in benefits for both fire fighters and our fellow officers in Connecticut! As many of you already know, in 1971, the state of Connecticut passed a Workers Compensation Program for police officers and fire fighters who developed hypertension or heart disease during the course of their employment. Because the heart

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

and hypertension problem was considered a disability, most recipients were not paying federal income taxes on the funds they received due to the disability.

However, because of a technicality in Connecticut law, the Internal Revenue Service deemed that these benefits are in fact taxable. The Connecticut Act did not require evidence of a direct relationship between a person's capacity as a police officer or fire fighter and the development of the disease. Nor did it allow an opportunity for the state to rebut or challenge claims made under the Act. Non-rebuttable disability was considered differently than Worker's Compensation and did not receive the same protection from federal taxes. It was taxable under federal law.

Thanks to the help of Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly (D-CT) and Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT), this situation has finally been corrected. According to Congresswoman Kennelly's office, they are now working with the IRS to set up procedures so that people affected by this law will be able to deal with the IRS smoothly during this transition.

A special congratulations to the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers who fought hard to correct this problem!

PERMANENT MORATORIUM ON APPLICATION OF CERTAIN NONDISCRIMINATION RULES TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

NAPO is proud to report that there is now a *permanent* moratorium, ending nearly two decades of uncertainty surrounding how, and if, nondiscrimination tax rules would be applied to pension plans maintained by state and local governments!

Beginning with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and again with the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress has continued to set requirements for qualified retirement plans to meet strict nondiscrimination standards. The original intent of the legislation was to ensure that such plans did not provide disproportionate benefits to business owners, officers, or highly compensated individuals.

Compliance with the nondiscrimination rules would require that jurisdictions lump all employees into one large group for testing purposes, diminishing current tax exempt status and radically redesigning the plans. Severe costs would be imposed to gather and assess the vast amounts of data necessary to apply the private sector tax rules.

The U.S. Department of Treasury had consistently delayed enforcement of these rules for almost 20 years, but the rules themselves had not been made permanently inapplicable to public sector plans until President Clinton signed Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

NAPO extends our heartfelt thanks to Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT), Senator Kent Conrad (D-ND), Representative Rob Portman (R-OH) and Representative Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) whose efforts were instrumental in making permanent the moratorium.

REMOVAL OF THE DOLLAR LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

Those officers who participate in a defined benefit pension system will no longer be limited on the dollar amount they receive from their pension system (effective for those who retire on or after Jan. 1, 1997).

NAPO thanks Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-NY), and Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) whose efforts were instrumental in amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove the dollar limitation on payment of benefits from a defined benefit plan that is maintained by a State or local government for the benefit of employees of the police department or fire department.

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TOP COPS AWARDS®

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

Presidential Committee

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

Congressional Committee

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

Celebrity Committee

Richard Belzer
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"
Reed Diamond
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"
Steven Hill
NBC, "Law & Order"
Clark Johnson
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"
Yaphet Kotto
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"
S. Epatha Merkerson
NBC, "Law and Order"
Jerry Orbach
NBC, "Law and Order"
Lynne Russell
CNN, "Headline News"
Kyle Secor
NBC, "Homicide: Life on the Street"
John Walsh
FOX, "America's Most Wanted"
Sam Waterston
NBC, "Law and Order"

Dinner Committee

Richard J. Barry, CPP
*Executive Vice President,
First Security Services Corporation
Director,
National Association of Security Cos.*
Jules Bernstein
Bernstein & Lipsett
James S. Brady
Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
John Cohen
*Director,
Judicial and Criminal Justice Markets,
AT&T Government Markets*
David Cooper
Philip Morris Management Corp.
Wayne S. Doran
*Chairman,
Ford Motor Land
Development Corp.*
Dennis J. Flaherty
*Executive Director,
Minnesota Police and
Peace Officers Association*
Richard A. Grasso
*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
New York Stock Exchange*
Victor Kamber
The Kamber Group
Duane Meek
*President,
Public Employees Benefit
Services Corporation*
John Neisch
*President,
Midwest Publishing, Inc.*
Thomas J. Scotto
*President,
Detectives' Endowment Association
of New York City*
Robert T. Scully
*Executive Director,
NAPO*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 14, 1997

CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
(202) 842-3560

NAPO ANNOUNCES FOURTH ANNUAL TOP COPS AWARDS® WINNERS

HONORING AMERICA'S FINEST

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announces the Fourth Annual TOP COPS Awards® Ceremony to be held in Washington, DC on October 9, 1997.

The TOP COPS Awards® pay tribute to law enforcement officers from across the country for outstanding service to their communities during the preceding year. The TOP COPS were nominated by fellow officers and selected from hundreds of nominations by an Awards Committee. TOP COPS have been chosen from each state for an Honorable Mention award and the officers from the top ten cases have been chosen as the 1997 NAPO TOP COPS.

"Each and every day law enforcement officers do their job, protecting the citizens of our nation, yet not enough people recognize them as the true heroes that they are. The TOP COPS Awards® celebrate the men and women who have acted above and beyond the call of duty," stated Robert T. Scully, NAPO Executive Director.

NAPO, a national law enforcement group, represents over 200,000 sworn law enforcement officers and 4,000 police associations and unions across the country through federal legislation, legal advocacy and education. TOP COPS Awards® proceeds will benefit the Police Research and Education Project, NAPO's sister, educational organization, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and Concerns of Police Survivors.

WHAT: Fourth Annual TOP COPS Awards
WHEN: October 9, 1997, 6:30 p.m.
WHERE: Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC

-more-

NAPO's 1997 TOP COPS
Press Release, Page 2

NAPO is pleased to announce the following recipients of the 1997 Top Cops Awards®:

ARIZONA, *Phoenix Police Department*

Sergeant James L. Collins
Officer Martin M. Madrid
Officer Scott Masino
Officer Kenneth D. Petersen
Officer George H. Somershoe, IV
Officer Garrick D. Ward
Officer Donald K. Weverstad

CALIFORNIA, *San Diego Police Department*

Officer Derek Diaz

KENTUCKY, *Jefferson County Police Department*

Officer David R. Culler

MASSACHUSETTS, *Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration*

Special Agent Phil Muollo

MICHIGAN, *Wixom Police Department*

Officer Gary M. Hamlin
Officer Martin G. Harp

MINNESOTA, *St. Louis County Sheriff's Department*

Deputy David S. Akerson

OHIO, *Lorian Police Department*

Sergeant Richard Resendez

PENNSYLVANIA, *City of Pittsburgh Police Department*

Officer John J. Wilbur

VIRGINIA, *Fairfax County Police Department*

Officer Gary L. Beaver
Police Officer First Class Troy S. Payne

WASHINGTON, D.C., *Metropolitan Police Department*

Officer William D. Bowman

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TOP COPS AWARDS®

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Richard A. Grasso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
New York Stock Exchange
Victor Kamber
The Kamber Group
Duane Meek
President,
Public Employees Benefit
Services Corporation
John Neisch
President,
Midwest Publishing, Inc.
Thomas J. Scotto
President,
Detectives' Endowment Association
of New York City
Robert T. Scully
Executive Director,
NAPO

July 21, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

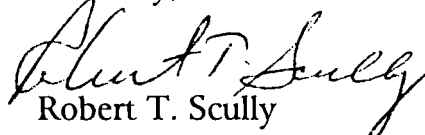
The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) would be honored if you could attend our Fourth Annual Top Cops Awards®. Your participation in the event in 1994, our First Annual Top Cops Awards®, truly made it a memorable experience for all those who attended. This year, the Fourth Annual TOP COPS Awards® ceremony will take place on Thursday, October 9, 1997 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

As you know, the "TOP COPS" are nominated each year by fellow officers and are selected from hundreds of nominations by an Awards Committee of law enforcement officials. All proceeds from the event will go to the Police Research and Education Project (PREP), NAPO's 501(c)(3) sister organization, the National Law Enforcement Officers Fund and Concerns of Police Survivors.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) represents nearly 200,000 rank and file law enforcement officers from across the United States. Over the past seventeen years, NAPO has been instrumental in the passage of many important laws that protect both citizens and police officers.

President Clinton, I sincerely hope that you will be able to attend Top Cops again this year. I hope that your busy schedule will permit you to attend, and help us recognize these heroes in law enforcement.

Sincerely,


Robert T. Scully
Executive Director



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JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: July 23, 1997

TO: Jose Cerda

FROM: Bob Scully

Enclosed, please find copies of our latest *Washington Report* highlighting the recent provisions found in the Budget Reconciliation bill that affect law enforcement and NAPO. I urge you to urge the White House to do everything possible to see that these provisions are included in the final Conference Report.

If you should have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me.

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THE WASHINGTON

R E P O R T

SPECIAL EDITION

President
THOMAS J. SCOTTO

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY

HOUSE AND SENATE PASS RECONCILIATION BILLS

INCLUDES LANGUAGE CRITICAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

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The United States House of Representatives passed the Budget Reconciliation tax bill, H.R. 2014 on June 26, 1997. The United States Senate followed on June 27 with S. 949 adopting several floor amendments. NAPO was instrumental in the fight to include several provisions which would affect law enforcement. The conference committee will now meet to resolve as many differences as possible between the House and Senate tax bills as well as to find common ground with the White House. Eventually, this bill will make its way to the President's desk to be signed into law, hopefully with nothing attached that will prevent its signing. NAPO will continue in our efforts to see that the language affecting law enforcement survives the final conference report.

The House Ways and Means Committee will appoint its conferees soon after Congress returns from the July 4 recess. The Senate has already appointed its conferees including Finance Committee Chairman William Roth (R-DE) and Finance members Trent Lott (R-MS) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY). Several members of the Budget Committee will also serve as conferees including Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-NM) and ranking minority member Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Senators Charles Grassley (R-IA), Don Nickles (R-OK), and Kent Conrad (D-ND). We encourage you to write to any of your Senators or Representatives who will be serving as conferees urging them to retain this critical language affecting law enforcement.

**Please read inside for a complete breakdown of the issues affecting law enforcement*

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman

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Report Language

lished information or material to a prisoner when it is made known that such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity. Both the House and the Senate-reported bills included this section as section 615.

Sec. 615. The conference agreement includes section 615, which requires a combined ten percent reduction in Community Oriented Policing grants and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, to a locality if it is made known that public safety officers in that locality, who retire as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty do not continue to receive health insurance benefits at the same or better level of benefits as would be paid by the locality under a regular retirement plan. The House bill proposed this provision as section 616. The Senate-reported bill deleted this provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision included in the House bill as section 617, and deleted in the Senate-reported bill, which would have required a ten percent reduction in funds provided to a State, local or Federal prison, if the facility had not reported to the Attorney General each death of any individual who dies in custody of that prison and the circumstances surrounding the death. The conferees agree that in developing the fiscal year 1997 solicitation for grant applications for the State Corrections Grant program, the conferees direct the Office of Justice Programs to review the feasibility of requiring States to report the name and circumstance of deaths that occur at a municipal or county jail, State or Federal prison, or other similar facility for the confinement of accused or convicted criminals. The conferees further direct the Office of Justice Programs to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with a report outlining recommendations for the implementation of such a requirement by December 15, 1996.

The conference agreement does not include a provision that was included in the House bill as section 618, which was deleted by the Senate-reported bill; that increased funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and decreased funding for Small Business Administration disaster loan program administrative expenses. Funding for these accounts has been addressed in this conference agreement under title V.

Sec. 616. The conference agreement includes section 616, which includes language not in either the House or Senate-reported bill, that addresses the subject included in the House bill as section 619 and deleted by the Senate-reported bill. The provision included in this conference agreement precludes the filing of civil action for damages or injunctive relief against a medical practitioner licensed by the State to provide the medical activity or related health care entity who performs a medical activity that would otherwise constitute an infringement or inducement to infringe under 35 U.S.C. 271(a) or (b) for patents issued after its enactment.

The term "medical activity" as defined in subsection 287(c)(2)(A) does not include "the practice of a patented use of a composition of matter." The term "patented use of a composition of matter" as used in subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii) is limited by subsection (c)(2)(F). Subsection (c)(2)(F) provides that the term "patented use of a composition of matter" does not include any claim for perform-

ing a medical or surgical of the composition of matter does not directly contribute of the claimed method step in a claim will directly of the claimed method to or is necessary to establish a whole.

For a method claim is a "use of a composition of matter" because necessarily contribute to the achievement of the claimed method, without limitation, chemical or biological reagents, scheduling or timing, administering or combining drug therapies, or other biological materials. A particular example would be the use of a drug for the treatment of a disease, at a particular dose and/or with a specific frequency. This is not to be construed as a "medical activity."

For a "hybrid" claim, which recites the use of a composition of matter in a step, the test established to determine whether the definition of a "medical activity" applies is whether the composition of matter, the objective of the claimed method, the steps set forth in the claim, determine whether the steps of the method, either directly or indirectly, contribute to the achievement of the claimed method. It is interesting that this phraseology of the compositions of matter, represents novel steps, contributes to, or are necessary to the achievement of the claim as a whole. The use of one or more compositions of matter, either individually or in combination with other steps, directly contribute to the achievement of the claimed method if, in combination with other steps, the composition of matter is an obvious medical or surgical non-obvious method.

As an example, in the claim reciting a healthy heart into a patient, the step of administering a novel and non-obvious composition of matter would not cause the surgical use of a composition of matter to be a "medical activity" (c)(2)(A)(ii). Therefore, assuming subsection (c)(2)(A) apply, the

are made available that such guidelines from the proposed guidelines published on January 1, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 61266). funds appropriated or otherwise made be obligated or expended to pay for any operating any United States diplomatic mission to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was in 1995; (2) expanding any United States mission to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on or after January 11, 1995; or (3) increasing the total amount of United States diplomatic or consular personnel in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam above the levels existing on January 11, 1995, unless the President certifies within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act that the amount of personnel available to the United States mission to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is consistent with the United States policy in the fol-

...ncancy cases, live sightings and field ac-
...patriating American remains,
...is to provide documents that will help
...counting of POW/MIA's.
...assistance in implementing trilateral

ids made available by this Act may be undertaking when it is made known authority to obligate or expend such tions undertaking is a peacekeeping ertaking will involve United States mand or operational control of a for- he President's military advisors have a recommendation that such involve ty interests of the United States and itted to the Congress such a rec-

ids made available in this Act shall
ng amenities or personal comforts in
iewing except for prisoners who are
ral prison population for their own

and NC-17 rated movies, through
e or through broadcasts) or training
tling, judo, karate, or other martial
weightlifting equipment of any sort;
coffee pots, hot plates or heating ele-
of any electric or electronic musical

102-567: Provided, That NOAA may develop a modernization plan for its fisheries research vessels that takes fully into account opportunities for contracting for fisheries surveys.

SEC. 613. Any costs incurred by a Department or agency funded under this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such Department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 614. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Federal Bureau of Prisons may be used to distribute or make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that such information or material is ~~personally explicit~~ or features nudity.

SEC. 615. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS—STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE" and "Community Oriented Policing Services Program", not more than ninety percent of the amount to be awarded to an entity under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 shall be made available to such an entity when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the entity that employs a public safety officer (as such term is defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968) does not provide such a public safety officer who retires or is separated from service due to injury suffered as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty while responding to an emergency situation or a hot pursuit (as such terms are defined by State law) with the same or better level of health insurance benefits that are paid by the entity at the time of retirement or separation.

SEC. 616. LIMITATION ON PATENT INFRINGEMENTS RELATING TO A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S PERFORMANCE OF A MEDICAL ACTIVITY

Section 287 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

~~(c)(1) With respect to a medical practitioner's performance of a medical activity that constitutes an infringement under section 271 (a) or (b) of this title, the provisions of sections 281, 283, 284, and 285 of this title shall not apply against the medical practitioner or against a related health care entity with respect to such medical activity.~~

(2) For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) The term "medical activity" means the performance of a medical or surgical procedure on a body, but shall not include (i) the use of a patented machine, manufacture, or composition of matter in violation of such patent, (ii) the practice of a patented use of a composition of matter in violation of such patent,

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Have you sent Jacki your summary of activities and convention transportation forms for our 19th Annual Convention?

If not, please fax them to her attention
(202) 842-4396.

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INCLUDES LANGUAGE CRITICAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Urgent

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To: 6-6578 CHRISTA

Robinson

Comments: _____

Please we need you to look at
this message & let us know
if OK to do. Thanks.

From: Carmen Fowler 65505

July 3, 1997

Warm greetings to all those gathered for the 19th annual convention of the National Association of Police Organizations.

America owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the men and women of our law enforcement community. Each day, you put your lives at risk to protect us, ensuring the safety of our families and our homes. With courage and commitment, you are turning the tide against crime in our nation, building bridges to concerned citizens, needy children, and troubled neighborhoods.

Thanks to your efforts and those of NAPO, we are winning the war against crime. Violent crimes, murders, and robberies are all decreasing in number. There are fewer guns on the streets. We are reclaiming our streets, our schools, and our society with a comprehensive approach: more police on the street, tougher penalties, better prevention, and more community police officers. Across America, neighborhood by neighborhood, hope for a safer future is being restored.

I applaud the members of NAPO for your invaluable role in this progress and for your staunch advocacy of the rights, interests, and safety of America's police officers. I look forward to working with you as we continue to restore hope to our citizens and improve the security of our communities.

Best wishes for a successful convention.

BC/MAH/MAH/emu-efr (Corres. #3588534)
(7.97napo.msg)

(Event: 7/11/97)

cc: Presidential Messages, 91 OEOB

SENT TO:

Ms. Jody Hedeman
National Association of
Police Organizations, Inc.
Suite 920
750 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
DO NOT MAIL -- RETURN TO CARMEN FOWLER, 91 OEOB, FOR DISPATCH



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

① August Convention

10th, 11th + 12th

↳ Don't necessarily expect POTUS / VP?

② TOP COPS *

↳ NEED POTUS OR VP

③ LA LETTER /

④ Top Cops letterhead

⑤ ~~Kuwati~~ LABOR JOBS

⑥ Domestic use exemption?

↳ Official use exemption?

↳ DOJ Survey on cops + UAWA impact

↳ lengthy expungement process

input
- brass
- dropped
- twice
- passed
- lawyer

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.
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- ⑦ Alen/Obama bill
↳ mentioned at Methu bill
↳ saying.
↳ tried to omnibus approps
↳ if p. safety injured in
line of duty, you can't
lose insurance (but
language says will be
assured same health
benefits as retirees).

↳ Govt general counsel
says no. @ mtg.

— Patty Riley; Mart Santonastuso

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JULES BERNSTEIN

LINDA LIPSETT

June 5, 1997

Ms. Christa Robinson
Associate Director
for Communications and Events
The White House
Office of the Domestic Policy
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Christa:

Jon Greene took the liberty to copy me on correspondence requesting President Clinton to attend the "Heroes & Heroines" Awards Luncheon on Thursday, July 17, 1997. I certainly think that this event sponsored by the Board of Directors of the William H. Parker Los Angeles Police Foundation would be an excellent avenue for President Clinton or Vice President Gore to show their appreciation for the bravery we saw during the botched bank robbery in North Hollywood on February 28, 1997.

This event involves some of NAPO's most valued members, and I truly hope to see either the President or the Vice President take part in the event.

Attached, please find more information about the event and copies of the correspondence thus far. Please call me should you have any questions regarding NAPO's part in this important event.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director

cc: Rahm Emmanuel
Jose Cerda
Jon Greene
Bill York

THE WILLIAM H. PARKER LOS ANGELES POLICE FOUNDATION

Robert Scully
President
NAPO
750 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20002

June 4, 1997

Via Fax: 202 842-4396 Fax

Dear Bob:

Jon Greene had asked me to fax the following update information for your review.

On May 21, 1997, we faxed the attached request to President Bill Clinton in care of Doris Matsui. A hard copy letter was also mailed that day.

Doris Matsui's office called to inform us that the fax was received and it is being forwarded to Christa Robinson's office for review and that I should follow up with Christa at 202 456-2216.

I called Christa Robinson last Thursday to follow up on our fax and letter. Christa pulled the letter to both President Clinton and to Vice President Gore. We discussed the letter and the Event to honor the Police Officers.

Christa said that President Clinton was scheduled to be in Los Angeles in June and late July. She also stated that this is something that President Clinton might want to participate in and that she was going to prepare an "Official Proposal" to President Clinton.

I told Christa that I would call Thursday, June 5, 1997 to follow up. She said that would be fine. I will be calling Thursday Morning.

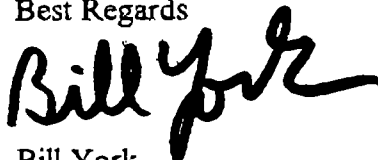
Mayor Richard Riordan and 3rd District Councilmember Laura Chick have already confirmed their participating and attendance.

Your help would be much appreciated in helping to confirm President Clinton's participation and attendance to the July 17, 1997 Awards Luncheon at the Universal City Hilton Hotel.

In regards to the letter we sent to you and NAPO, we were requesting your participation as an Awards Luncheon Co-Chair in lending your name and hopefully your support through the purchase of a table and/or purchase of an Advertisement in the Tribute Book.

Please call if you have any questions or if you need any additional information and Thank You for all your help!

Best Regards



Bill York
Executive Producer

CC: Jon Greene, William H. Parker Police Foundation

11684 Ventura Blvd., Suite # 451, Studio City, California 91604
(818) 356-7505 (818) 356-7431 FAX

THE WILLIAM H. PARKER LOS ANGELES POLICE FOUNDATION

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

C/O Doris Matsui

May 21, 1997

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of all the Board of Directors of the William H. Parker Los Angeles Police Foundation, We would like to extend our sincere invitation for you to be our honored guest at the "Heroes & Heroines" Awards Luncheon on Thursday, July 17, 1997.

These Awards, for extraordinary bravery and courage under fire, are being given to the Los Angeles Police Department Officers that participated in the notorious North Hollywood Bank of America shoot-out and robbery. These Officers put their lives on the line on a daily basis to protect us and our families. Every Officer knows the potential danger that awaits them each and every day. That does not, however, lessen the admiration that we civilians feel for their heroism. Their sacrifice enabled others to survive a devastating assault.

On February 28, 1997, Los Angeles witnessed a frightening display of violence - - - and an extraordinary show of bravery. The angry crackle of gun-fire has subsided, bullet holes in walls have been patched and life is finally returning to normal in North Hollywood after the spectacular Bank of America robbery. The men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department showed great heroism, answering the highest call and protecting Angelenos from mayhem and destruction.

There is such a great need to balance the public's outlook on economically poor police protection; they have been so adversely portrayed in the media with ongoing gang violence and in the wake of our city's past civil unrest. There a lot of Police Officer's in Los Angeles who need our help; isn't it great that we have the help they need.

The proceeds from this Special Event Fund-Raiser will be used by the William H. Parker Police Foundation to fund a new In-Service Tactical School which will enable the Police Officers to better prepare themselves for survival during violent confrontations and to combat such lawless acts.

Your participation will make a big difference in helping us to provide invaluable training to the dedicated men and women of the our Police Departments and to Honor those that put their lives on the line in helping to make our community a better place to live.

Mayor Richard Riordan and 3rd District Councilmember Laura Chick have already confirmed their participation and attendance to this very important Awards Luncheon which is being held at the Universal City Hilton Hotel in California on Thursday, July 17, 1997.

The Police Foundation and our Officers would be honored to have you join us in helping the William H. Parker Police Foundation accomplish their goals in saluting our brave and dedicated Police Officers. Thank you in advance for you consideration.



Steve Williams
Sergeant

11684 Ventura Blvd., Suite # 451, Studio City, California 91604
(818) 356-7505 (818) 356-7431 FAX

"The Day Willpower Beat Firepower"

The William H. Parker Police Foundation

"Uncommon Valor . . . Common Virtue"

The North Hollywood shoot-out which occurred on February 28, 1997 was perhaps the most bizarre, and most historic incident to occur in the history of the Police Department and will be talked about for years to come.

Numerous patrol units as well as the North Hollywood Detectives responded and surrounded the Bank of America unaware of what would happen moments later. As various units took up positions around the bank, automatic gunfire could be heard from within the bank. Responding Police Officers had no idea if hostages were being executed or who was being fired upon.

As the suspects exited the front door to make good their get-away, one of the suspects observed responding Police and immediately laid down a field of automatic gunfire from his assault weapon. While attempting to escape, the suspects wounded ten Police Officers, five Civilians and one Dog.

The brazen conduct of the suspects appalled all at the scene. The suspects were braced for battle in full body armor and one of the suspects walked slowly across the parking lot continuously spraying automatic weapon fire as he waited for his accomplice to start their bullet-ridden get-away car.

Numerous acts of bravery occurred that day. Officers and Civilian lives were saved by these individual actions, whether it was an Officer/Civilian rescue or simply pelting the suspects with a constant barrage of 9mm semi-automatic gunfire from all directions.

The February 28th incident, probably more than any other, emulates the Police Department's motto: "To Protect and Serve." Since the Shoot-out, North Hollywood has adopted another motto: "The Day Willpower Beat Firepower."

There were numerous Heroic Acts on the part of the responding Police Officers and Detectives from various Divisions. Our Police Officers are trained never to give up, to always survive. It is this proper winning attitude which caused the battle of February 28th shoot-out to turn in the favor of the responding Police Officers and Detectives.

Thanks to the response of our Police Officers and Detectives, the gun battle which ensued down the North Hollywood Streets ultimately resulted in the demise of both robbery suspects. Our Police Officers and Detectives were faced with insurmountable odds and superior firepower, yet the good guys Won! Deputy Chief Pomery characterized the February 28th Shoot-out in this manner: "It was simply a matter of good versus evil and good prevailed."

William H. Parker Police Foundation

"Heroes & Heroines" Award Recipients

Officer Jim Zboravan

To Protect and Serve Award

North Hollywood Police Officer Stuart Guy and his probationer, Jim Zboravan, were among the first responders. They took up a position to the west and across the street from the bank. Both were among the first to be struck by the suspect's gunfire. Officer Zboravan threw himself on top of Detective Tracie Angeles to shield her from gunfire, because he knew she did not wear a bullet-proof vest. Little did he realize his attempt to protect the detective was futile. The suspect's gunfire pierced his bullet-proof vest wounding him. Officer James Zboravan, 26, of the North Hollywood Division, with eight months on the job, was treated for a gunshot wound in the buttocks at Northridge Hospital Medical Center and released.

Officer Stuart Guy

To Protect and Serve Award

His "I'm going to survive" is in the true LAPD tradition. Officer Guy is an asset to the Department . . . Officer Guy's first thoughts upon arriving at the scene were with the Civilians in the bank. Officer Guy thought about what he called "those poor people in the bank, they have no training, no weapons to defend themselves, they are so helpless." Within moments Officer Guy was wounded by the suspect's gunfire and he realized firsthand how vulnerable everyone in the area could be. As Officer Guy sat wounded on the ground, unable to move, behind a van clutching his 9mm semi-automatic pistol in his hand, he repeated over and over to himself: "I WILL SURVIVE, I WILL SURVIVE." Officer Guy, 31, North Hollywood Division, a seven-year veteran, was treated at Holly Cross Medical Center for gunshot wounds in the right leg and arm.

Sergeant Larry D. Haynes

To Protect and Serve Award

Sergeant Larry Haynes was among the first supervisors to arrive and took up a position just North of the bank. He was also wounded. It is Sergeant Haynes who can be heard on the communications tape stating that he had been hit by the suspect's gunfire. It is also Sergeant Haynes who can be heard telling communications **THAT HIS WOUND WAS NOT LIFE THREATENING AND TO FIRST RESCUE THE MORE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED OFFICERS.** Sergeant Haynes continued to broadcast the suspect's route of travel and description, while still under fire. Sgt. Haynes, 41, North Hollywood Division, with 16 years on the job, was treated at Northridge Medical Center for gunshot wounds in a shoulder and his legs.

Officers Tony Cubonac & Todd Schmitz

To Protect & Serve Awards

Patrol Officers Anthony Cubonac & Todd Schmitz drove into the parking lot where Officer Guy lay wounded with the knowledge that it was still under heavy automatic gunfire. They provided cover for Detectives Angeles and rescued Officer Guy in one of the few operable Police Vehicles.

Officer Martin Whitfield

To Protect and Serve Award

An Officer who drove into "battle" without hesitation and not even knowing (or caring) which Officer he was trying to save makes him a true Hero...Officer Whitfield, 29, Van Nuys Division, with six years on the job, remains at Northridge Medical Center with a broken right femur and injuries from shrapnel on his left side, chest and arm.

Officer David Grimes

To Protect and Serve Award

Officer David Grimes, 29, North Hollywood Division, with two years on the job, was treated at North Hollywood Medical Center for traffic-accident injuries and released.

Officer Manuel Valladares

To Protect and Serve Award

Officer Manuel Valladares, 51, North Hollywood Division, a 26-year veteran, was superficially wounded in the head and was treated and released from North Hollywood Medical Center.

Officer William Lantz

To Protect and Serve Award

Officer William, Lantz, 28, Foothill Division, was treated and released from North Hollywood Medical Center for cuts and bruises. He has six months on the job.

Detective William Krulac

To Protect and Serve Award

Detective William Krulac, 49, North Hollywood Division, a 26-year veteran, suffered a gunshot wound in the right ankle. He was treated at Valley Presbyterian Hospital and released.

Detective Tracy Angeles

To Protect and Serve Award

Detective Tracy Angeles, 29, North Hollywood Division's Juvenile Unit, a six-year veteran, suffered wounds on the abdomen and buttocks and was treated and released from Encino-Tarzana Medical Center.

Officer John Goodman

To Protect and Serve Award

Officer John Goodman, 28, was treated at Kaiser-Permanente in Woodland Hills for cuts and released.

William H. Parker Police Foundation

"Heroes & Heroines" Award Recipients

Sergeant Albert Preciado

Lifetime Achievement Award

There are some unsung Heroes that, although they weren't in the gun battle, they have not been recognized for their participation in the operation. On the heels of the historic day of the North Hollywood shoot-out, the most senior SWAT Supervisor, Sergeant Albert Preciado retired after 31+ years of service. For twenty-three years of Sergeant Preciado's 31 years of service he has been assigned to the SWAT Platoon. During his tenure with SWAT, both as Policeman and Sergeant, he was instrumental in the successful resolution of hundreds of barricaded suspect incidents, hostage rescue endeavors and to service of a multitude of "high risk" warrants. He has been recognized within and outside of the Department, having received over 150 Commendations and Letters of Appreciation. In addition, Sergeant Preciado was Awarded the Police Meritorious Unit Citation, two Police Commission Unit Citations, and the coveted Medal of Valor for exhibiting tremendous personal courage during the extended gun battle with the S LA in May of 1974.

Moreover, Sergeant Preciado truly was one of the true pioneer with the evolution of today's Special Weapons and Tactics model. Preciado had a leading role as one of the "movers and shakers" who transitioned the Team into one of America's foremost SWAT Units. He was an innovator, totally committed to the mission. He had an absolute passion for his job and those that worked with and for him. Sergeant Preciado will be able to continue with his passion after his retirement. He will be mentoring SWAT Officers throughout the United States, providing training forums that will develop and enhance the skills of Tactical Officers.

Arnold Shapiro

Humanitarian Award

Arnold has produced 10 series, five television movies, and more than 50 primetime documentaries and specials. Among the 150+ awards Arnold has received are an Academy Award, 13 Emmy Awards, the Peabody, three Humanitas Prizes, two Silver Gavel Awards from the American Bar Association, and the Gregory Polk Journalism Award from Long Island University. Arnold is committed to eradicating all forms of child abuse.

Among some of his accomplishments are: "SCARED STRAIGHT!" Hosted by Peter Falk, which received an Academy Award, 8 Emmys, and 25 other awards. Eighteen years later, it remains among the most shocking and well-known TV documentaries ever broadcast; "SCARED SILENT: EXPOSING AND ENDING CHILD ABUSE" hosted by Oprah Winfrey broadcast in 1992, it made history by being the first non-news program to air simultaneously on three networks - NBC, CBS, and PBS, followed by ABC; "BREAK THE SILENCE: KIDS AGAINST CHILD ABUSE" hosted by Jane Seymour on CBS, winner of a Peabody Award and holds the distinction of being the first primetime network documentary to air without commercials; "KIDS KILLING KIDS" was the first primetime drama to air commercial-free, and on two networks simultaneously - CBS and FOX showing the tragic consequences of kids carrying guns, it received an Emmy for Outstanding Children's Programming; "VICTORY OVER VIOLENCE" hosted by Walter Cronkite, was a totally solution-oriented documentary about effective ways to reduce violent crime and it remains the only film about violence that contains no violence; and "RESCUE 911" hosted by William Shatner, completed seven seasons on CBS and holds the unique distinction of saving more than 300 lives based on what viewers have learned from watching the program. "Rescue 911" has received over two-dozen Awards from every major Emergency Medical Association in America and it still airs in 30 countries, domestic syndication.

Dave Bell - QRT Media

Sterling Silver Award

Nicolas Cage - Actor

Sterling Silver Award

Mike Connors - Actor

Sterling Silver Award

Michael Fleiss - Nash Entertainment

Sterling Silver Award

Bruce Nash - Nash Entertainment

Sterling Silver Award

Robert Stack - Actor

Sterling Silver Award

WILLIAM H. PARKER

LOS ANGELES POLICE FOUNDATION



WILLIAM H. PARKER
1902 - 1956

Founded in October 1966, as a memorial to Police Chief William H. Parker, the Foundation's purpose is to advance professionalism within the Los Angeles Police Department by funding specialized law enforcement training and education.

Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department from 1950 to 1966, Chief Parker has been recognized as one of the top police administrators of our time and a leading proponent of professionalism in police work. He acknowledged the necessity of a close working relationship between the community and the police department and the serious threat to law enforcement when a police officer has inadequate training. Despite continuing personnel and financial shortages, the high standards of training that he initiated are still maintained by the Los Angeles Police Department today.

The many grants and scholarships funded by the Foundation allow the Los Angeles Police Department to send its personnel to specialized schools, and to purchase the latest technological equipment not normally available through city budgeted programs. The scholarships are available to all qualifying police personnel, sworn and civilian.

The Foundation supports its programs through interest earned on the invested endowment and by tax deductible donations from the private sector.

In keeping with Chief Parker's philosophy, the Foundation is managed by a board of training professionals from the police department and leaders from the business community.

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Bill Welsh
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Jimmy Rideau
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THE

WASHINGTON

R E P O R T

President

THOMAS J. SCOTTO

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

Representatives Portman (R-OH) and Cardin (D-MD) Introduce H.R. 1740!

June 1, 1997

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

Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 3,500 police organizations and more than 185,000 members who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

On May 22, 1997, Representatives Rob Portman (R-OH) and Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) introduced H.R. 1740 that would make permanent the moratorium from the nondiscrimination rules for public pension plans. H.R. 1740 serves as a companion bill to S. 622 introduced in April by Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT) and Senator Kent Conrad (D-ND).

Beginning with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and again with the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress has continued to set requirements for qualified retirement plans to meet strict nondiscrimination standards. While this may be appropriate for the private sector, state and local government retirement systems have been specially designed to cover the unique public sector work force which includes police, teachers and firefighters.

The U.S. Department of Treasury has consistently delayed enforcement of these rules for almost 20 years, but the rules themselves have not been made permanently inapplicable to public sector plans to comply until 1999.

If passed, S. 622 and H.R. 1740 would end nearly two decades of uncertainty surrounding how, and if, nondiscrimination tax rules would be applied to pension plans maintained by state and local governments. When introduced, S. 622 had 16 co-sponsors and H.R. 1740 34 co-sponsors, including 17 members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over the legislation.

Please call Jody Hedeman at the NAPO office for a complete list of co-sponsors of each bill, so that you can contact your members of Congress who have yet to sign on, and encourage them to do so.

NAPO CONVENTION

19th Annual NAPO Convention

August 8-13, 1997

The Biltmore Hotel

Los Angeles, CA

Contact Jacki Jackson at the
NAPO office for more information

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman

750 First, N.E. Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241 • (202) 842-4420 Office • (202) 842-4396 Fax

NAPOO in the News!

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1997

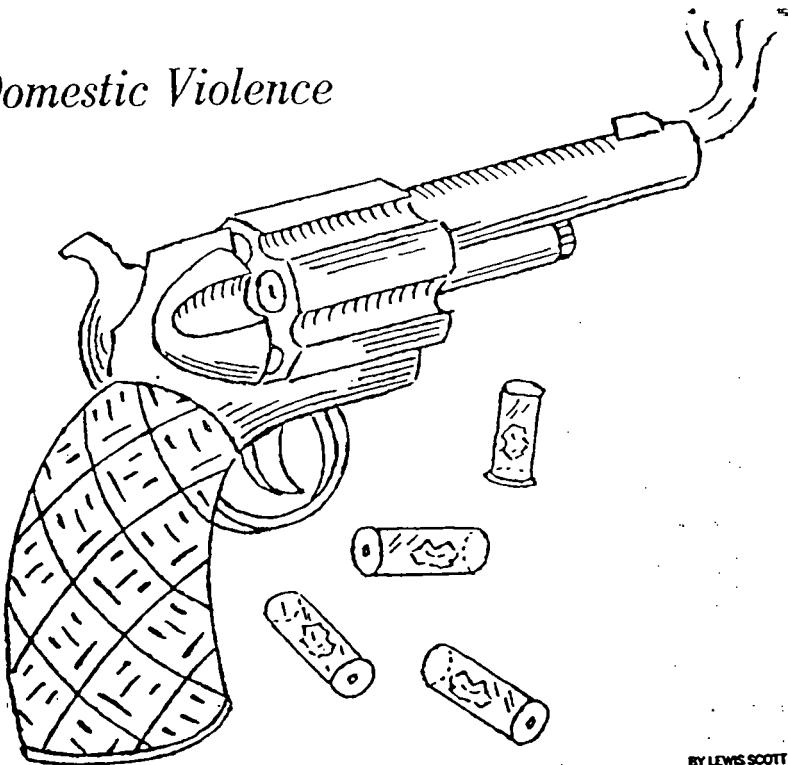
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Under the Gun of Domestic Violence

As a retired Detroit police officer and as the executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations, an organization that represents 185,000 law enforcement officers, I agree that firearms should be removed from homes where domestic violence of any nature is going on ["Gun Buyers and Domestic Violence," editorial, March 27]. In fact, such a law would make our officers' jobs a lot safer.

But the problem with the Lautenberg law is that it lacks the "official use" exception that would let convicted officers use their service weapons for on-duty use. The official-use exception is found in the Stupack bill (H.R. 445), which prevents police officers as a class from being fired or suspended automatically and without exception. On a case-by-case basis, however, individual police officers still can be punished by their chief. The bill also protects them from being denied the right to earn a paycheck and to use the tools of their profession free of interference until an accuser submits evidence of wrongdoing on the job.

I can tell you from experience that police departments are addressing the issue of domestic violence within their own departments. Officers routinely are suspended with-



BY LEWIS SCOTT

out pay or terminated for such behavior. But it should be the department's decision, not a "Washington one-size-fits-all approach." Let's give the departments at the state and local level the chance to salvage the training and dedication of any officer in question. Let's also send officers to counseling and monitor their progress and rehabilitation.

A poll conducted in January reported that 61 percent of the Ameri-

can public backs reinstatement of the "official use" exception for law enforcement. Police face enough challenges protecting the public as it is. Let's not take their jobs away if their police chiefs determine that they have been rehabilitated and can be of value to their communities.

ROBERT T. SCULLY

Executive Director
National Association of Police Organizations Inc.
Washington

The Detroit News

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1997

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REBUTTALS

Public protectors deserve tort protection

It seems that The Detroit News misunderstands the Fire Fighters Rule as it was originally intended ("Save Us from Our Protectors," March 20). If a fire started on your property due to your negligence, fire fighters who respond could not recover for injuries related to their presence on your property in their professional capacity. In other words, if the fire fighter were burned by the flame, he could not sue. If he stepped on a decrepit board on the front porch, fell through it and broke his leg, he could sue.

The Fire Fighters Rule applies with equal force to police officers in Michigan and other states, although the current trend in states like Minnesota, Florida and New York is to do away with the Fire Fighters Rule. In most cases, however, the very persons who sacrifice the most in upholding our system of justice have been denied a fundamental right of free people — the right to seek redress of their injuries through the civil court system. That's why the National Association of Police Organizations has filed amicus curiae briefs in two pending Michigan cases.

In The News' example, the Detroit police officer was not acting in his official capacity. He was not in the midst of stopping a crime or any other activity. He was put in danger and an injury resulted. He should be treated like any other citizen.

Being in police uniform and visible to the public is part of the job. But whether that officer is "on the clock" or not, he or she should have the right to sue for damages due to the negligence of someone else.

ROBERT T. SCULLY
Executive Director

*National Association of Police Organizations
Washington, D.C.*



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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

May 29, 1997

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

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
WILLIAM J. JOHNSON
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

Dear President Clinton:

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) would be honored to have you speak at our 1997 Annual Convention in Los Angeles, CA, August 10-12th. Perhaps you will be in the area during that time, or your busy schedule will permit you to travel to Los Angeles to address our general session.

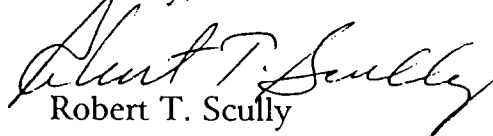
NAPO represents nearly 200,000 sworn law enforcement officers and more than 3,500 police unions and associations from across the country. We anticipate nearly 300 delegates to attend our general session meetings.

Throughout our hectic convention, the entire NAPO delegation will be assembled together on a total of three occasions, 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Sunday, August 10, 1997, 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Monday, August 11, 1997 and 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 12, 1997. Please let me know at your earliest convenience if any of these times may be compatible with your schedule.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that you will be able to take part in our 1997 Annual Convention. I know that your participation will once again make this a truly memorable convention for all of our delegates.

I look forward to hearing from a member of your staff in the near future.

Sincerely,


Robert T. Scully
Executive Director

b
conw.

Executive Vice President
ERNEST W. GEORGE
President, Palm Beach County
Police Benevolent Association
West Palm Beach, FL

Recording Secretary
O. J. HOLT
President, Central
Coast Chapter, PORAC
San Jose, CA

Treasurer
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Police Officers
Association of Michigan

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Berea, OH

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



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E-mail: napo@erols.com

President
THOMAS J. SCOTTO
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Sergeant-at-Arms
MARTIN McKEAN
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Berea, OH*

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

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 26, 1997**

**CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
(202) 842-3560**

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NAPO MEMBERSHIP GROWING

GAINS NEW YORK CITY PBA, SURPASSING 200,000 MEMBERSHIP MARK

WASHINGTON, DC-The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announced today that the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has recently re-affiliated with NAPO.

The New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association is the oldest and largest police union in the country representing roughly 27,000 officers. The group was one of the original charter members of NAPO in 1978, and has recently re-affiliated.

"We feel that we need NAPO's representation in Washington, and we are certain that we can help NAPO with its mission to help America's Finest," said First Vice-President James Savage of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. "NAPO is truly at the forefront when it comes to fighting for innovative benefits for police officers," continued Savage.

"The recent re-affiliation of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association with NAPO swells our membership well over the 200,000 mark," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's Executive Director. "They are a valuable new edition to our ranks, and we welcome the opportunity to work with them to fight for the rights of law enforcement officers," continued Scully.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 4,000 police organizations and over 200,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

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NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' RIGHTS CENTER SUPREME COURT CASE UPDATE

May 15, 1997

The United States Supreme Court recently decided two cases of interest to law enforcement professionals. The first, *Richards v. Wisconsin*, Case No. 96-5955, ___ U.S. ___ (April 28, 1997), deals with so-called "no-knock" entries by police officers who are executing a search warrant.

In *Richards*, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had held that, at least in Wisconsin, police officers are never required to knock and announce their presence when executing a search warrant in a felony drug investigation. The United States Supreme Court, on appeal, held that the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution precludes such a "blanket exception" to the general rule that officers knock and announce their presence and authority when executing a warrant, prior to entering the premises to be searched. The U.S. Supreme Court was careful to point out, though, that "the practice of allowing magistrates to issue no-knock warrants seems entirely reasonable when sufficient cause to do so can be demonstrated ahead of time . . . [and even] a magistrate's decision not to authorize a no-knock entry should not be interpreted to remove the officers' authority to exercise independent judgement concerning the wisdom of a no-knock entry at the time the warrant is being executed." (Footnote 7) The problem with the Wisconsin approach, according to the U.S. Supreme Court's 9-0 decision, is that it exempted an entire class of crimes from the knock and announce requirement, regardless of the circumstances of the specific case. In order to comply with the Fourth Amendment, magistrates issuing warrants need to examine whether a no-knock entry is justified, based on the particular facts of the case at hand. If it is, because of likelihood of destruction of evidence or contraband, or to minimize danger to the officers, or otherwise, the Fourth Amendment will allow a no-knock entry. It is also important to note that the U.S. Supreme Court held that in this particular case, even when a magistrate had refused to allow a no-knock entry at the time the warrant was issued, the factual circumstances as they existed at the time of execution of the warrant were such as to justify a no-knock entry, once the officers on the scene had reason to believe that their cover was "blown."

The second case, *Board of the County Commissioners of Bryan County, Oklahoma v. Brown*, Case No. 95-1100, ___ U.S. ___ (April 28, 1997), deals with when a municipality, as opposed to the individual officer involved, may be held liable in court for the violation of a citizen's federal civil rights by a law enforcement officer. This is a so-called "§1983" action, named after the section of the federal civil rights title which allows legal remedies for deprivation of civil rights. A woman sued Bryan County after she was improperly and forcibly removed, in such a way as to cause her serious injuries, by a sheriff's deputy, from the vehicle in which she was a passenger. A federal jury returned verdicts against both the County and the individual deputy. It is important to note that the Supreme Court addressed only the issue of the County's liability, and did not take any action regarding the individual deputy.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

750 First, N.E., Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241 • (202) 842-4420 Office • (202) 842-4396 Fax

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman

The jury and the lower courts had held the County liable on the theory that the County's sheriff, in hiring someone with a criminal background for, among other things, assault and battery and resisting arrest, was "deliberately indifferent" to the possibility of civil rights violations and the welfare of the public at large. The Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, sought to clarify the doctrine of municipal liability in this area of the law by making clear that merely employing someone who violates the civil rights of another is not enough to make the employer liable. What is needed to be proved, says the Supreme Court, is a showing of a "policy" or "custom" of the employer leading directly and foreseeably to the particular type of civil rights violation alleged. The Court made clear that it will be an extremely rare case, if it is ever possible at all, where a single instance of failure to properly scrutinize an applicant's criminal background would lead to liability on the part of the municipal employer. A background would have to be so egregious that any reasonable sheriff would "necessarily" have to conclude that the applicant's use of excessive force is a "plainly obvious consequence of the hiring decision" before municipal liability could even possibly attach. Even then, the Court seems to indicate that repeated instances of violent conduct may be the minimum necessary to be shown before hiring someone with a bad background could constitute "deliberate indifference" on the part of the employer to the rights of citizens to be free from excessive force. (Here, the assault and battery and resisting charges all arose out of a single, drunken college fight.)

If you are an optimist, you can use this case to argue that employers should be more aggressive in defending allegations of civil rights violations, and not be so eager sometimes to let the individual officer involved hang out to dry. If you are more of a pragmatist, you can foresee that unscrupulous employers may try to twist the Court's holding that municipalities are liable only in limited circumstances into an argument that individual officers must therefore be liable always.

Please feel free to contact NAPO 1-(800) 322-NAPO for any additional information on these cases.



NAPO BULLETIN

The National Association of Police Organizations
750 First Street, N.E., Suite 920
Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1998 05/12/97 15:59

Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

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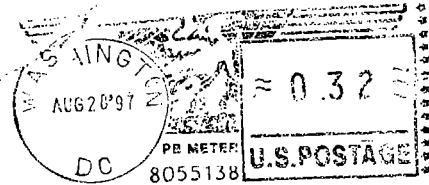




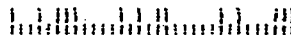
TOP COPS AWARDS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

750 FIRST STREET N.E. • SUITE 1020 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002



Mr. Jose Cerda
Assistant to the President for Crime and
Community Development Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20502



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Top Cops Awards
Invitation

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National Association of Police Organizations
TOP COPS AWARDS

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THE

WASHINGTON

R E P O R T

August 28, 1997

President

THOMAS J. SCOTTO

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

NAPO's 19th ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD IN EXCITING LOS ANGELES!

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

Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 3,500 police organizations and more than 185,000 members who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

ATTENTION

Organizations interested in hosting the 1999 or 2001 NAPO Conventions should contact the NAPO office to receive and fill out a NAPO Convention Spec form by mid-September

The Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL) served as host to NAPO's 19th Annual Convention, August 8-13, 1997. Roughly 250 NAPO delegates from across the country traveled to the Regal Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles to hold NAPO elections, adopt resolutions on federal legislation, discuss the legal rights of law enforcement officers and to hear from prominent speakers on law enforcement issues. Surely all those who attended can agree that this was one of our most memorable conventions yet!

Special guest speakers included Attorney General Janet Reno, Under Secretary Raymond W. Kelly of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Representative Bart Stupak (D-MI), Representative Matthew Martinez (D-CA), Lt. Governor Gray Davis (CA), Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles and Director Joseph Brann of the COPS office. The new police chief of Los Angeles, Bernard Parks, addressed the NAPO delegates during a barbecue at the LA Police Academy attended by several celebrity guests including author Joseph Wambaugh.

Professor Byron Warnken, a member of the advisory board of the National Law Enforcement Officers' Rights Center, and Sean Smoot, Chief Legal Counsel of the Policemen's Benevolent and Protective Association of Illinois, presented updates on Supreme Court decisions involving law enforcement from the 1996-1997 session and those cases that the Court agreed to hear during the 1997-1998 session.

Professor Warnken and Hank Hernandez, General Counsel of the Los Angeles Police Protective League, also held a special session on the impact of the Lautenberg/Barr domestic violence law, and its impact to date on law enforcement officers.

Sunday, July 20, 1997

SECTION G

THE DENVER POST

UNION BLUES

Police chasing wave of the past

Two recent Denver Post news stories featured nearly identical complaints from the Denver and Boulder police unions: Department morale was at near-historic lows.

Although the union complaints arose from different circumstances, the underlying theme was the same: The police chief, the union said, wasn't giving police officers enough support.



AL
KNIGHT

In an earlier day, when police departments modeled themselves after the military with a strict chain of command and adherence to discipline, such complaints would have produced one of two responses. The chief would have said, "Stop whining and get back to work," or the chief's boss — usually the mayor — might have gone shopping for a new chief who could restore order.

Not so these days. The latest complaints about low morale produced what sounded like apologies from the chiefs. Chief Tom Kobay issued a statement saying he and his executive staff "acknowledge that these matters need to be seriously reviewed."

Denver Police Chief Dave Michaud told reporters that he hadn't communicated with the rank and file as well as he should have and promised to do better.

What's going on here? What's going on is a clash of workplace cultures, and the likely result is that the paramilitary tradition will be replaced with something quite different.

Indeed there is a bill before Congress that would establish a national right to bargain collectively for all public safety departments, a term that includes sheriffs, police, fire departments and emergency medical personnel.

Were it to pass, and so far it

basically has primarily Democratic support, it would hasten the transformation of police departments and produce an even greater emphasis on softening work rules and providing insulation from the command structure.

Court cases on these issues abound. Police officers, thanks to the provisions of labor contracts, such as the right to binding arbitration for personnel and wage and benefit disputes, are acting more and more like, well, like unionized school teachers. Instead of quietly putting in their 25 years and earning a generous pension, they are more active concerning their rights to appeal disciplinary actions, to endlessly bankroll sick leave and vacation time, and to have assurance that seniority will produce greater benefits.

Disputes arising from these issues can be found in every state: Last month in Compton, Calif., when contract negotiations broke off, an estimated 10 percent of the police force called in sick. Some officers disputed the department's official figures and proudly proclaimed that fully half of the force called in sick.

In New York, the police union claimed officers were entitled to merit pay because there had been a well-publicized reduction in crime within the city.

It should be noted that there is no instance in modern history when a police union has proposed the reverse, that is, a reduction in police pay after a period in which crime increased.

The New York police union was effectively proposing that the public ignore a crucial fact related to the crime decrease. The decrease most likely resulted from an earlier decision to increase the size of the police force by 5,000 positions and to get tough on even petty criminals.

In Tampa, Fla., union grievances have forced the city to rehire 22 of 30 officers who protested their firing. They were ordered dismissed for everything from dumping a drunken

Please see KNIGHT on 8G



The Denver Post / Jonathan Moreno

Don't deny cops their rights

By Robert T. Scully

In a Democratic society, it is an absolute must that employees be allowed to have input regarding their wages, hours and working conditions.

History proves that the denial of the right to collective bargaining causes poor morale, work stoppages, unfair and inadequate working conditions and low productivity. Congress has granted collective bargaining rights to public employees such as letter carriers, postal clerks, public transit employees and, most recently, congressional employees. Why, then, under the very laws they have sworn to protect, are many law enforcement officers denied the rights and benefits of collective bargaining?

Those involved in the law enforcement profession endure strenuous, stressful and ultra-hazardous conditions. Law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day, and both state and federal legislators should be striving to make police officers' working conditions better, not worse, in the interest of public safety. Basic collective bargaining rights would give law enforcement officers a chance when confronted



Scully

with pay-freezes, pay cuts, cuts in health care benefits, pension systems that require officers to work longer while offered fewer benefits and from being forced to use equipment that is outdated or in ill repair.

Obviously, wages will often be an issue on the table when it comes to collective bargaining, and in many cases wages are so low that they do indeed decrease worker morale, thus endangering the safety of the American public. Collective bargaining rights will no doubt help law enforcement officers deliver their services better.

When the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) conducted a nationwide poll in August 1996, 62 percent of respondents favored police having the right to collective bargaining.

In the 105th Congress, legislation has been introduced by Reps. Dale Kildee (D-Mich.) and

Please see SCULLY on 2G

Competition could aid workers

By Jim Gibson

In his State of the City address earlier this month, Denver Mayor Wellington Webb advocated measures to increase the quality and efficiency of city services. In the very next paragraph, he supported putting collective bargaining for non-uniformed city employees on the ballot.

Those on the right say these goals are incompatible — If government's customers and taxpayers are to be served, managers must be able to "crack the whip" on public employees. Collective bargaining will only get in the way.

Many liberals and the labor movement agree the goals are incompatible, but for the opposite reasons. They conclude that the employee rights are in direct conflict with any proposals that make government work better and cost less. In their minds, any increase in service quality and cost-effectiveness benefiting taxpayers must automatically be at the expense of workers.

Both sides could not be more wrong. The right fails to realize the lessons of the private sector — no company has successfully reinvented itself without the involvement and cooperation of front-line workers. The left



Gibson

Webb, city council and the yet-to-be-born public employee union should make a compact with citizens. In exchange for collective bargaining rights, they should implement measures that mirror the mayor's successful restructuring of Denver's health and hospitals system.

Early on, the Webb administration recognized that the competitiveness of the health care marketplace had dramatically intensified. The mayor told Denver Health and Hospitals employees that survival required more flexible personnel, procurement and budgeting systems. Otherwise, as The Denver Post quoted him in 1995, "If we don't change to meet the conditions of today, it won't be your job because there will be no (De-

Please see GIBSON on 2G

Unionization is a right

SCULLY from Page 1G

Bob Ney (R-Ohio) that would provide collective bargaining rights for state and local public safety officers, including law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency services personnel. The Public Safety Employer/Employee Cooperation Act of 1997 would allow the right to reach and maintain agreements concerning raise of pay, hours and working conditions and to make all reasonable efforts to settle differences by mutual agreement reached through collective bargaining. Law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency personnel and agencies would be prohibited under this legislation from engaging in lockouts or strikes.

If this law is passed, states should not fear being burdened with big government unfunded mandates. In many states, including those not currently allowing for public employee bargaining,

there are already working mechanisms to provide for collective bargaining. Additional costs will be minimal.

It is critical that collective bargaining rights be given to all law enforcement officers. This will result in increased job satisfaction and improved productivity.

Let there be no mistake or misunderstanding. I have had the opportunity throughout the course of my career to represent police officers that have the right to collective bargaining and interest arbitration, and I have also represented police officers who have no collective bargaining rights.

Every police officer in this country should have the right to join a police association or union and should have the right to be represented by that association or union in the collective bargaining process.

Robert T. Scully is executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO).

Competition could aid unions

GIBSON from Page 1G

partment of Health and Hospitals."

While the threats facing Health and Hospitals may have been more apparent, the long-term challenge facing other city functions — like trash collection, street-paving and park maintenance — is just as real. To get voter approval for collective bargaining and new taxes for the infrastructure (i.e., a new jail), the public must first be convinced that they are getting a good bang for their tax buck.

As in the case of Health and Hospitals, competition must be embraced as an important tool in improving the delivery of services. Denver should heed the experience of innovative cities like Phoenix and Indianapolis, where private-sector firms, city departments and public employee unions get opportunities to bid on work.

Competition in trash collection services radically reinvented Phoenix's Public Works Department. Drivers redesigned routes and work schedules, quality circle teams were created, and awards were given. The department implemented a

suggestion program that gave workers 10 percent of the savings generated by their recommendations.

Over a decade, the Phoenix city auditor estimates that competition has saved \$20 million, measured by the difference between the bids the city accepted and the next lowest bid. However, because competition forced all bid levels down, this is but a small fraction of the savings.

After Indianapolis implemented a similar initiative, Steve Fantauzzo — executive director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Indiana Council 62 — proposed that if a unit of city government cut its costs below the level it bid, workers would share

the savings. Fantauzzo states, "The majority [of city workers] would say they haven't done better. Economically, they've done better."

In Denver, competition combined with collective bargaining would ensure that the savings come from new innovations, not simply from cutting jobs or lowering wage/benefit packages. The city might require bid-winning companies to hire

displaced employees and to recognize the public employee union as the workers' legitimate bargaining agent.

Those employees, who want to stay with the city, could be transferred to other jobs. Although it may not be the position they currently hold, workers can be guaranteed a job, especially when considering attrition rates.

To meet the competition, city employees will be demanding dramatic reform of the personnel, procurement and budgeting systems. Top-down, mandated changes will not be necessary.

The conservative belief that the private sector should always do the job is just as wrong-headed as the liberal belief government should do it all. The important distinction isn't public vs. private or union vs. no union, but monopoly vs. competition. Changing these misguided beliefs would do Denver city employees and taxpayers a lot of good.

Jim Gibson is president of the Democratic Leadership Council, a think tank that advocates new public policy ideas and the Democratic Party's commitment to economic growth, personal responsibility, community, liberty and opportunity.

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-
- TO: All NAPO Members**
- 1. Please review the committee roster below.**
 - 2. Please advise Tom Scotto in writing if you would like to:**
 - a) remain on the committee(s) where your name appears, or**
 - b) be appointed to a committee(s)**
-
-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

1997-1998 COMMITTEE ROSTER

(August 19, 1997)

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Bill Powell
Monica Smith
Robert Webber
Mike Derbyshire
Bill Birdseye

Ernie George
Skip Murphy
Terry Gallagher
Richard Weiler
Cliff Ruff

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Frank Klik
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Derrick Royal
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Sandra Grace
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Robert Scully

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Tom Scotto
Dennis Flaherty
Bill Birdseye

Cliff Ruff
Mike Derbyshire
Sandra Grace

Bob Scully
Bud Stone
Martin McKean



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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

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

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1997**

CONTACT: Jody Hedeman Executive Director
(202) 842-3560 ROBERT T. SCULLY
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

Executive Vice President
ERNEST W. GEORGE
*President, Palm Beach County
Police Benevolent Association
West Palm Beach, FL*

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS RELEASES RESULTS OF 1997 SURVEY ON CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Recording Secretary
O. J. HOLT
*President, Central
Coast Chapter, PORAC
San Jose, CA*

AMERICAN PUBLIC CALLING FOR STRICTER LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Treasurer
WILLIAM BIRDSEYE
*Police Officers
Association of Michigan*

Sergeant-at-Arms
MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

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

Washington, DC - The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) has released the results of their 1997 Survey on Crime and Public Safety. The results show that the American public is in favor of stricter law enforcement measures. In fact, 72% of the registered voters who responded to the survey would prefer to spend their tax dollars on increasing the availability of law enforcement services over increasing other necessities like education and transportation services. 84% of voters agreed that Congress should increase funding in an effort to put more police officers on the street.

Respondents felt that, based on an average yearly salary of \$31,000, most police officers are underpaid. 73% of those questioned felt that hiring practices should be largely based on merit. A majority of respondents believed that police officers, like other citizens, should have the right to join a police organization or form a union. In addition, respondents strongly believe that police officers should have the means to protect themselves and their jobs when citizens lodge complaints against them. Among the rights that respondents felt that police should have was the right to see evidence against them in an investigation (95%) and the right to a hearing on a complaint before they are disciplined (94%).

39% of respondents said that drug use and trafficking is the most critical issue to which law enforcement should be dedicating its time and resources. Nearly all of the respondents showed overwhelming support for states to be required to conduct background checks on individuals wishing to purchase handguns. 49% of the respondents said that they owned their own gun.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 4,000 police organizations and nearly 200,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

The survey was conducted between August 1-3, 1997 by Global Strategy Group, a New York City based polling firm. The 800 registered voters were chosen at random.

For a copy of the survey, please contact Jody Hedeman (202) 842-3560.

Presentation to:
***National Association of Police
Organizations***

August, 1997

Prepared by:
Global Strategy Group, Inc.



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

Methodology

- The survey was conducted with a sample of 800 registered voters.
- The margin of error for this survey is +/- 3.5%.
- The interviews were conducted from August 1-3, 1997.
- The interviews were completed with a CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) system.
- The analysis and processing were conducted by Global Strategy Group, Inc.



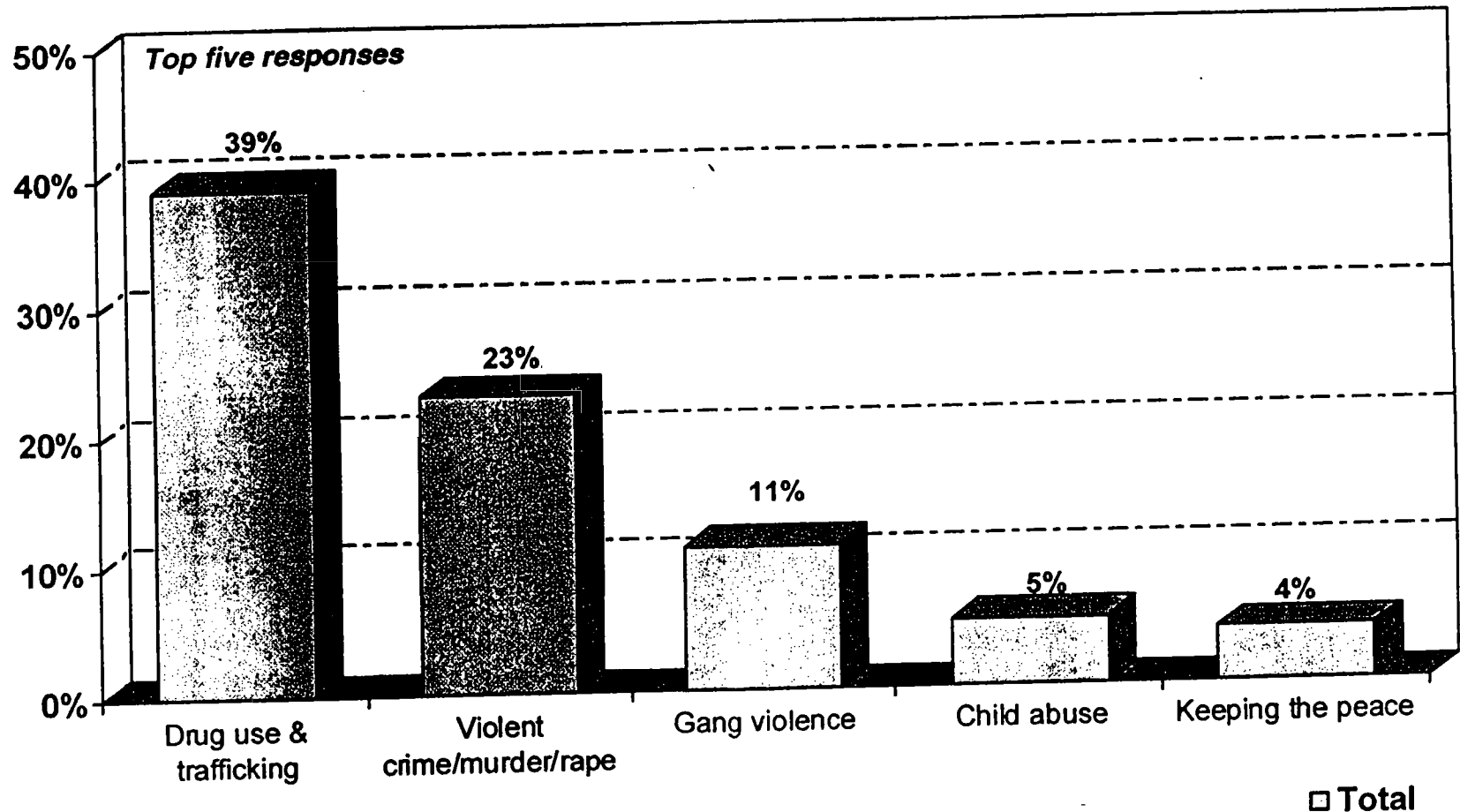
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

What Do You Believe Is The Most Critical Issue That Law Enforcement Should Be Dedicationg Its Time And Resources To In This Country?



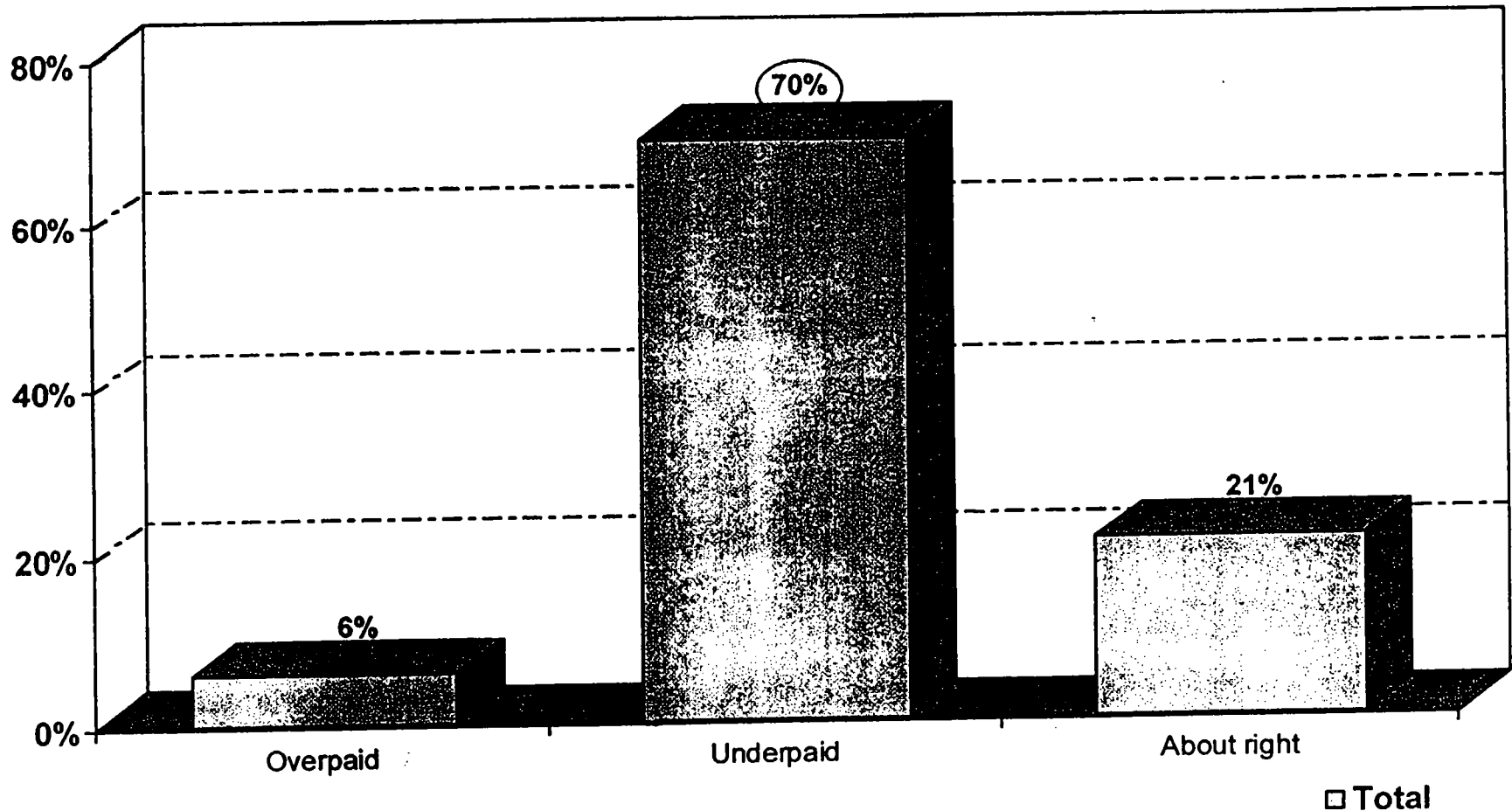
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Based On The Figure \$31,000, Do You Think Police Officers In The United States Are Overpaid Or Are They Underpaid?



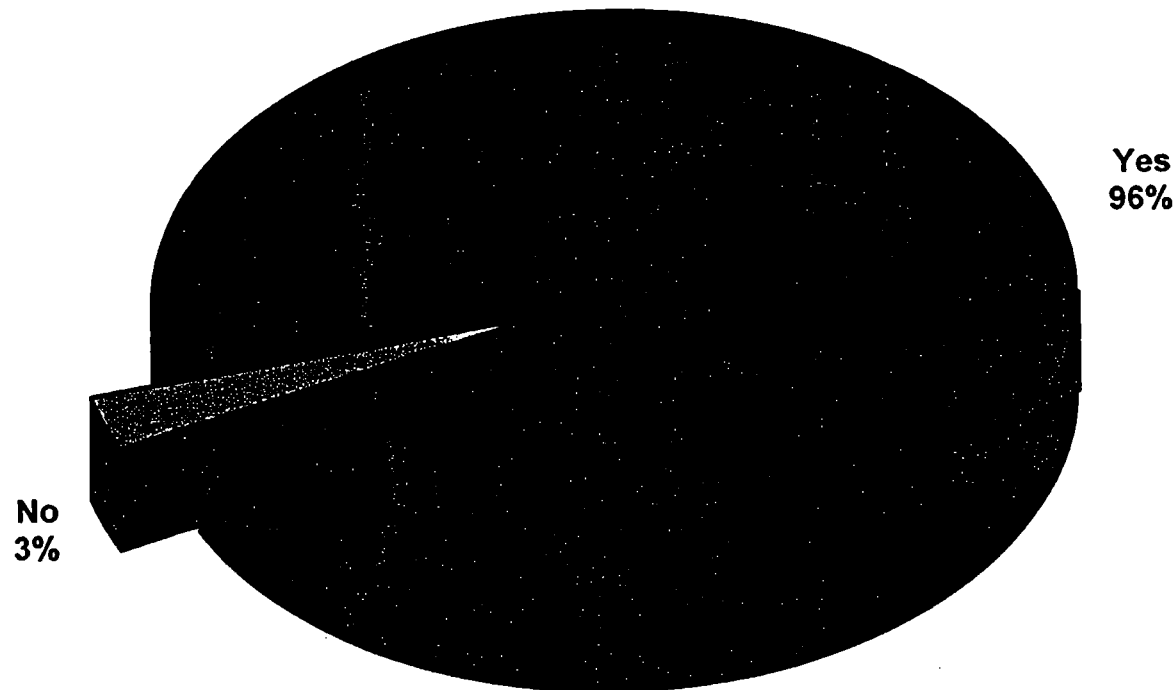
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

**Do You Think Law Enforcement Should Have The Power To Work Directly
With Citizens In Their Local Communities To Solve Problems?**



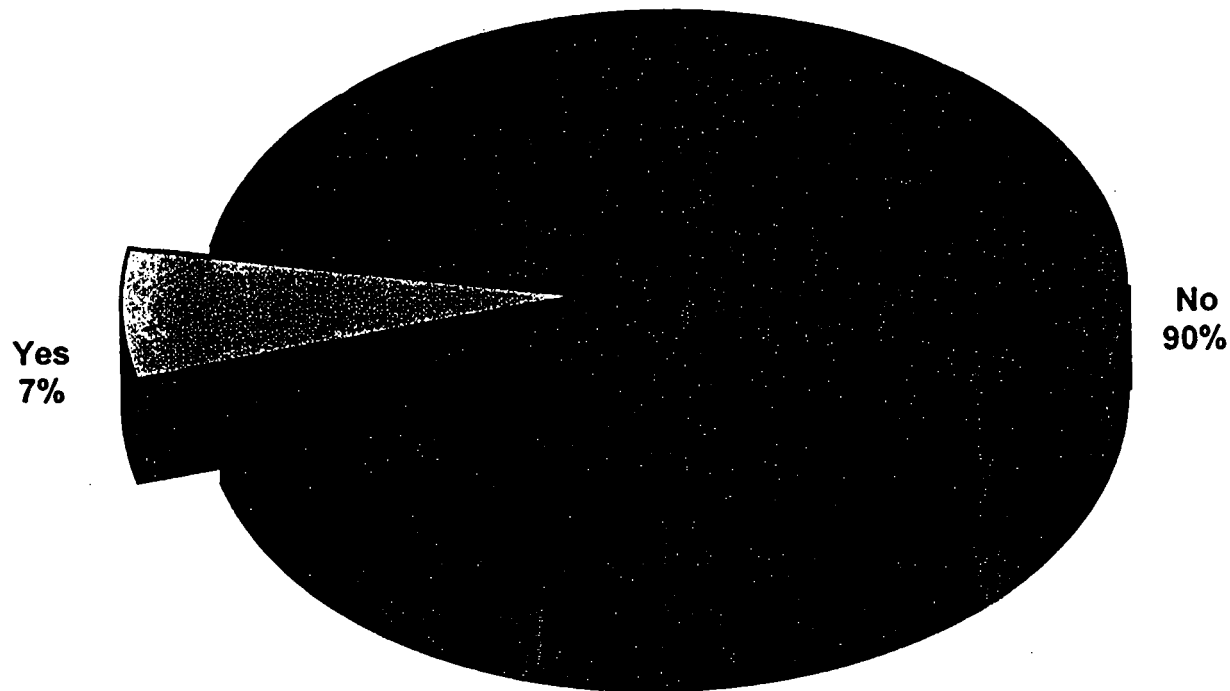
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Recently A Law Enforcement Applicant Was Not Hired Because He Scored Too High On The Police Entrance Exam. The Reasoning Was That He Was Too Qualified For The Position He Was Applying For. Do You Believe That It Is Possible For Police Officers To Be Too Qualified?



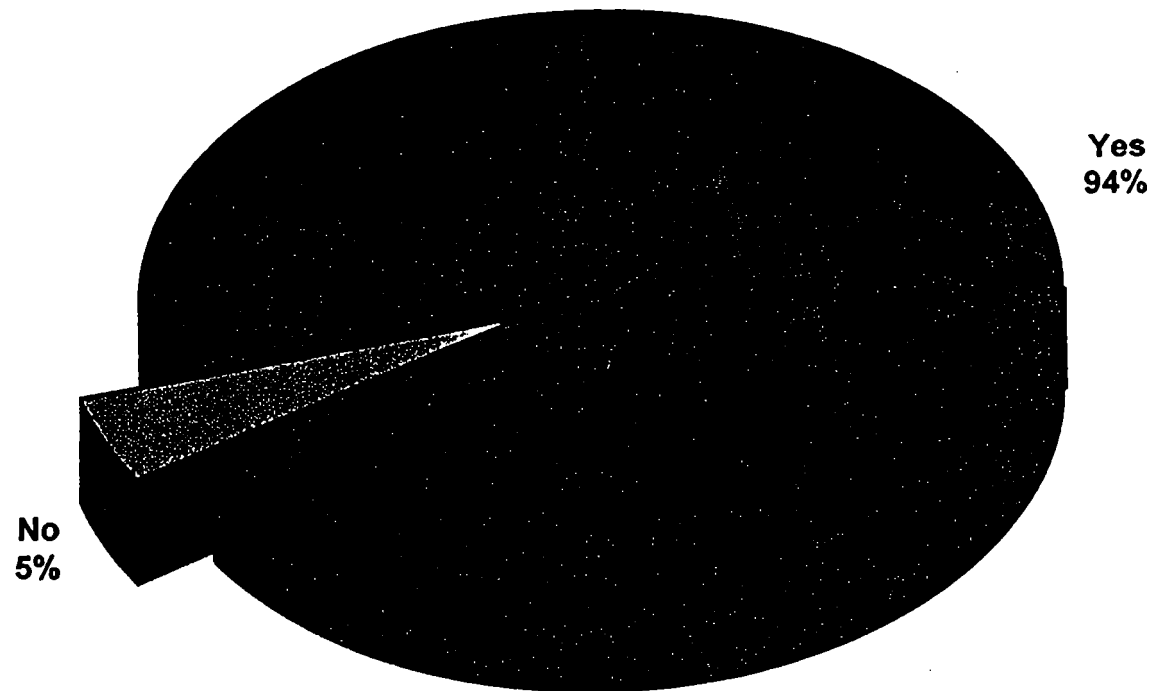
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

**Should States Be Required To Do A Background Check On Individuals
Wishing To Purchase Guns?**



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

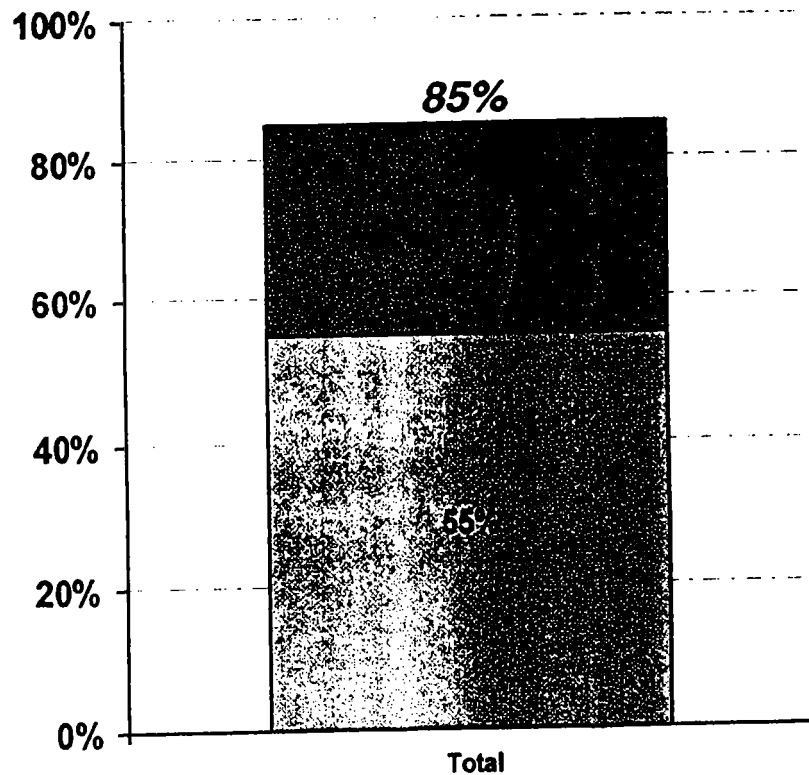
NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

The Issue Of Juveniles Being Charged As Adults

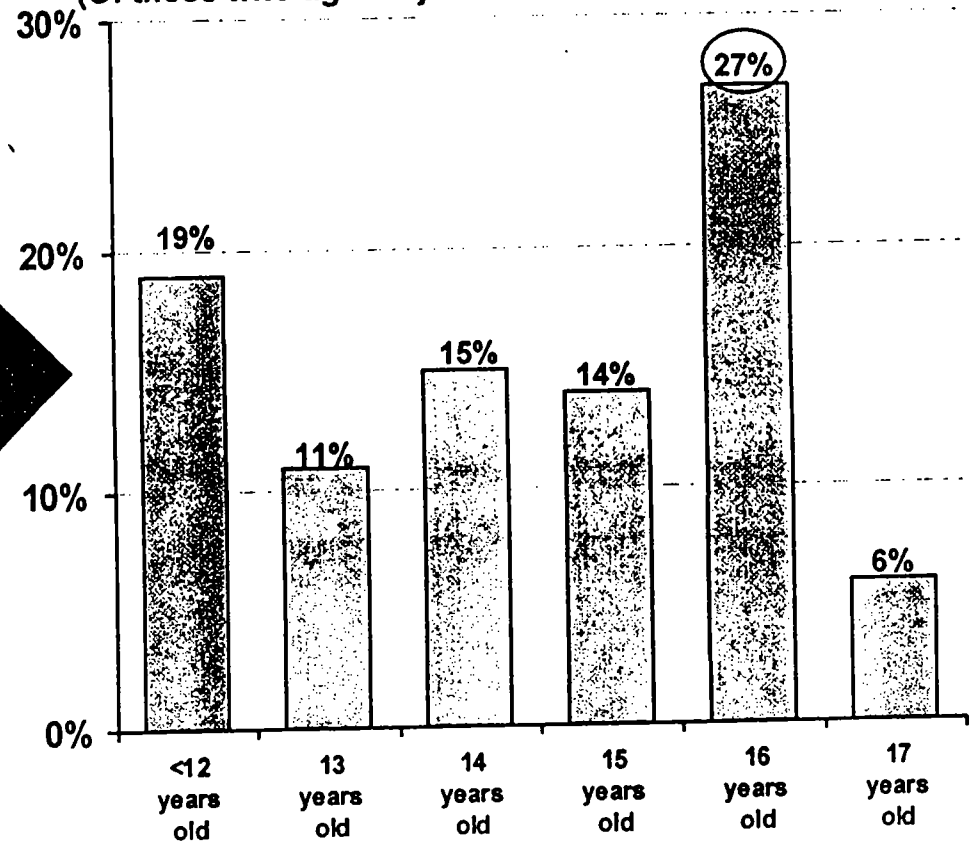
"A juvenile charged with committing a violent crime should be tried as an adult."



□ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree

At what age should a juvenile charged with committing a violent crime be tried as an adult?

(Of those who agreed juveniles should be tried N=681)



□ Total



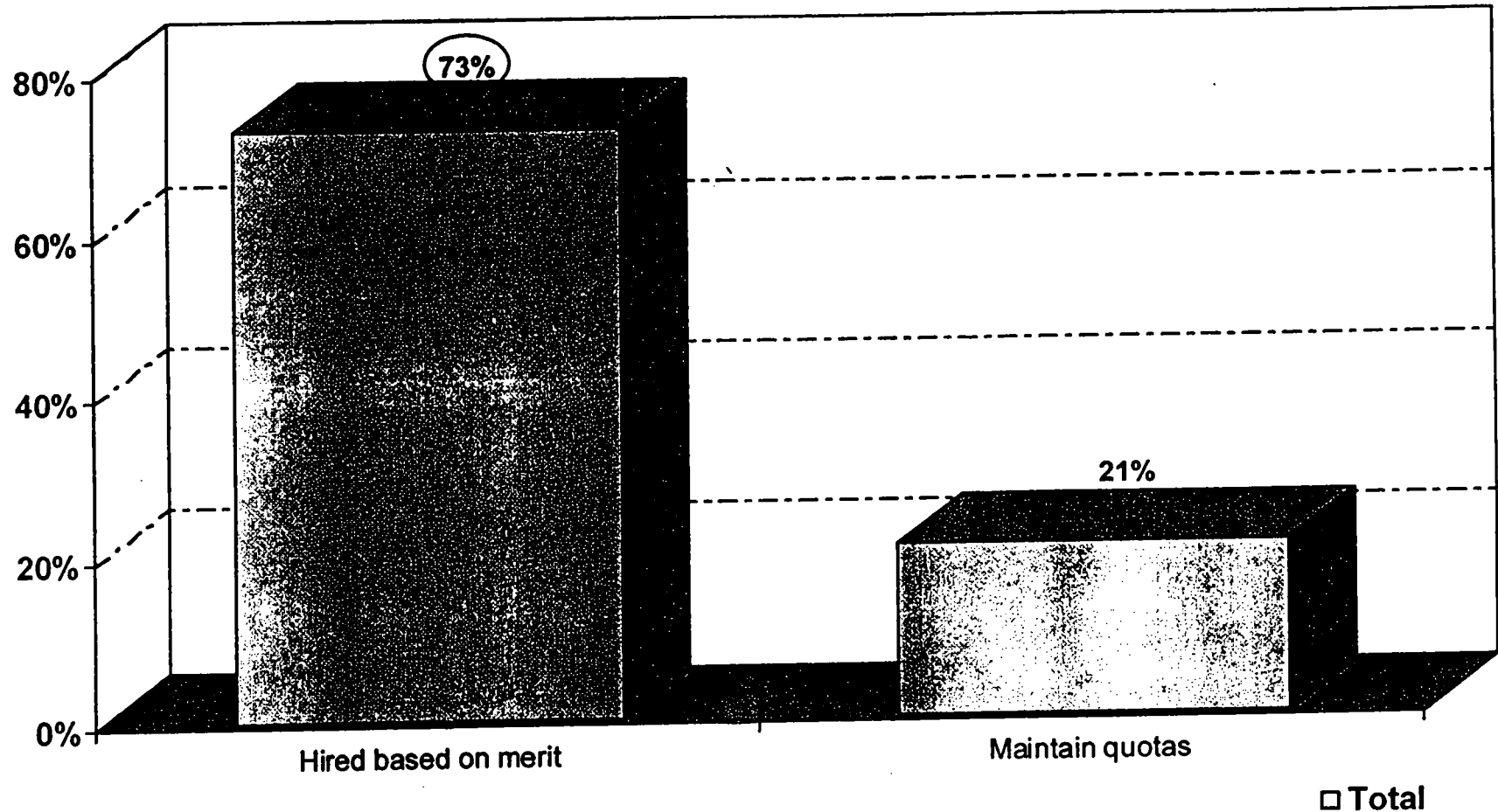
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Do You Believe That Police Officers Should Be Hired Based On Merit Or Should Other Factors Be Considered, Such As Maintaining A Gender Or Racial Balance In Police Departments?



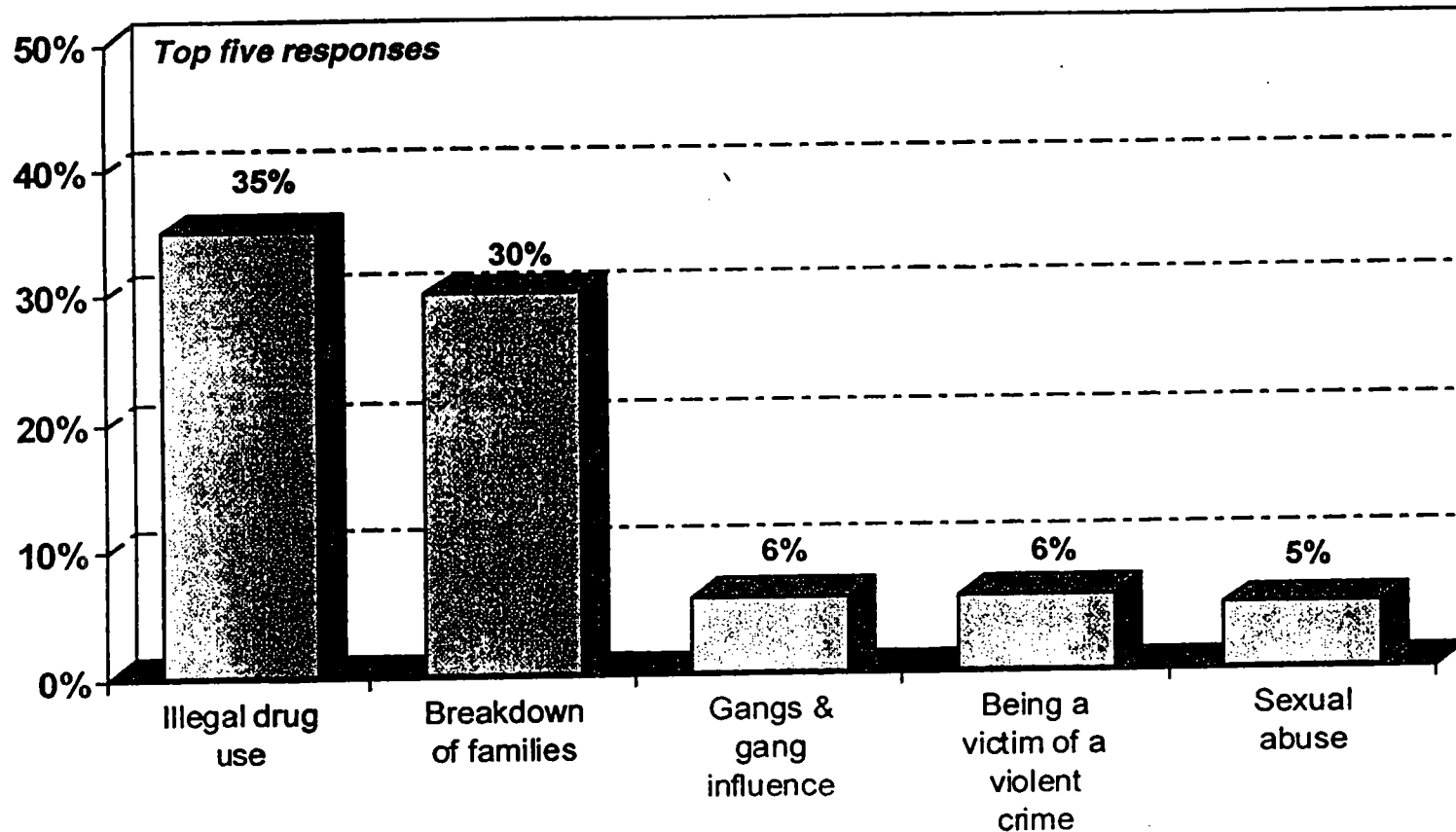
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

What Is The Most Important Threat Facing the Country's Children Today?



□ Total



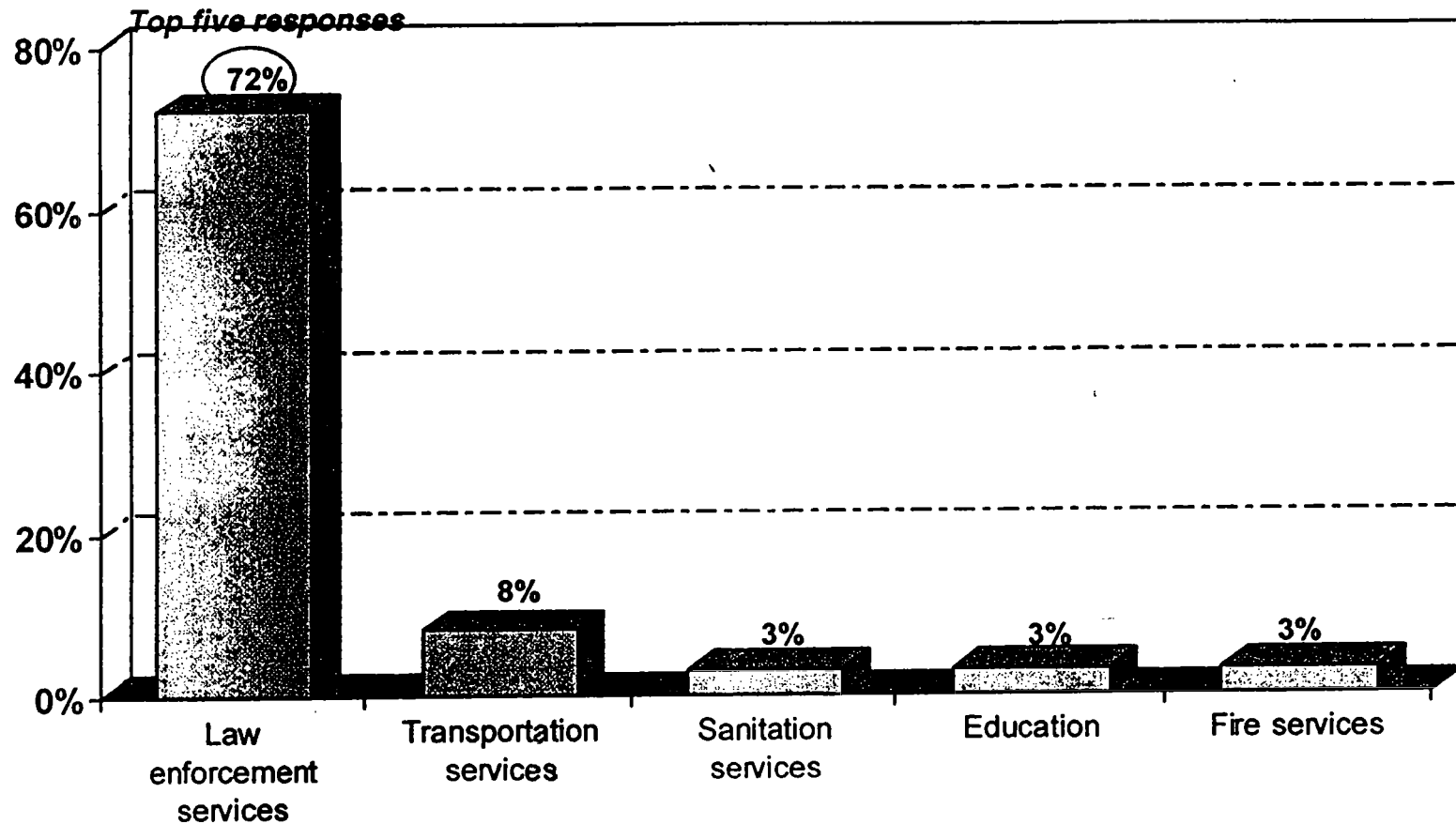
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Overwhelmingly, People Would Choose For Their Tax Dollars To Go Towards Law Enforcement Services Over Other Services.



□ Total



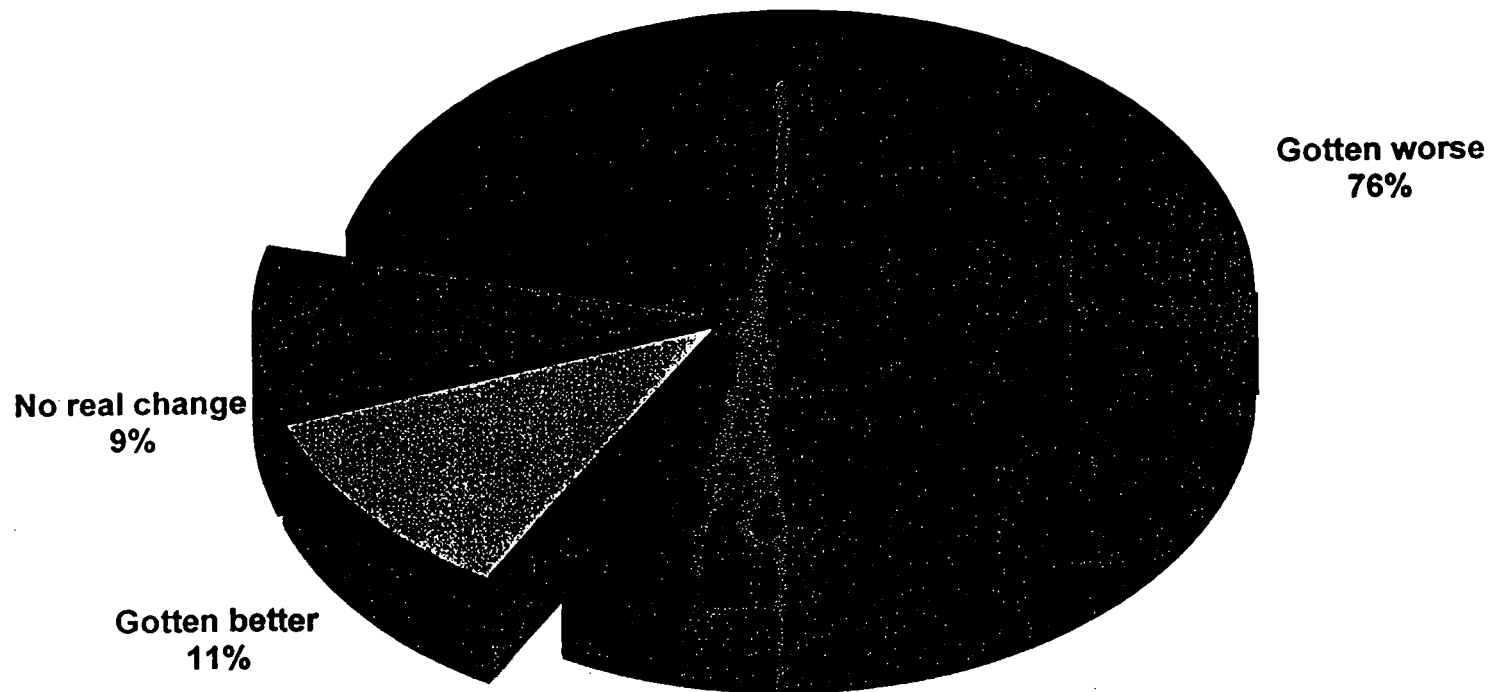
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

**In General, Would You Say That The Drug Problem In America Has
Gotten Better Or Gotten Worse?**



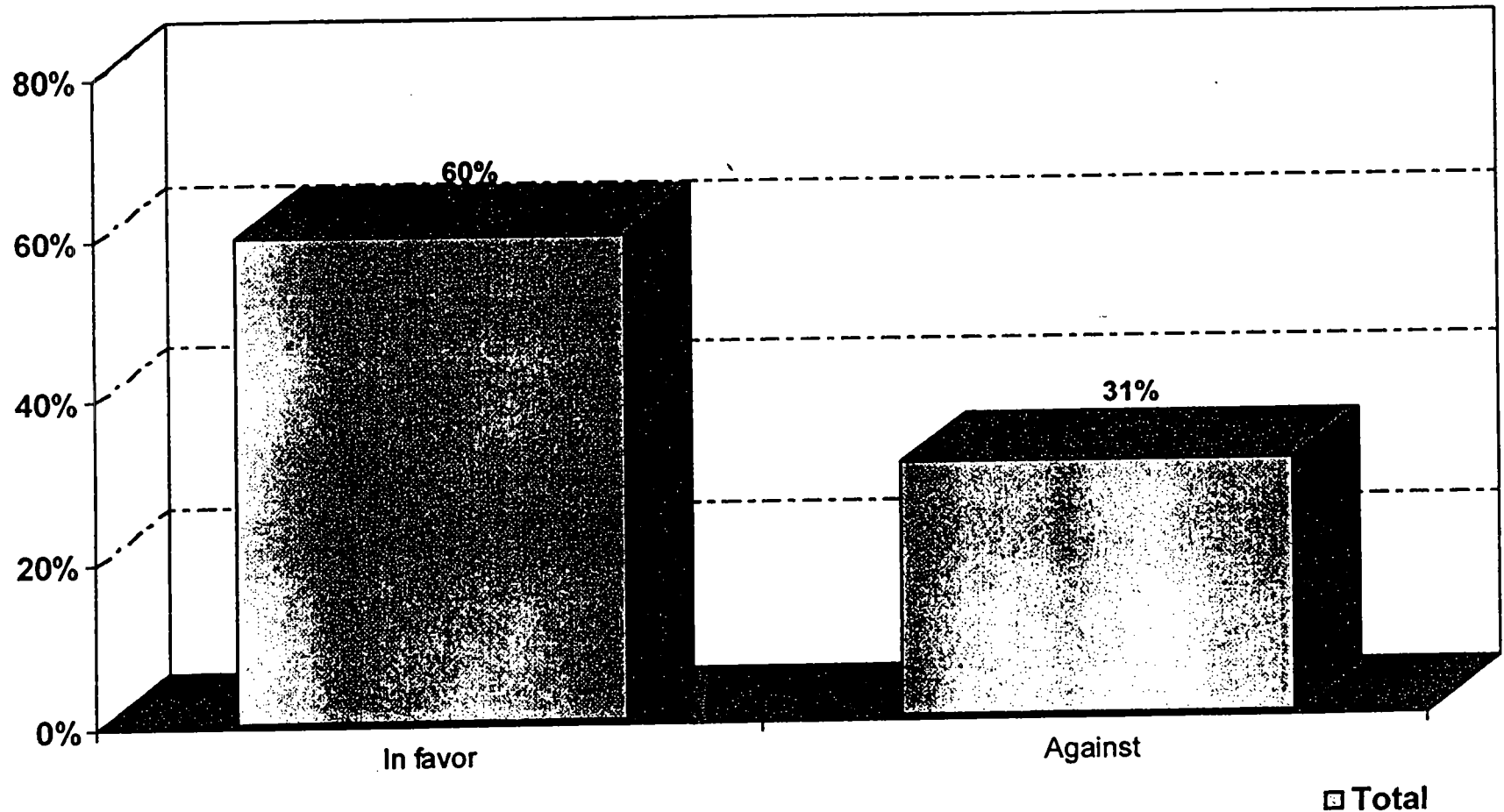
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Police Officers Can Not Go On Strike. Knowing This, Are You In Favor Or Against Them Having The Right To Engage In Collective Bargaining?



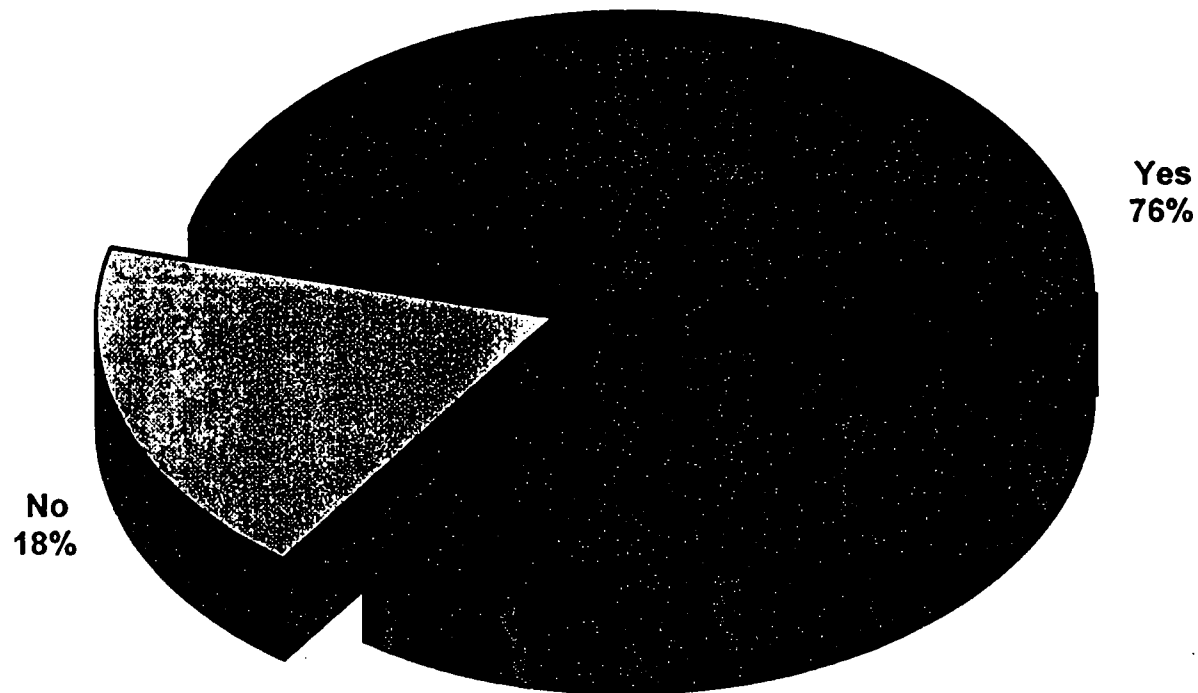
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Should Police Officers Be Allowed To Join A Police Association Or Union?



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

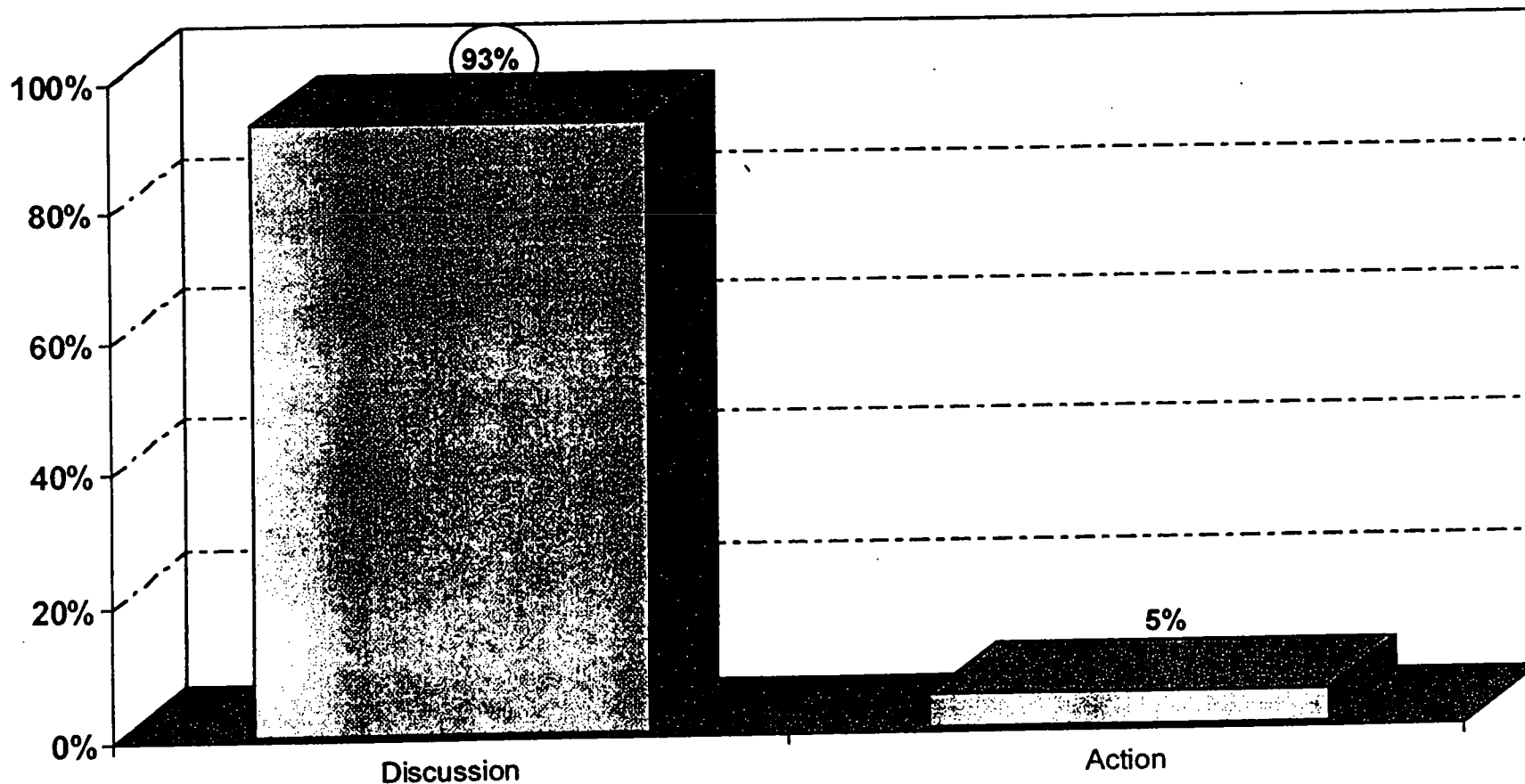


NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Do You Believe That Law Enforcement Labor Disputes Should Be Handled Through Discussions At The Table Or Should They Be Handled Through Action On The Picket Line?



□ Total



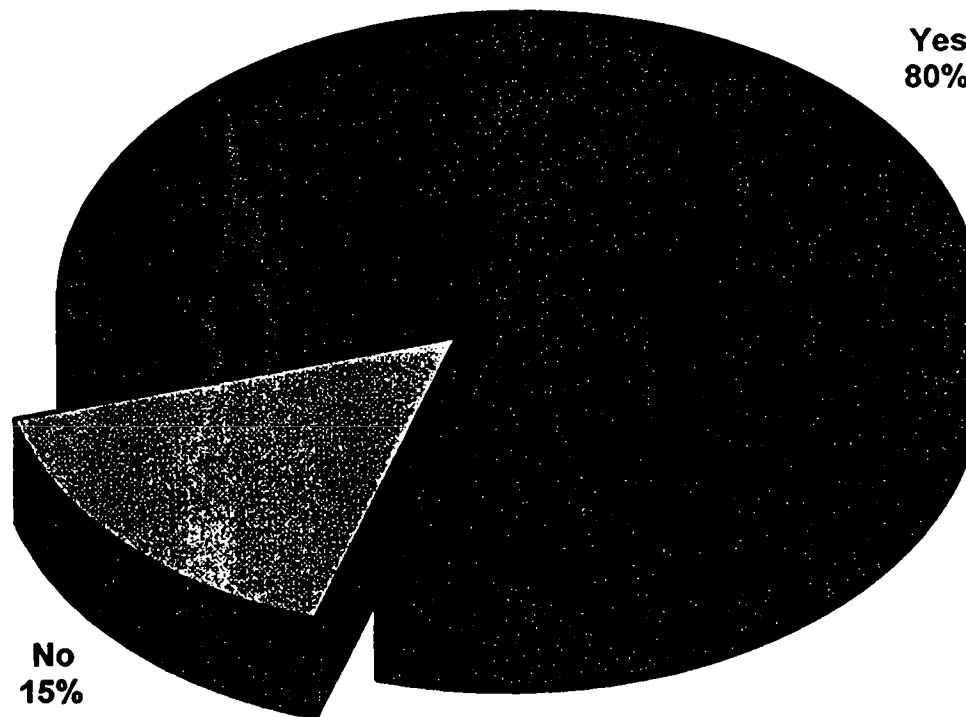
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Do You Believe Additional Funds Should Be Allocated For Juvenile Prevention Programs?



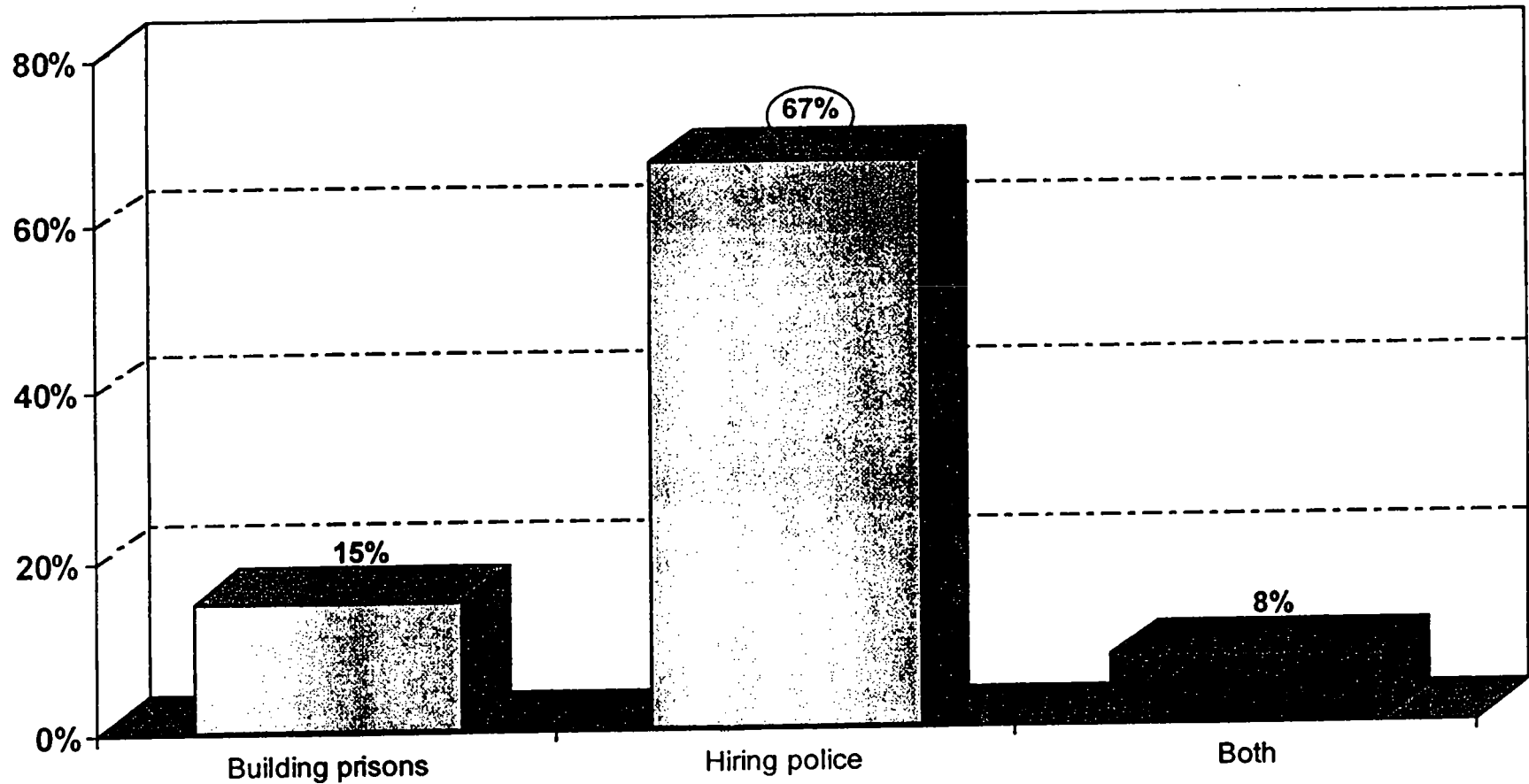
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Would Funds Be Better Spent Building More Prisons Or Hiring More Police Officers?



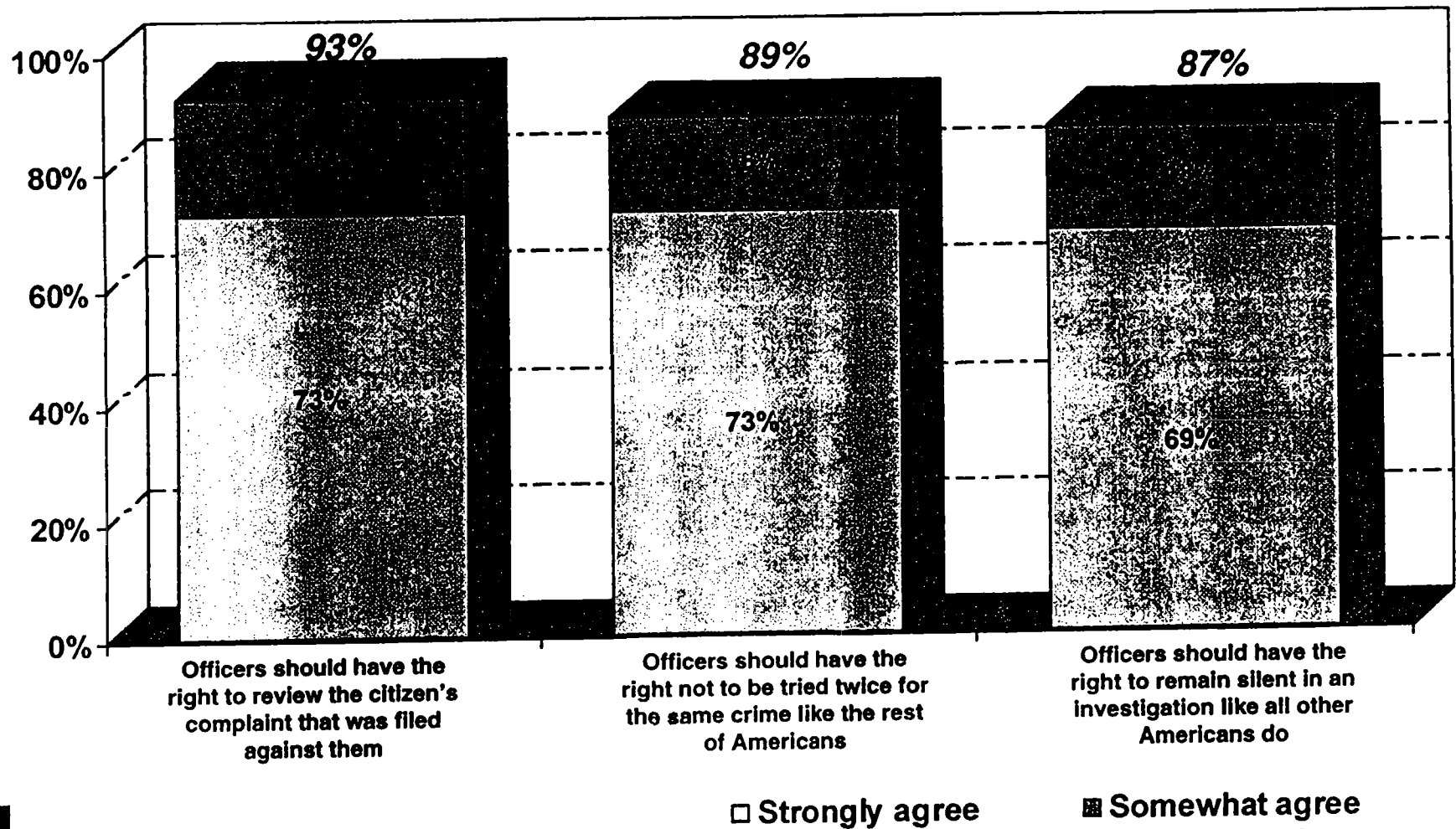
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Statements Concerning Police Rights When Citizens Lodge Complaints Against Them



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

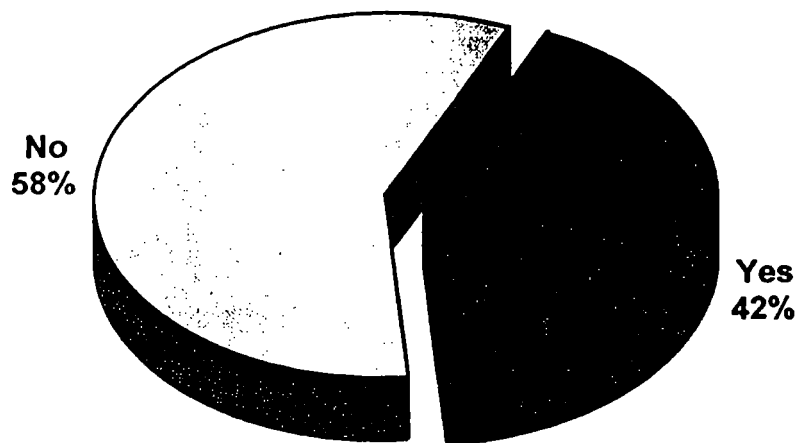
NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

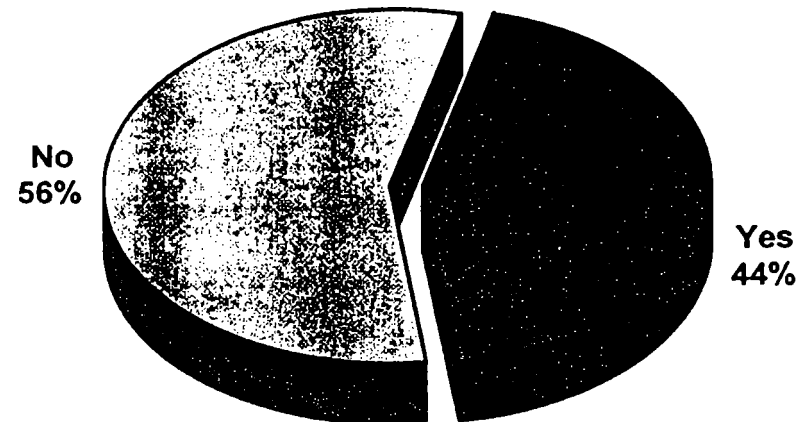
NAPO 1997

Being a Victim Of Crime

Do you personally worry about being a victim of a crime?



Have you or any member of your family members ever been a victim of a crime?



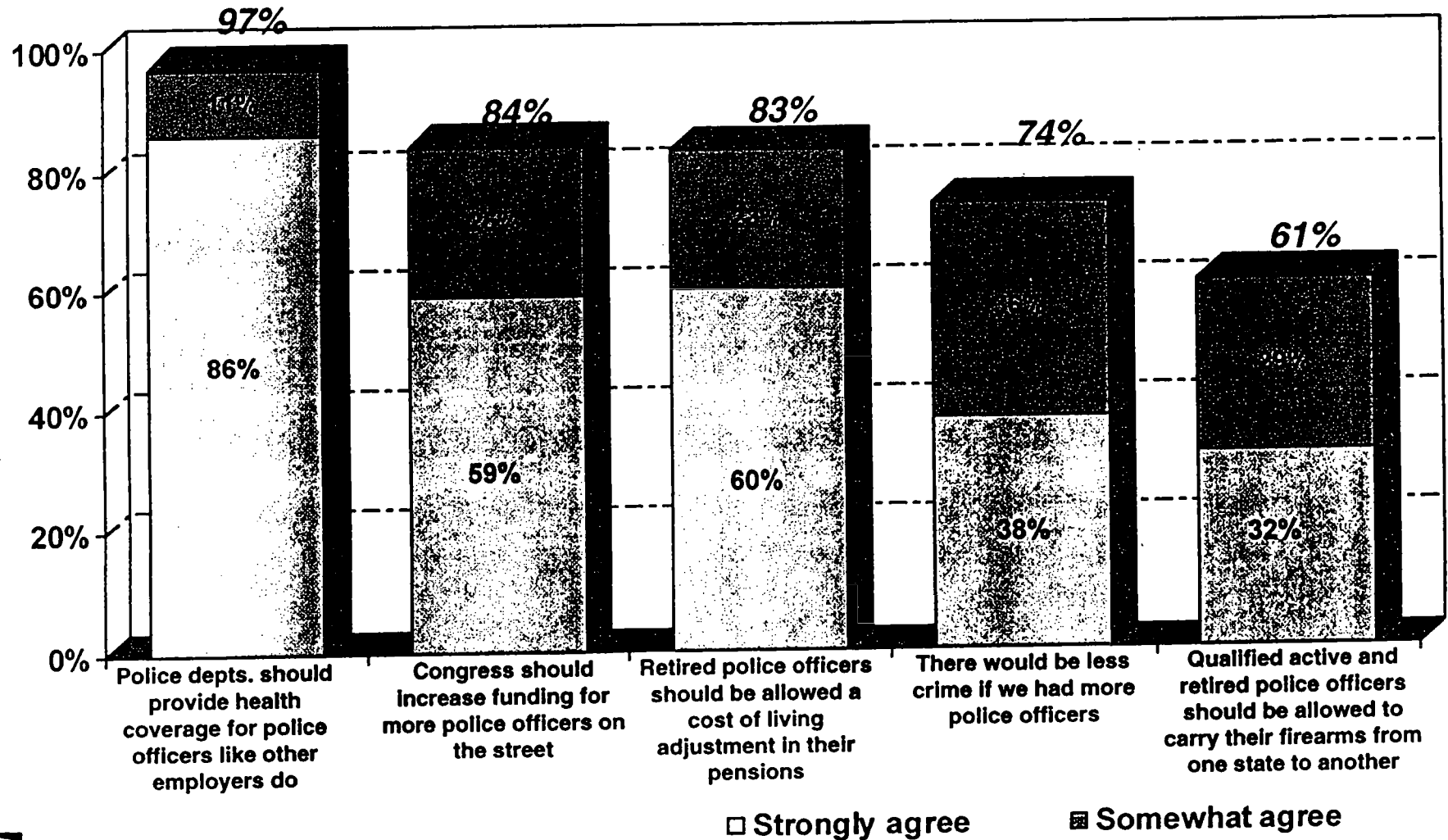
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Statements Concerning Police



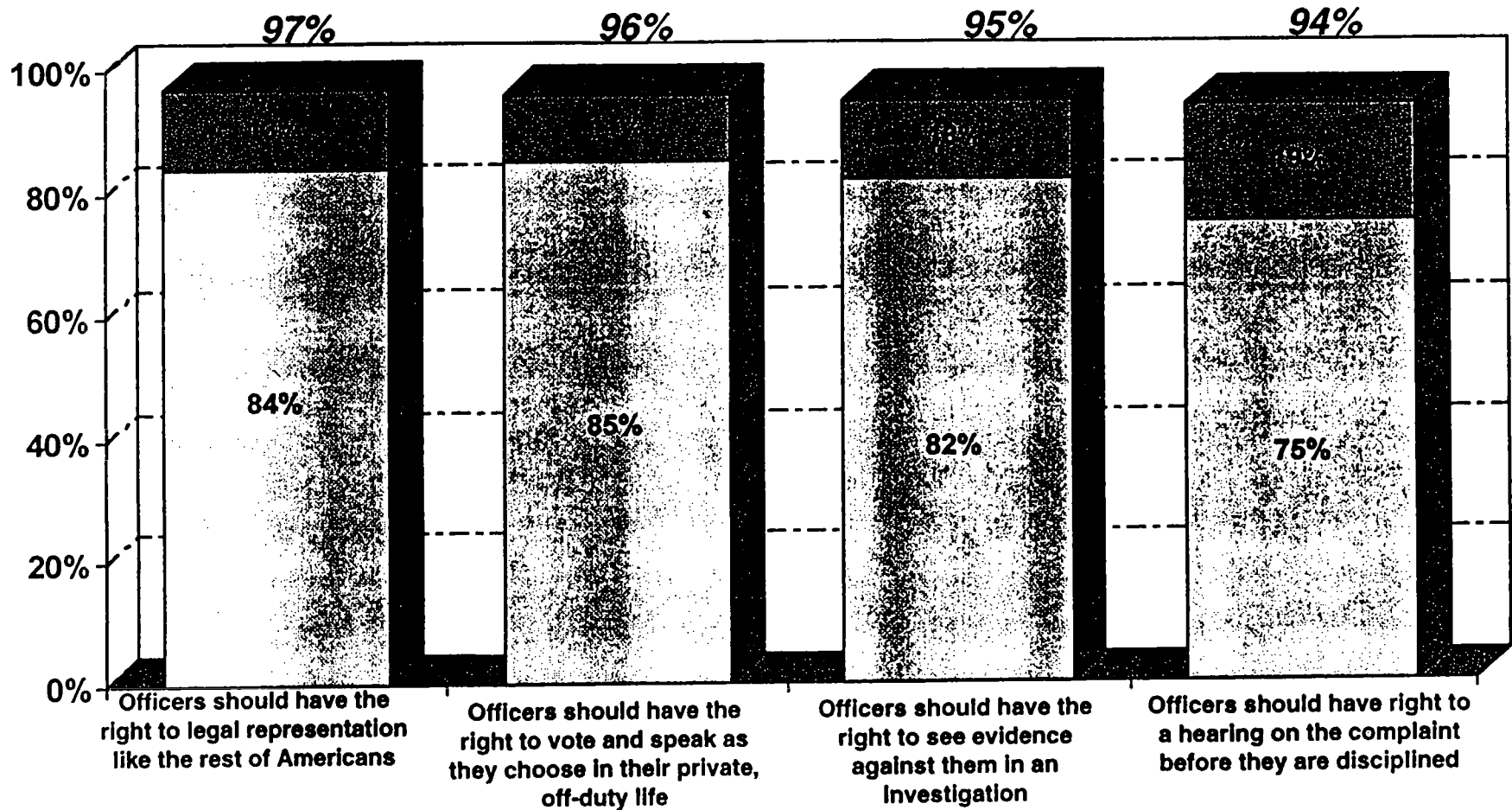
Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

Statements Concerning Police Rights When Citizens Lodge Complaints Against Them



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

□ Strongly agree

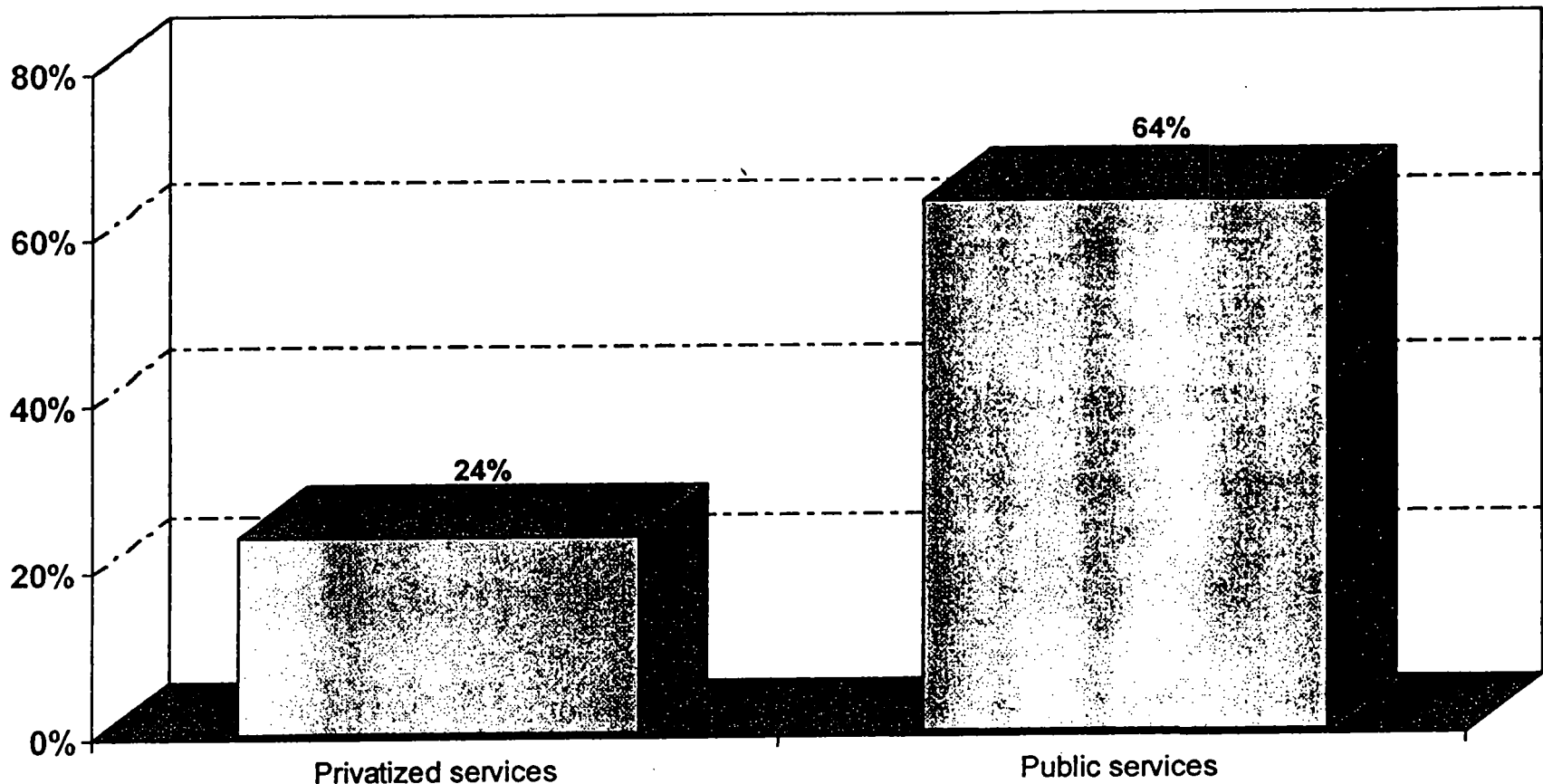
■ Somewhat agree

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.

NAPO 1997

What Do You Believe Is Better, The Privatization Of Services, Such As Law Enforcement, Fire Fighting And Transportation Or Maintaining Public Services?



□ Total



Global Strategy Group, Inc.

NAPO

May not total 100%. "Don't know" responses not included.



THE

WASHINGTON

R E P O R T

November 1, 1997

President

THOMAS J. SCOTTO

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1998 H.R. 2755

NAPO LEADS THE FIGHT IN INTRODUCING BILL TO CONGRESS

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

Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 200,000 members and 4,000 police unions and associations who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

A proposed bill spearheaded by the National Association of Police Organizations has been introduced in Congress by Representatives Bart Stupak (D-MI) and Jim Ramstad (R-MN). The Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998, H.R. 2755, would provide for college scholarships for dependents whose parent(s) were slain or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.

NAPO received national attention for the proposal during a White House Rose Garden Ceremony on October 9, 1997 honoring the 1997 TOP COPS Awards® winners when President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno announced their support.

If passed into law, the Public Safety Officers Education Assistance Act of 1998 would expand the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Dependents Act of 1997, or the Degan Bill, in memory of Deputy United States Marshal William Degan, who was shot and killed in 1992. The estimated first year cost would be \$780,000, and it would be administered by the Attorney General. Public safety officers include law enforcement officers, correctional officers and firefighters. It would apply to public safety officers slain or totally disabled on or after October 1, 1997.

NAPO will continue its fight to pass the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998 into law. Please call the NAPO office at (202) 842-4420 for more information.

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman

750 First, N.E. Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241 • (202) 842-4420 Office • (202) 842-4396 Fax • napo@erols.com E-mail

The Washington Times

FINAL

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WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1997 **

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DAN THOMASSON

A small but significant indication of national sentiment on the issue of affirmative action was disclosed in a recent poll by the National Association of Police Organizations.

In the sampling, 73 percent of the 800 registered voters polled favored hiring police officers only on merit. Twenty-one percent said police departments should maintain a gender or racial balance based on quotas.

Adding to the importance of this was the fact that 72 percent of the respondents indicated a preference for stricter law enforcement—opting to spend more tax dollars on police services than on education and transportation.

The poll highlights the dilemma the Clinton administration faces in dealing with the national issue of affirmative action as dramatized by last week's protest by civil rights groups and the City of San Francisco over California's new ban on the use of racial preferences in hiring and education.

Mr. Clinton has been walking a tightrope on this problem. While the administration backs a white New Jersey schoolteacher who lost her job solely on the basis of her

Vital signs on the decline

POST-AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EDUCATION



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race in arguments before the Supreme Court, the president contends he still supports affirmative action when it is narrowly designed to achieve a compelling purpose.

Republicans rightfully believe Democrats are vulnerable on the issue of affirmative action. There seems little doubt that a national referendum on the issue would go against racial preferences overwhelmingly as indicated by the police association poll. And a full-fledged fight on the issue will erupt in Congress soon with the Sen. Mitch McConnell and Rep. Charles Canady proposing a Civil Rights Act of 1997 that mirrors the California ban.

The 1994 ouster of the Democratic majority in Congress can be attributed in some measure to general public disgust for policies that most people feel are unfair—in some respects to all races. The New Jersey school board decision to fire Sharon Taxman and keep her black colleague simply to preserve racial diversity when both were identical in qualifications and service is often cited as a perfect example of a policy gone wrong.

Taxman sued in lower courts and won her job back, but the issue is

now in the Supreme Court. The board would have been in a better position had it flipped a coin to see which of the women left.

The issue is going to be a factor in congressional elections next year and the presidential campaign of 2000.

Interestingly, the police survey was conducted a month ago, before the latest eruptions over the California initiative, which went into effect last week. The association is the spokesman for the police union movement. The nation's major union organization, AFL-CIO, meanwhile, has joined in the effort to overturn the California ban.

The poll also predictably found respondents felt police pay was too low; that it was not possible for policemen to be overqualified (a recent job applicant was denied because of overqualification); that states should be required to do a background check on gun buyers, and that police should be allowed to join a union.

Dan Thomasson is the vice president/news for Scripps Howard and editor of Scripps Howard News Service.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 4, 1997

CONTACT:

Jody Hedeman (202) 842-3560

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NAPO PUSHES FOR GOVERNMENT PENSION OFFSET REPEAL BILL

SUPPORTS SENATOR MIKULSKI'S PROPOSED BILL

WASHINGTON, DC - Today the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announced its support of a bill proposed by Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD). The bill would remove the offset for anyone whose combined government annuity and spousal Social Security benefit is \$1,200 per month or less. Under current law, a Social Security widow(er)'s benefit is reduced or eliminated if the widow is eligible for a pension based on a state, local or federal job that was not covered by Social Security. Social Security benefits of spouses or surviving spouses earning government pensions are reduced by \$2 for every \$3 earned.

For those with combined amounts of more than \$1,200, the proposed two thirds offset would apply for any amount over the \$1,200. GPO now affects about 210,000 former federal, state and local government employees including law enforcement officers. There is no such offset for spouses receiving pensions from private sector employers.

"The spouse or the surviving spouse of a law enforcement officer should not be treated any differently than a spouse or widow(er) of an individual in the private sector," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's executive director. "Under current law, in many cases a widow(er)'s spousal Social Security benefit, though very modest, can be completely eliminated," continued Scully.

Senator Mikulski's proposed bill would serve as a companion bill to H.R. 2273, introduced by Representative William Jefferson (D-LA) offering a limitation of reductions in benefits for spouses and surviving spouses receiving government pensions. H.R. 2273 was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee on July 25, 1997.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police organizations and more than 200,000 members who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

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MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 5, 1997

CONTACT:

Jody Hedeman (202) 842-3560

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NAPO BACKS THE BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 1997

SUPPORTS MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM TO HELP PURCHASE VESTS

WASHINGTON, DC - Today the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announced its support of a bill proposed by Representative Peter J. Visclosky (D-IN). The bill would establish a matching grant program to help State and local jurisdictions purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement departments. The grants would be distributed by the Department of Justice and recipients would be able to reapply every three years.

"Bulletproof vests have become a solid line of defense for law enforcement officers. There is no reason why every single law enforcement officer in the United States should not be provided with this lifesaving measure. As they put their lives on the line for us, we should provide each and every one of them with the best possible resources," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's executive director.

The need is further exemplified by the fact that many criminals and gang members have their own bulletproof vests or clothing while many members of law enforcement do not.

"Earlier this year we witnessed every law enforcement officer's worst nightmare during the botched Los Angeles bank robbery. Those criminals had better firepower and were wearing bulletproof clothing. They absorbed the bullets of law enforcement while they continued to shoot at bystanders," continued Scully. "It's time that we give law enforcement the tools that they need to protect themselves against these kind of criminals, that's why NAPO supports Congressman Visclosky's proposal to provide matching grants for departments to buy vests," said Scully.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police organizations and more than 200,000 members who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

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FAX COVER SHEET

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Legislative Consultants
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LINDA UPSETT

DATE: 5-21-97

TO: JOSE CERDA

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX NUMBER: _____

FROM: Bob Scully

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 8

COMMENTS: ① Re: Kuwait - need letter of
support to bring the work to U.S. (Michigan),
AND NEED M+G. w/ Kuwaiti Ambassador to U.S.

② Letter to Minister Brian D. Matthews
on his early disability retirement.

Thanks,
RS.

If you have any questions regarding this FAX,
please call (202)842-4420.

THIS FACSIMILE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. IF THE RECIPIENT OF THIS FACSIMILE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION OR COPYING THIS FACSIMILE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE AND RETURN THE ORIGINAL FACSIMILE TO US AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE.

THANK YOU.

International Door, Inc.

8001 RONDA DRIVE - CANTON, MICHIGAN 48187 - 313/459-3000 - FAX 313/459-8962

MARCH 3, 1997

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We will require your assistance with the referenced project. We provide the following information for your use and knowledge.

Name of Project #1 - Replace 42 hangar doors Ali Al Salem Air Base
Kuwait

Name of Project #2 - Replace 48 hangar doors Ahmed Al-Jaber Air Base
Kuwait

The following are key contacts within the government of Kuwait:

Kuwaiti Ambassador to US: Muhammed Sabah Al-Salim Al Sabah
Kuwait Minister of Defence (brother of Ambassador): Shaikh/Salim Sabah Al Salim
Kuwait Prime Minister: Shaikh/Saad Alabdullah

We understand that the Minister of Defence will be making the final decision to award these projects. Please make contact for us.

We are already doing business in the region with our Kuwaiti partner - Gulf Automatic Doors.

We feel that these projects must be awarded to International Door for the following reasons:

- A. This is the third replacement project for these hangars. All previous designs have failed. Current design has killed two (2) pilots and has hangar operations so afraid to use the doors that most have been deactivated and are not in use.
- B. The International Door design is safe, durable and virtually maintenance free. We have already inspected the project sites, have interviewed hangar workers and have submitted our proposal based upon safety and reliability.
- C. The US has, currently, 2000 pilots and 400 planes in service at these facilities. Safety of our sons and daughters is a primary concern. International Door has built it's reputation upon safety while providing first class products and services.
- D. All products will be fabricated by US ironworkers.
- E. All installations will be supervised by US ironworkers.



March 7, 1997

Mr. Bill Reedy
W.F.R. Consulting, Inc.
615 Griswold
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Hello Mr. Reedy:

Here is what I have done with respect to your request. I spoke to a liaison officer at the State Department who alerted the American Embassy Officials in Kuwait of your interest.

He and I suggest that you contact Mr. Johnny Brown, Commercial Counselor at our Embassy in Kuwait. His phone number is: Country Code 965 539-5307. Kuwait is 8 hours ahead of us and their workdays are Saturday through Wednesday.

Mr. Brown should be able to provide further assistance in making contact with the Kuwait Officials and provide more insight into the situation.

The Kuwait Embassy in Washington can be reached at (202) 966-0702.

Sincerely,

Sue Whitney



COMPRISED OF
THE POLICE OFFICERS
OF THE CITY
OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES POLICE PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

A PROFESSIONAL POLICE UNION

1308 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
TELEPHONE (213) 251-4554

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GENERAL COUNSEL

March 13, 1997

VIA FACSIMILE AND U.S. FIRST CLASS MAIL

Robert Scully, President
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE ORGANIZATIONS
750 First Street, N.E., Suite 920-1
Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

Dear Bob:

It was nice talking to you earlier this week. We sure appreciate your offer to try to obtain a retirement proclamation from President Clinton for Detective Brian D. Mathews.

Brian was my partner at the Bomb Squad in 1989, when we attended the F.B.I. Hazardous Devices School together in Huntsville, Alabama. I know him to be an extremely fine police officer and man.

He was tragically injured in an auto accident while responding to a bomb call at the Los Angeles Airport. His vehicle had a tire failure, collided with the center divider, and rolled over. As a result, Brian's spinal cord was damaged beyond repair and he is paralyzed from the chest down.

Due to the severity of his injuries, Brian was forced to retire from the Los Angeles Police Department on January 9, 1997. A retirement ceremony is being held in his honor on March 25, 1997.

Efforts to obtain a retirement proclamation made by his Unit through contacts with the Secret Service were unsuccessful. I know this is very short notice, and we apologize. Any assistance on your part will be gratefully acknowledged by Brian and his Unit. (Attached is a biography provided to me by the Bomb Squad.)

ROBERT SCULLY, President
N.A.P.O.
March 13, 1997
Page 2

I will be on vacation, so perhaps it would be best to Fed Ex the proclamation directly to Cliff Ruff at the League, or to Detective Loren Wells at the L.A.P.D. Bomb Squad at 3401 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, California 90012. He can be reached at (213) 485-7474.

Bob, thank you again for your help. I look forward to seeing you in May.

Very truly yours,

DAVE HEPBURN
President

Rick Wells

RICK WELLS
Director

RW:lab
Attachment

J:\DATA\LISA\WFWT\DOCS\scully

MAR.12.1997 1:12PM

LAPD SID FIREARMS

NO.254

P.1

*Re Brian Mathews***RETIREMENT BIOGRAPHY****PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

Brian D. Mathews

42 years of age

Resides in Acton with his wife Andrea and sons James and Kevin

LAPD ASSIGNMENTS:

Training Division (recruit)-- 9/77 to 3/78

Devonshire Division (probation)-- 3/78 to 5/79

Communications Division-- 5/79 to 11/79

Van Nuys Division-- 11/79 to 9/89

Scientific Investigation Division, Explosives Unit-- 9/89 to 1/97

HONORS:

Police Star (1983) for disarming a suspect who ambushed Van Nuys Patrol officers with a machete.

Police Medal (1984) for rescuing citizens trapped in a fire.

Police Medal (1992) for rendering safe a possible explosive device which was handcuffed to a citizen.

Police Commission Unit Citation (1994) for rescuing a hostage held by "Rainbow Man" at the Hyatt Hotel.

COMMENDATIONS:

Commended for receiving four commendations within four months (3/79).

Commended for receiving four commendations within eleven months (1/81).

Commended for receiving sixteen commendations within two years (6/85).

Commended for receiving five commendations within one year (7/86).

RETIREMENT HISTORY:

On January 25, 1996, Brian was responding to a bomb call when a tire failure caused him to loose control of his vehicle and collide with the center divider. As a result of the injuries sustained in the accident, Brian retired from the Department on January 9, 1997.

Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date	3/12/97	Pages	1 of 1
To	RICK WELLS	From	LOREN WELLS		
Co./Dept.		Co.	L.A.P.D.		
Phone #		Phone #	(213) 485-7474		
Fax #	(213) 251-4566	Fax #	(213) 259-0454		

*RETIREMENT PARTY IS
3/25/97*



POLICE
RESearch
EDUcATION
PROJECT

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ROBERT T. SCULLY
Executive Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 17, 1997

CONTACTS: Jody Hedeman
(202) 842-3560
Victoria Eiker
(214) 670-5504

NAPO TO HOST POLICE STRESS-REDUCTION AWARENESS TRAINING FOR POLICE FAMILIES IN DALLAS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE GRANT MAKES TRAINING POSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, DC - The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) will begin stress-reduction awareness training for the police family tomorrow in Dallas, Texas. This training is being provided free of charge thanks to a National Institute of Justice grant awarded to the Police Research and Education Project (PREP), a sister organization of NAPO, in cooperation with the Dallas Police Department Training Section, the Dallas Police Association and SUNY College at Buffalo.

The purpose of this training is to increase awareness, understanding and solutions to the personal and organizational stressors that officers and their family members experience. The training program will directly address stress management, critical incident stress, the law enforcement culture and personality as well as increasing knowledge of available resources and stress management strategies.

There will be two separate training programs. The first one is for police department personnel only and the second is for police department personnel and their family members.

The trainings will take place at the Dallas Police Department Training Section Academy. The following trainers will be taking part in the sessions: Mr. Peter Cove, a nationally recognized authority on law enforcement stress who has provided technical assistance to numerous law

-more-

AFFILIATED



NAPO: National Association of Police Organizations
Representing America's Finest



enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada including the FBI, BATF, Marshals Service, Navy and Coast Guard; Mr. Russ Bonanno, recognized by the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation as an instructor of Basic Critical Incident Stress Debriefing who has consulted and provided numerous workshops on stress recognition and management; and Ms. Phyllis Woods, the wife of a retired police officer who has developed and presented lectures for family programs in crisis intervention.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers.

NAPO is truly the strongest unified voice in Washington, DC supporting the rights of law enforcement officers. NAPO represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, more than 200,000 active sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 concerned citizens supporting our law and order agenda.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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

E-mail: napo@erols.com

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

Executive Vice President
B. D. "BUD" STONE
*President, Berkeley POA
Berkeley, CA*

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Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 28, 1998

CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
(202) 842-3560

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NAPO CELEBRATES 20th ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, DC - The National Association of Police Organizations

(NAPO) announced today a significant anniversary milestone. Founded in 1978,

NAPO is celebrating its 20th anniversary serving as a watchdog organization for the rights of the nation's law enforcement officers.

NAPO was founded after the dissolution of the International Conference of Police Associations by former members of that group who wished to provide a unified voice for law enforcement at the Federal level while offering affordable dues. NAPO's founding philosophy still holds true today, "nobody can represent police officers like police officers." NAPO's headquarters transferred under each NAPO president until 1992, when NAPO hired its first Executive Director, Robert T. Scully, and opened a full-time office in Washington, DC.

"It's hard to believe that 20 years have gone by," said Robert T. Scully.

"Throughout the years, our open-door policy with the Administration and Congress has enabled us to truly serve as law enforcement's voice in Washington, DC. There is absolutely nothing more important to us than protecting our nation's police," said Scully.

With just a relative handful of police organization members at its founding, NAPO has now grown to over 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

“Its amazing how much we’ve grown,” said NAPO’s president, Thomas J. Scotto. “Officers understand the need to have a lobbying effort on a national basis that unites thousands of officers throughout the country to achieve increased rights and benefits for every officer. Without the presence of organizations such as NAPO, benefits and rights for officers on a national level would probably not exist,” continued Scotto.

In 1991, NAPO had established its sister 501 (c)(3) research and education organization, the Police Research and Education Project (PREP). Then, in 1994, NAPO opened the National Law Enforcement Officers’ Rights Center, the first legal support center established to help law enforcement officers deal with the increase of litigation sweeping through the law enforcement community. The Rights Center has filed numerous amicus curiae briefs on behalf of law enforcement officers to the U.S. Supreme Court, federal district courts and state appellate courts.

In October 1994, NAPO held its first annual TOP COPS Awards® ceremony in Washington, DC. NAPO presents the TOP COPS Awards® annually to sworn law enforcement officers from across the country who are nominated by their peers for outstanding service. Notable participants have included President Clinton, Vice President Gore, Former FBI Director William Sessions, John Walsh, host of “America’s Most Wanted,” Lynne Russell of CNN’s “Headline News,” Richard Belzer of NBC’s “Homicide: Life on the Street,” S. Epatha Merkerson of NBC’s “Law & Order,” many other Hollywood celebrities and members of Congress. Proceeds from the event benefit the Police Research and

Education Project (PREP), Concerns of Police Survivors and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. NAPO lobbied hard for the establishment of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, and continues to serve on its Board of Directors. Through its membership, NAPO has raised over \$1,000,000 for the Memorial.

NAPO worked tirelessly towards the passage of the 1994 Crime Bill which increased the number of officers on the street and heightened anti-crime measures. “Without NAPO’s involvement, the Crime Bill would probably not have passed,” said Scotto.

NAPO has had countless other legislative victories over the years on behalf of the nations’ police, including the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 which contained language allowing for federal tax-free survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty, the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 which included important revisions to Internal Revenue Code Section 415 providing protection for public sector employees’ retirement benefits, and to Section 457 increasing the amount public employees can contribute to their 457 deferred compensation plan and protecting worker monies from employer abuse.

Also among NAPO’s legislative victories are the Source Tax Bill of 1996 which prohibits states from taxing the retirement income of former residents whose pensions were earned in that state and legislation in 1988 which raised the Public Service Officers Benefit for officers killed in the line of duty from \$50,000 to \$100,000 plus annual cost of living indexing. Today the Federal Death Benefit is \$141,556.

NAPO also fought hard for effective and equitable provisions to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Amendments of 1985, which implemented the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Garcia case, and upheld the constitutionality of FLSA to non-Federal public employees.

During the 1970s and 1980s, NAPO was successful in beating back the efforts of Congress and the Administration to implement mandatory social security on all public sector employees in their attempt to save the weakening system.

Long-time NAPO supporters and current legislative consultants, Jules Bernstein and Linda Lipsett said this of NAPO, "Having been a part of NAPO and having watched it grow to its present size and influence over the past twelve years has been a wonderful experience for us. It demonstrates what can be accomplished when a few committed and dedicated people make up their mind to get something done and then go ahead and do it. The officers on the street are lucky to have NAPO looking out for them."

"When I started working with NAPO in 1979, the level of awareness of law enforcement issues in Congress was virtually non-existent. Congress had virtually no understanding of how the laws that they passed affected the average cop on the street. NAPO's success has been phenomenal. Over the years, NAPO's credibility and success has forced Congress to understand and address the issues that affect police," said Ira Lechner, NAPO's first legislative counsel.

"With the combined support of our member organizations, NAPO will continue to fight for legislation that is truly going to benefit individual police officers -- including matters involving pension and benefits and officers' legal rights. We will always be here looking out for the rights of law enforcement officers -- our dedication is permanent," said Scully.



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NAPO Celebrates 20th Anniversary

By Robert T. Scully
NAPO Executive Director

It's hard to believe, but the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is celebrating our 20th anniversary serving as the nation's watchdog organization for the rights of law enforcement officers. From our founding in 1978 after the dissolution of the International Conference of Police Associations (ICPA), NAPO's purpose has been to serve as a unified voice for law enforcement at the Federal level while offering affordable dues. Our founding philosophy still holds true today, "nobody can represent police officers like police officers." The objective of NAPO is to unite all police officer organizations within the United States in order to promote and maintain federal legislation most beneficial to law enforcement in general and the protection of the citizens of this Nation.

As NAPO's executive director, I'm proud of our many accomplishments over the years. Our open-door policy with the Administration and Congress has enabled us to truly serve as law enforcement's voice in Washington, DC. There is absolutely nothing more important to us than protecting our nation's police.

One of NAPO's biggest strengths is the size of our organization. Its hard to believe that we began with just a relative handful of police organization members at our founding. Today, NAPO has found strength in numbers,

representing more than 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens. Since we opened our first full-time office in Washington, DC in 1992, NAPO's staff of two, Executive Director and Administrative Assistant, has grown to nine full-time employees serving *America's Finest*. Combined with the support of our member organizations, there isn't much that we can't accomplish.

In 1991, NAPO established its sister 501 (c)(3) research and education organization, the Police Research and Education Project (PREP). Then, in 1994, we opened the National Law Enforcement Officers' Rights Center, the first legal support center established to help law enforcement officers deal with the increase of litigation sweeping through the law enforcement community.

The Rights Center has filed numerous *amicus curiae* briefs on behalf of law enforcement officers to the U.S. Supreme Court, federal district courts and state appellate courts. For example, we filed three separate legal briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of Los Angeles Police Officers Stacey Koon and Laurence Powell. As you may remember, Koon and Powell were two of the four officers who were tried (twice) in the so-called "Rodney King" case. The basic issue was how long a prison sentence the officers would have to serve. The trial judge had sentenced them to 2 1/2 years in federal prison which is less than the mandatory sentencing guidelines, followed by years on parole. We argued that this was enough, and that the officers were entitled to the same constitutional protections as you or me. The Court ruled in our favor and the officers did not have to go back to prison. Because this is a U.S. Supreme Court case, it benefits officers in all fifty states.

The Right's Center appeared in the U.S. Supreme Court as an *amicus curiae* in the case of Maryland v. Wilson. The case involved whether or not a Maryland state trooper could legally order a passenger out of a car. He had done so in this case and discovered a large amount of crack cocaine. The trial court threw out the evidence, ruling that the trooper should not have ordered the drug-carrying passenger out of the car, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. We received permission to make our arguments as an *amicus curiae* and filed briefs in the case. We argued that the Constitution allows officers to protect themselves during a traffic stop, and that this may include ordering the passenger out of a vehicle if that is what is reasonable to assure the officers' safety.

Prior to the oral arguments in the Supreme Court, the Rights Center was invited to help prepare the Attorney General for Maryland, who argued the case. We also met with the Attorney General of the United States, Janet Reno, and briefed her on the case. She ended up arguing part of it in court, too. The Supreme Court agreed with our position.

NAPO was also involved in the Michigan Supreme Court case involving Detroit Police Officers Larry Nevers and Walter Budzyn, who were charged criminally after a drug suspect died while fighting with them. At the request of the officers' local attorneys, we sought and received permission from the Michigan Supreme Court to file briefs on their behalf. This case was subsequently profiled on "60 Minutes." We refused any compensation in this case. The Michigan Supreme Court has since granted a new trial for both Walter Budzyn and Larry Nevers.

At the request of local counsel, we also became involved in the case of a Hoffman Estates, Illinois police officer whose case was going to the U.S. Supreme Court. Officer Mary Lou Redmond had

been forced to shoot a knife-wielding man who was chased and appeared about to stab another person. The man died after being shot. The officer was very traumatized by this incident and sought professional counseling from a licensed mental health professional. A lawsuit was filed against the officer by the family of the man, alleging that the officer had been wrong to shoot. The family's lawyer secured an order from the trial judge, requiring the counselor to turn over the notes and/or tapes of the counseling sessions. The counselor refused, pointing out that they were privileged under Illinois law, and indeed it would be a criminal misdemeanor under Illinois law to divulge the confidential records. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court.

We were granted permission to argue as an *amicus curiae*, and we filed briefs arguing that such counseling sessions should be kept confidential, to encourage officers to use them following traumatic incidents, in order to keep officers mentally healthy and to ensure a healthy police force for the public. The Supreme Court agreed with our views and ruled that all such records are privileged. It should be noted that this case affects not just police, but everyone in the nation who seeks counseling following a traumatic episode in their lives.

I am so proud of the work NAPO has done to protect the rights of police officers in this litigation-crazy society that we live in, and the fact that we have never charged, nor do we plan to charge an officer for these services. We have fought for the rights of police officers in many other federal district courts and state appellate courts.

In October 1994, we held our first annual TOP COPS Awards® ceremony in Washington, DC. NAPO presents the TOP COPS Awards® annually to sworn law enforcement officers from across the country who are nominated by their peers for outstanding service. Notable participants have included

President Clinton, Vice President Gore, Former FBI Director William Sessions, John Walsh, host of "America's Most Wanted," Lynne Russell of CNN's "Headline News," Richard Belzer of NBC's "Homicide: Life on the Street," S. Epatha Merkerson of NBC's "Law & Order," many other Hollywood celebrities and members of Congress. In the future, we hope to see the ceremony televised so that the entire nation can be as proud of our TOP COPS® as we are. Proceeds from the event benefit the Police Research and Education Project (PREP), Concerns of Police Survivors and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. NAPO lobbied hard for the establishment of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, and continues to serve on its Board of Directors. Through its membership, NAPO has raised over \$1,000,000 for the Memorial. I can't think of a better way that we can memorialize our officers killed in the line of duty.

A lot more than just our hairstyles have changed over the last twenty years -- as our friend Ira Lechner, NAPO's first legislative counsel remembers, "When I started working with NAPO in 1979, the level of awareness of law enforcement issues in Congress was virtually non-existent. Congress had virtually no understanding of how the laws that they passed affected the average cop on the street. NAPO's success has been phenomenal. Over the years, NAPO's credibility and success has forced Congress to understand and address the issues that affect police."

Our long list of legislative victories includes the passage of the 1994 Crime Bill which increased the number of officers on the street and heightened anti-crime measures. I must agree with NAPO's President, Thomas J. Scotto, who has said that, "Without NAPO's involvement, the Crime Bill would probably not have passed."

NAPO has had countless other legislative victories over the years, on behalf of the nations' police, including the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 which contained language allowing for federal tax-free survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty, and the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. This 1996 legislation contained important revisions to Internal Revenue Code Section 415 providing protection for public sector employees' retirement benefits, and also to Section 457 increasing the amount public employees can contribute to their 457 deferred compensation plan and protecting worker monies from employer abuse. Also among NAPO's legislative victories are the Source Tax Bill of 1996 which prohibits states from taxing the retirement income of former residents whose pensions were earned in that state.

NAPO and its member organizations were instrumental in the passage of the Public Service Officers Benefit Act (PSOB), through our predecessor organization, the International Conference of Police Associations (ICPA). President Gerald Ford signed the PSOB into law in 1976 providing a \$50,000 death benefit for the survivors of state and local public safety officers killed in the line of duty. In 1984, NAPO was instrumental in having legislation passed to include Federal public safety officers for PSOB benefits. Then, in 1988 NAPO led the fight for legislation which raised the PSOB for officers killed in the line of duty from \$50,000 to \$100,000, plus annual cost of living indexing and changed the definition of beneficiary to include parents. Today the Federal Death Benefit is \$141,556.

NAPO also fought hard for effective and equitable provisions to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Amendments of 1985, which implemented the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Garcia case, and upheld the constitutionality of FLSA to non-Federal public employees.

During the 1970s and 1980s, NAPO was successful in beating back the efforts of Congress and the Administration to implement mandatory social security taxes on all public sector employees in their attempt to save the weakening system.

We've fought hard over the years for our nation's police, and I'm proud of our accomplishments. We were formed by a handful of dedicated pioneers, and we are amazed at how far we have come over the last twenty years. Long-time NAPO supporters and current legislative consultants, Jules Bernstein and Linda Lipsett said this of NAPO, "Having been a part of NAPO and having watched it grow to its present size and influence over the past twelve years has been a wonderful experience for us. It demonstrates what can be accomplished when a few committed and dedicated people make up their mind to get something done and then go ahead and do it. The officers on the street are lucky to have NAPO looking out for them."

With the combined support of our member organizations, NAPO will continue to fight for legislation that is truly going to benefit individual police officers -- including matters involving pension and benefits and officers' legal rights. We will always be here looking out for the rights of law enforcement officers -- our dedication is permanent. Here's to the next twenty years!

**"Supreme Court to Rule on Liability of Law Enforcement Officers
Engaged in High-Speed Pursuits and Whether the Courts Should Second-Guess Them"**
by Stephen R. McSpadden
General Counsel, National Association of Police Organizations
January 9, 1997

Law enforcement continues to be second-guessed--this time by a Federal court of appeals--in a case now before the highest court of the land. In Sacramento County vs. Lewis, the U.S. Supreme Court will soon decide when death or injury from a high speed police pursuit results in officer liability under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause. In that case, the parents of a 16 year old participant in a nighttime high-speed chase brought suit against the Sacramento County (CA) Sheriff's Department and a sheriff's deputy for the death of their son, Philip Lewis.

Lewis was the passenger on a motorcycle. The driver of the motorcycle refused an officer's order to stop and then sped away. Officer James Smith pursued the motorcycle at an average speed of 60 miles per hour, with high speeds approaching 100 miles per hour (m.p.h.), in a zone of posted speed limits as low as 30 m.p.h. The pursuit went through 4 stop lights and 3 ninety-degree left turns. At times the patrol car was as close as 100-150 feet, even though Officer Smith's speed would have required 650 feet for him to stop his car. The chase ended after the motorcycle went over a crest in the road, tried to make a hard left turn, and skidded to a halt. Lewis was either thrown off or got off the motorcycle. The officer slammed on his brakes, but his patrol car skidded 147 feet and then hit Lewis at a speed of about 40 m.p.h., propelling Lewis nearly 70 feet and killing him immediately. (Ironically, the motorcycle driver suffered no major injuries.)

The parents sued the officer and the county in a Section 1983 lawsuit. The Federal district court dismissed the case, finding that the defendants were protected by a qualified immunity. The Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the trial court on the issue of the officer's liability (but upheld the dismissal as to the county's liability), returning the case for continued litigation against the officer.

The three-judge panel stated that "courts should be hesitant to second-guess government officials when they must make swift decisions regarding public safety", but then went on to second-guess the officer. The court ruled that, at a minimum, the appropriate degree of fault to be applied to high-speed pursuits is "deliberate indifference" to, or "reckless disregard" for, a person's right to life and personal security. It also found that the officer was not protected by a "qualified immunity" since a reasonable officer in this situation would have been aware that if his conduct was

sufficiently egregious, resulting in injury or death, he could be held liable.

The Ninth Circuit's standard of fault is lower than those of other Federal appellate courts. Two circuits have adopted a "shocks the conscience" standard for high speed chases. Another circuit court follows a standard of "reckless disregard of the rights" of the persons affected, but has not adopted the "deliberate indifference" threshold. The Fourth Circuit ruled in a 1989 case that the "gross negligence" was insufficient to show a constitutional violation but, confusingly, did not specify an appropriate standard. And, likewise, another circuit ruled that "gross negligence" or "outrageous conduct" might be sufficient, depending on the specific circumstances.

Out of this confusion, the Supreme Court took the *Lewis* case to resolve these conflicting interpretations. During the December 8th, oral argument, several Supreme Court justices expressed concerns about the Ninth Circuit ruling. Justice Scalia was very skeptical of the parents' claim; he said, "It takes two to make a chase." While stating that this pursuit was "at most an irresponsibly speedy chase", Scalia asked, "Is there any evidence that there was an intent to kill anybody?" Later, Scalia added, "I'd be more sympathetic if your client were a bystander." Chief Justice Rehnquist asked, "Do you think that high-speed auto chases are the sort of things the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to prevent? In 1868?" The parents' attorney responded, "Although the framers didn't know about cars, they certainly knew about arbitrary, abusive, oppressive government power--depriving innocent people of their lives every day." Justice Souter--one of the more moderate to liberal judges--then responded that the "reckless disregard"/"deliberate indifference" standard would never allow a high-speed case, because "[t]here's always a known risk".¹

The attorney representing the county and the officer argued that claims involving police chases should be handled under State law rather than under Federal law. Justice Souter expressed misgivings, and said that Federal claims of a denial of due process because of alleged unreasonable use of force also involve the same purpose of apprehending a suspect. "Why don't we, in effect, dismiss all of those cases on the same analysis?" Souter asked.

Fortunately, the officer's appeal to the Supreme Court was supported by about half the States. In their legal briefs, these States indicated that a ruling against the sheriff's deputy "could force the police to limit their vehicular pursuits" and would result in suspects fleeing and escaping.

Predicting how the Supreme Court will rule is often foolhardy. Yet, more often than not, a

¹ Statements made during oral argument were reported in a wire story by the Associated Press, December 8, 1997, Laurie Asseo, AP Writer.

majority of the current justices have been supportive of police actions in search and seizure and related cases. Hopefully, the court will recognize that a lower standard of liability will lead to more "second-guessing" litigation against and probably much more cautious policies by law enforcement agencies. More criminal suspects fleeing and escaping, at a significant cost to society, would be the eventual outcome if the Supreme Court upholds the Ninth Circuit on this issue.

Having the courts substitute their judgment for those of police officers on the scene, who have to make split-second judgments, is an extremely poor way to make public policy. A Supreme Court ruling favorable to the county and officer involved will allow the States and municipalities to determine the appropriate policies and enact the laws governing high-speed pursuits. It will not change the reality that, notwithstanding the need to apprehend potential suspects, high-speed vehicular pursuits are one of the more dangerous and controversial police practices, due to the frequency of serious accidents resulting in hundreds of injuries and deaths of both innocent bystanders and fleeing suspects. (According to Professor Geoffrey Alpert of the University of South Carolina, an expert on the subject of police pursuits, about 1 percent of all high speed chases end in death and 20 percent end in injury.)²

If changes are needed, local legislative bodies should balance the important need to apprehend suspects balanced against risks to the public and then develop appropriate policies, **but only** after input from police officers and the public. Many states and municipalities have indeed developed specific guidelines. Others are considering changes to the law.

Just recently, for example, Oregon made flight from the police a felony crime. In Connecticut last October a task force of local and state police officials, lawyers, a state NAACP official, and officials from the state attorney general's office in Connecticut met to develop and propose legislation to establish a statewide policy governing high-speed pursuits.³ From the vantage point of all involved, this is a much better way to develop policy, instead of through Fourteenth Amendment litigation in Federal courts.

NAPO and its member organizations are committed to supporting the rights of the police to pursue suspects in high speed chases, subject only to reasonable restrictions developed through a democratic process and supported by the public.

² Barker, A. Michael, "The Supreme Court & Pursuit Liability", *Law Enforcement News* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY), November 15, 1997, p. 12.

³ *Law Enforcement News* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY), November 30, 1997, p. 2.

NAPO BULLETIN

Thomas J. Scotto - President
Robert T. Scully - Executive Director



BOSTON POLICE PATROLMEN'S ASSOCIATION CLAIMS VICTORY!

UNITY PAYS OFF

STATE LEGISLATURE OVERRIDES GOVERNOR VETO OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BILL

January 20, 1998 - The Boston Police Patrolmen's Association (BPPA) was victorious in its efforts to pass State Senate Bill S. 1894, finally requiring that the same collective bargaining laws that govern Police Chiefs will also apply to Police Commissioners and Public Safety Directors in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Because Boston has a "Police Commissioner" rather than a "Police Chief," Boston Police Commissioner Paul Evans claimed that he was exempt from Chapter 150E, Collective Bargaining Rights for All Public Employees which was passed by the State Legislature in the 1970s. Commissioner Evans instituted Chapter 322, or the *bust approach*, "to make all rules and regulations for the efficiency of the police department". Commissioner Evans considered himself exempt from collective bargaining agreements - *even after he voluntarily entered into and signed the agreement.*

The BPPA lobbied hard for the passage of S. 1894, and called on NAPO for our expertise. The BPPA also turned to NAPO's political media consultant, Hank Sheinkopf of Sheinkopf, LTD, who launched an effective radio and television campaign. The BPPA also used direct mail, made thousands of calls to legislators and worked with a coalition of police unions and associations from across the state called the Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League (M.A.S.S.P.U.LL). Massachusetts' organized labor also sprang into action for the cause.

"There is a great lesson that police unions and associations across this country can learn from the BPPA experience -- unity pays off!," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's executive director. "The BPPA retained the services of Sheinkopf, LTD to coordinate this campaign, and it worked," continued Scully.

Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci vetoed S. 1894 in 1997. When the state legislature reconvened in 1998, the Senate voted 37 to 0 and the House 136 to 7 to override the Governor's veto. This was a major defeat for Governor Cellucci, Mayor Menino and Police Commissioner Evans, repealing a law that has been on the books since 1906.

"During Police Commissioner Evans' refusal to recognize the collective bargaining agreement, the BPPA filed over 400 grievances and 25 unfair labor practices to protect our 1,600 members. The cost to BPPA members in legal fees has totaled well over \$2 million and an increase in dues was required due to Evans' continuing violations," said Thomas J. Nee, President of the BPPA. "We commend the State Legislature for seeing through the fear campaign!," continued Nee.

The BPPA is a member of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

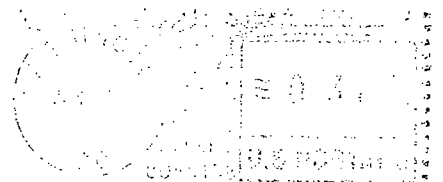
750 First, N.E., Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241 • (202) 842-4420 Office • (202) 842-4396 Fax • napo@erols.com E-mail

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman



NAPO BULLETIN

The National Association of Police Organizations
750 First Street, N.E., Suite 920
Washington, D.C. 20002-4241



Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500



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THE

WASHINGTON

R E P O R T

March 6, 1998

President

THOMAS J. SCOTTO

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

UNION REPRESENTATIVE CONFIDENTIALITY THREATENED IN NEW YORK CASE

NAPO URGES ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TO INTERVENE

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

Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 200,000 members and 4,000 police unions and associations who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

Without precedent, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, Zachary Carter, and one or more of his assistants subpoenaed three union delegates of the New York City PBA who had counseled and provided assistance to several police officers accused of seriously assaulting and injuring Abner Louima, a case which has received much publicity.

The union is contractually obligated to furnish representation to police officers, and Federal prosecutors are trying to find out what knowledge the union delegates may have gained during initial meetings to arrange for representation. Local District Attorneys have long respected this type of confidentiality and have not subpoenaed union representatives to testify.

A crucial function of labor organizations is the right to provide assistance whenever a member is accused of any type of on-the-job misconduct, and such conversations must be treated with the same type of privilege as those between attorney and client. Compelling these union representatives to testify will irreparably jeopardize the union representative--police officer relationship, by eroding the confidentiality necessary for free and open communication. If this precedent is not reversed, it has the potential to severely weaken the rights of both law enforcement officers and their employee organizations. It is clearly an anti-labor violation of the First Amendment's right to organize and associate. It also infringes the Sixth Amendment's right of counsel of police officers belonging to the NYC PBA and undermines important policy objectives.

NAPO has asked Attorney General Reno to intervene and prohibit such serious anti-labor behavior and encroachments on the U.S. Constitution, or at the very least, establish a set of guidelines and special approval procedures concerning the subpoenaing of employee organization representatives before a Federal grand jury.

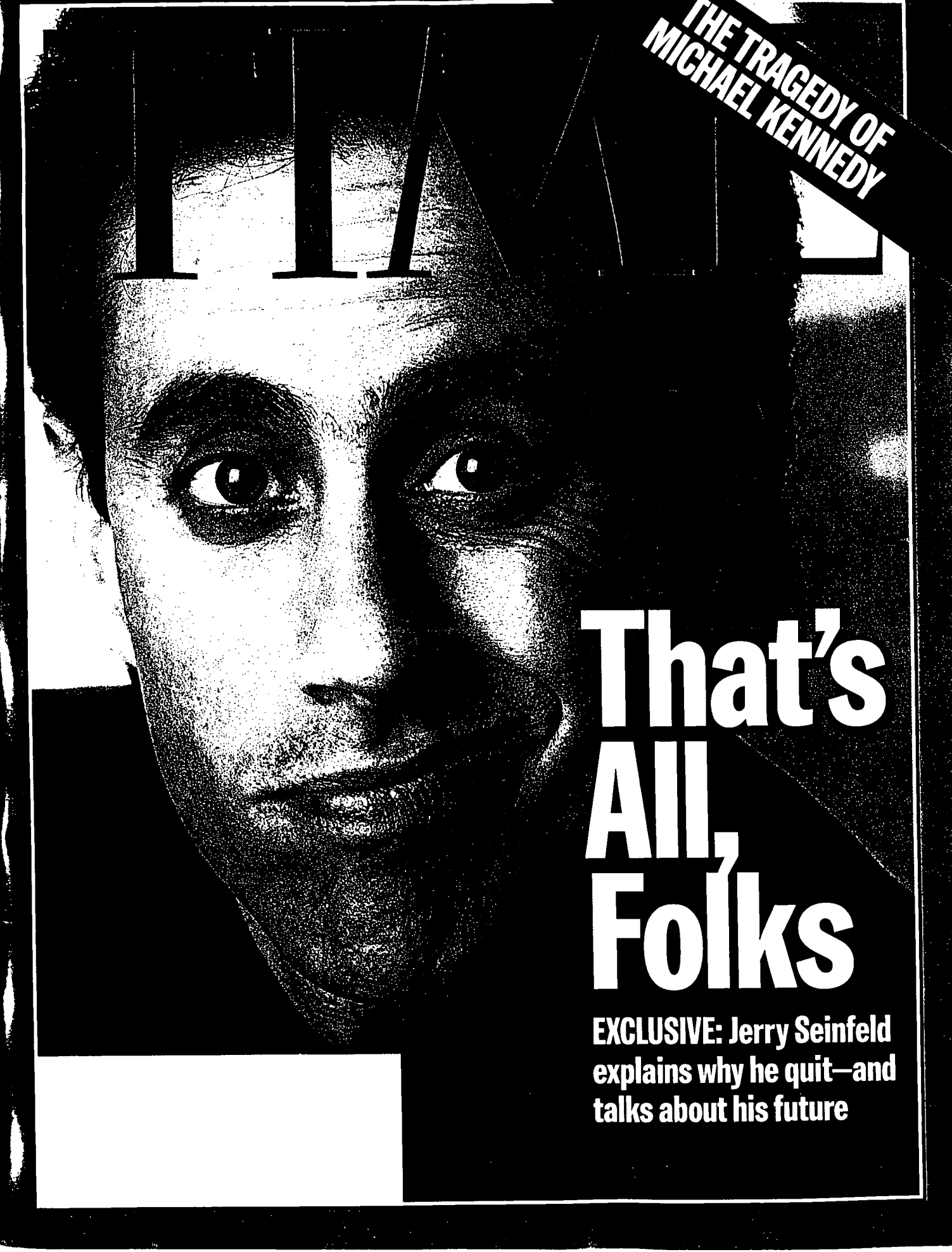
NAPO is extremely concerned that Mr. Carter and his staff are participating (intentionally or unintentionally) in a combined effort by local and state officials to weaken the New York City PBA and other police organizations.

-continued-

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman

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ging roads in our national forests. And where was Gore when his vote was needed to break the tie? Off at a fund raiser, as usual. Is this the same Al Gore who has written a pro-environment book and is concerned about issues like global warming and conserving our natural resources? Gore is just another Clinton, spending too much of his time raising money. Perhaps that's good enough for a lot of people, but it isn't for me.

*Vidya Shastri
Kent, Wash.*

THE COVER PHOTO OF AL GORE CAPTURES all the dignity of our next President.

*Dennis A. Klein
Vermillion, S.D.*

YOUR QUESTION "WHAT'S MISSING?" SUGGESTED that something is lacking in Gore's qualifications. Yet your article never articulated any lack. What's missing? It doesn't seem like much is.

*Mitchell Rose
Los Angeles*

WALTER MONDALE AND HUBERT HUMPHREY failed to move up from Vice President to the No. 1 position in part because they seemed too eager for the job. Al Gore should start acting as if he doesn't care whether he becomes President. If he can do that, he'll convince the voters, and he'll win.

*Michael Rosenberg
Chevy Chase, Md.*

★ Out-of-Control Cops

A BAD COP LIKE "BLONDIE," THE Philadelphia police officer who is guilty of racism, lying, theft, brutality and cover-ups [CRIME, Dec. 15], tarnishes the badges of all policemen. The majority of our nation's 700,000 law-enforcement officers are honest, hardworking individuals who are willing to put their lives on the line. Someone like Blondie should never have been given a badge. If Americans want to end police brutality and corruption, we must re-evaluate hiring practices. Last year an applicant for a police force was rejected because he scored too high on the entrance exam. All too often applicants are hired on the basis of whether they meet affirmative-action goals rather than on merit. To maintain a police force whose members will not yield to the temptation of corruption, municipalities must raise both police salaries and hiring standards to attract the most qualified individuals.

*Robert T. Scully, Executive Director
National Association of
Police Organizations
Washington*

BY THEIR ACTIONS, BAD COPS LIKE Blondie are criminals who have largely abrogated their rights to be protected by the laws they chose to ignore. But the justice system has gone overboard in protecting criminals and made it difficult for cops to do their job. We force police officers to live (and sometimes die) by rules that enemies of society routinely ignore.

*Robert Torok
Toronto*

Punching Out the Boss

SO BASKETBALL PLAYER LATRELL SPREWELL doesn't think he should lose his means of income just because he attacked his coach [SPORT, Dec. 15]. How many people in the real world would still have a job if they did what Sprewell did? And they wouldn't be fired or suspended for just a year either. It all comes down to respecting authority. If the NBA lets Sprewell back on the playing court, what will this tell people—that it's O.K. to punch out your boss? I hope the NBA shows some backbone and finally takes a stand on the violence in its game.

*Douglas Koszuta
Nekoosa, Wis.*

IF ANYBODY ELSE ATTEMPTED MURDER and assault in front of witnesses, chances are he would be sitting in a prison cell, not holding a press conference about how he was unfairly treated. Sprewell may have lost his right to earn millions and play in the NBA, but he should be thankful he's not in jail.

*Sylvia Sung
Chicago*

Keep the Noise and Dust Down

YOUR ITEM ABOUT THE BAN ON LEAF blowers in Los Angeles [PEOPLE, Dec. 15] had some mistakes. Although we value Julie Newmar as one of our members, she was not one of the founders of the Zero Air Pollution group, as you implied. Also, ZAP was organized mostly by hardworking members of the middle class, not celebrities. And, finally, your statement that the cops won't enforce the ban isn't true. The L.A. police chief has confirmed that it will be enforced. If it isn't, the real losers will be the thousands of people who are sensitive to dust and who suffer from respiratory and heart diseases. And the winners will not be gardeners, as you said, or lawn-care workers; the winner will be the company that makes a blower that complies with city noise standards.

*Jack Allen
Zero Air Pollution
Los Angeles*



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*President, Detectives'
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Berea, OH*

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SANDRA J. GRACE
*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 10, 1998**

**CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
(202) 842-3560**

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS URGES SENATE NOT TO CONFIRM JUDGE FREDERICA MASSIAH- JACKSON TO U.S. DISTRICT COURT

ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT CURRENT VACANCIES

WASHINGTON, DC—Today, the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announced its concern over the current 84 vacant federal judgeships representing roughly 10% of the total federal judiciary and joined other police organizations in urging the United States Senate not to confirm Judge Frederica Massiah-Jackson to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The organizations took part in a joint press conference on the hill.

"The problem is two-fold, and it threatens our entire judicial system," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's executive director. "The recent efforts to fill the vacant federal judgeships are promising; however, there are still 84 vacancies to fill. The justice system needs a full compliment of judges to operate effectively and properly. We support Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist's recent major concern about the level of judicial vacancies," continued Scully. "The other problem is that we are left questioning the qualifications of some of the nominees," said Scully.

Senator John Ashcroft (R-MO) has stated that Philadelphia Judge Frederica Massiah-Jackson has a bias against law enforcement. Her record shows that she is lenient on criminals, uses expletives in court and is insensitive to the victims of crime.

In a letter written on January 22, 1998 to Senators Orrin G. Hatch and Patrick J. Leahy, the Chairman and ranking Democrat of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Robert T. Scully, Executive Director of NAPO, wrote, "While NAPO is very concerned about the current level of vacant federal judgeships, we believe that Judge Massiah-Jackson should not be confirmed because she has proven that she has a noticeable bias against law enforcement. Considering her history of being soft on criminals and biased against the police, as well as her unprofessional conduct observed in the court room, we do not feel that she meets the standards to serve this country with a *life-time* appointment as a federal judge. Such an appointment, in our opinion, would make a mockery of the United States justice system."

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

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E-mail: napo@erols.com

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THOMAS J. SCOTTO

*President, Detectives'
Endowment Association
of New York City
New York, NY*

September 18, 1997

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ROBERT T. SCULLY

Legislative Consultants

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Michael Frommer, Chief of Staff

Office of the Secretary

U.S. Department of Treasury

Washington, DC 20220

Recording Secretary

MIKE DERBYSHIRE

*President, Central
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Salinas, CA*

Dear Mr. Frommer:

Treasurer

WILLIAM BIRDSEYE

*Treasurer, Police Officers
Association of Michigan
Livonia, MI*

My name is Bob Scully, I am the Executive Director of the National Association of Police Organizations, Inc. (NAPO), which represents over 200,000 sworn law enforcement officers throughout the country who come from nearly 4000 police associations or unions. In a recent conversation with Jose Certa, Special Assistant to the President, Office of Policy Development, I informed him that I would be interested in having Secretary Robert Rubin be the keynote speaker at NAPO's 10th Annual Pension and Benefits Seminar. Mr. Certa ask that I put this request in writing and direct it to your attention.

Sergeant-at-Arms

MARTIN McKEAN

*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

Executive Secretary

SANDRA J. GRACE

*Secretary, New Bedford
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New Bedford, MA*

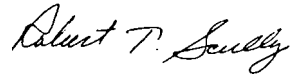
The 10th Annual NAPO Pension and Benefits Seminar will take place February 3rd through the 5th, 1998, at Harrah's Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. The attendees at the annual seminar will be the elected trustees of police and fire pension systems throughout the country, along with the support staff people who run the day-to-day operations of the pension systems, elected public safety union and association officers, health and welfare officers, and consultants and money managers. The purpose of this seminar is to provide continuing education to those elected and appointed officials regarding their fiduciary responsibilities to their pension fund and its beneficiaries.

With all the attention that the public sector pension plans have received during the 104th and 105th Congress, I believe that it is important for Secretary Rubin to be the keynote speaker to update the attendees on the most recent changes that have been signed into law, the proposals that remain on the table and address issues like the funding level of public sector pension systems and how the Administration would like to see the assets of public sector pension funds invested.

Page 2

Mr. Frommer, please review this request with the Secretary and his scheduler and if you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you soon!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert T. Scully".

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director

RTS/jj

cc: Jose Certa, Special Assistant to the President
Christine Stanek, Office of Public Liaison
Rahm Emmanuel, Senior Advisor to the President

NAPO BULLETIN

Thomas J. Scotto - *President*
Robert T. Scully - *Executive Director*



March 26, 1998

“CARE FOR POLICE SURVIVORS ACT”

Today, the Crime Subcommittee marked up a bill that if passed into law, would make two important amendments to the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, which was signed into law more than 20 years ago. In support of the Concerns of Police Survivors and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, NAPO met with Congressional leaders on the hill two weeks ago in an effort to stress the need for this legislation.

The bill, which as of today is still awaiting the assignment of a bill number, authorizes the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance to use funds from the Public Safety Officers' Benefits program “to maintain and enhance national peer support and counseling programs to assist families of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty.” This amendment would not cost the taxpayer additional dollars, but rather, simply authorizes the Director to *spend* the funding that it now receives for this vital service. Currently, the Director can legally only spend \$150,000 for the purpose of national peer support and counseling programs to assist surviving families.

The other amendment will address the current backlog of cases left pending by the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Office, by authorizing PSOB funds to hire outside hearing officers. As stated by Representative Bill McCollum (R-FL), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Crime, under current law the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Office must wait an unreasonably long period of time for the availability of a Justice Department hearing officer to hear the appeal of a family member whose application for a death benefit has been turned down.

In his statement, Chairman McCollum stressed his support for the families of fallen public safety officers, “There is nothing we can do to fully heal the emotional wounds of husbands, wives, children, moms and dads caused by a public safety officer's death in the line of duty. It is a crushing blow. With this legislation, we simply hope to make their pain a little less severe. Given the sacrifice such officers willingly make in service to their communities, we can do nothing less.”

A member of the Chairman's staff told NAPO that the Congressman hopes to see the bill go on a fast track, presenting to the full House Judiciary Committee for mark-up next week and perhaps having it passed into law in time for Police Week, May 9-16th. NAPO thanks Chairman McCollum for his efforts to see this vital bill become law.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

750 First, N.E., Suite 920 • Washington, D.C. 20002-4241 • (202) 842-4420 Office • (202) 842-4396 Fax • napo@erols.com E-mail

For further information, please contact Robert T. Scully or Jody C. Hedeman



NAPO BULLETIN

The National Association of Police Organizations
750 First Street, N.E., Suite 920
Washington, D.C. 20002-4241

WASHINGTON, DC PD&C 188#2 20:56 03/27/98

Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500



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*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 30, 1998**

**CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
(202) 842-3560**

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS (NAPO) FILES BRIEF IN COLORADO COURT OF APPEALS

DEFENDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' FIFTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, DC - Today, the National Association of Police

Organizations (NAPO) through its National Law Enforcement Officers' Rights

Center, filed a brief *amicus curiae* in the Colorado Court of Appeals in support

of two law enforcement officers in the case of *City and County of Denver and*

the Public Safety Review Commission vs. Scott Blatnik and Jerome Powell.

In its brief, NAPO urged the Court to recognize that the Denver Public Safety Review Commission (an oversight body which reviews internal police misconduct investigations and makes policy - but not disciplinary - recommendations to the Chief of Police) cannot compel appellant police officers to testify during an inquiry into allegations of improper force, once the officers have invoked their Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

Both officers were involved in critical incidents, one involving an alleged assault and the other the death of a knife-wielding assailant. Both officers were the subjects of police department internal affairs investigations and were eventually exonerated of any criminal liability by the district attorney. The Denver Public Safety Review Commission then subpoenaed both officers to testify about these incidents,

and both asserted their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. The City and the Commission sued, and a lower court erroneously ordered the officers to testify on the grounds that anytime a governmental body seeks to extract information from police officers, they must comply under the *Garrity* doctrine.

NAPO argued that the limited exceptions to the appellants' right to invoke their Fifth Amendment privilege, which are the only ways that the Commission could conceivably compel the appellants' testimony, were not available in this case.

First, the Commission has no authority under Colorado law to grant appellants immunity on the use of their testimony commensurate with that required by the Fifth Amendment. Nor does the Commission have the authority to terminate the appellants' employment as police officers for invoking their privilege against self-incrimination. Therefore, without the governmental coercion arising from a reasonable objective threat of a "job loss" of public employment, the *Garrity* exception to the Fifth Amendment is not available for the Commission to compel appellants' testimony.

NAPO stressed that there is no precedent whatsoever for the district court's order compelling law enforcement officers to testify before any governmental body seeking to extract information from police officers, once they have asserted their Fifth Amendment privilege. A decision by the Court is expected by the end of summer or early autumn.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement. In Colorado, NAPO represents the Colorado Police Protective Association and the Denver Police Association.

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INTERPOL, AN INVALUABLE RESOURCE FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

The copyright on the following article is held by the Interpol-United States National Central Bureau. Permission is hereby given to the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) for reprinting and distribution.

The author, Mike Muth, is a Lieutenant with the Maryland State Police detailed to the Interpol-USNCB in Washington, DC as an Assistant Chief in charge of the State Liaison Division.

Executive Director
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN
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JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

Interpol. It's a word that many law enforcement officers have heard repeated in movies and news articles. Some think of it as a highly secret organization made up of agents who have law enforcement authority in all nations and travel worldwide in the pursuit of spies and other international fugitives on the run. The truth is, that Interpol is not a secret organization, has no agents of its own, but does pursue international fugitives as just one of the many functions it performs for the 177 member countries. Interpol is, in fact, the radio call sign for the International Criminal Police Organization or ICPO.

The ICPO was founded in 1914 at a meeting in Monte Carlo of law enforcement officials from 24 countries. The founding principle then, as it is today, is to coordinate efforts to combat the international movement of criminals.

Interpol was never designed to be an international police force. No body of international law applies to its operation. National sovereignty is recognized and Interpol handles "ordinary law crimes" excluding any activities that are considered military, political, racial, or religious matters. However, this does not preclude the investigation of crimes associated with a military, political, racial, or religious matter. An example would be murder committed with political motivation.

From the original 24 nations that met to combat transnational crimes, the membership of Interpol today consists of 177 countries. The General Secretariat, or Headquarters, is located in Lyons, France.

Each member country establishes a National Central Bureau (NCB) to serve as the focal point for that nation's involvement in the collection of evidence, the pursuit of fugitives, locating missing persons including missing children, the identification of unidentified bodies, and the exchange of or request for information related to law enforcement investigations across international borders. In the United States, the USNCB in Washington, DC, is part of the U.S. Department of Justice and is co-administered by the Treasury Department.

The USNCB has 5 separate law enforcement divisions and is staffed by 88 detailed agents and permanent personnel. Most federal law enforcement agencies have one or more representatives detailed to the USNCB. There is also a detailed state police officer who represents state and local law enforcement concerns and coordinates Interpol incoming and outgoing requests with 55 liaison offices in each state, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These offices are typically located within a state police or state bureau of investigation office. The traffic coming through the USNCB is about 60% foreign requests and 40% domestic requests for overseas assistance by U.S. Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

So if Interpol has no agents of its own, who handles the requests? How do you seek information related to an investigation or background check from a foreign country? How do you get a lookout broadcast worldwide for a murder suspect who may have fled the country? What do you do to track the movements of a suspected criminal across international borders? How can you look for a missing child overseas? What needs to be done to make humanitarian notifications in a foreign country?

These are legitimate concerns for U.S. law enforcement personnel as well as law enforcement officers the world over. Our borders have diminished through various trade and travel agreements and have electronically been breached with the Internet. As never before, law enforcement officers need to know how to utilize the resources they presently have at their fingertips to accomplish their mission across borders. If you have the authority to run an NCIC check and conduct investigations, then you have the same authority to request an international check through Interpol and to request international investigative assistance.

However, requests to Interpol must come from a law enforcement agency. Interpol cannot honor private investigative requests. The requesting investigative agency either must have assigned or will assign a case number to the matter. Furthermore, the request must make clear the type of investigation (e.g., missing person, murder) and the relevance of the information requested to that investigation.

Interpol conducts its business for law enforcement agencies through a secure telecommunications system linking the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) of member countries. About 140 NCBs are on the system now. All will be on the system by the end of 1999.

Many types of investigative assistance can be obtained through Interpol channels if that type of information is available to police officers in the requested country without compulsory process. Depending on the law of the country in question, this may include assistance with alien smuggling, immigration fraud and travel, document forgery, drug and precursor chemical

investigations, credit card fraud, recovery of stolen artifacts and art, stolen vehicle exportation/importation and traces, witness interview requests, telephone subscriber information, firearms and explosive traces, international vehicle registration/driver license checks, hotel registration and real estate ownership checks, criminal record checks, fingerprint identifications, disaster victim notifications, and other humanitarian requests.

Interpol also has unique, powerful tools for tracing fugitives internationally. They are known as Fugitive Diffusions and Red Notices.

Each Interpol NCB can issue a Fugitive Diffusion. This is nothing more than an international All Points Bulletin (APB) or a BOLO. It can be broadcast to all other 176 countries from the requesting country or limited to one or more of 9 geographic zones throughout the globe. A Fugitive Diffusion requests the location of a fugitive and notification back to the requesting country so that it may, if appropriate, make a formal request for the fugitive's provisional arrest with a view toward extradition.

If the Fugitive Diffusion does not result in an apprehension within several months, it should be followed up with an application for a formal Red Notice. The Red Notice is a wanted notice, with the fugitive's photograph and fingerprints, saying that the requesting country seeks the fugitive for extradition and providing full details on charges or conviction and warrant information, as well as prior arrest and conviction information.

The NCB approves and forwards your Red Notice application to the Interpol Secretariat in Lyons. This issues Red Notices in Interpol's four official languages (Arabic, English, French, and Spanish) and sends them to all Interpol NCBs worldwide. This, in turn, puts your fugitive in the border lookout systems of 176 countries.

There are a few requirements for issuance of a fugitive Diffusion or Red Notice. There **MUST** be an arrest warrant. The offense must carry more than a year's imprisonment. Furthermore, the prosecutor's office must agree, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of International Affairs, Fugitive Unit, immediately to draft a request for a provisional arrest with a view toward extradition for transmission when the fugitive is located. The prosecutor's office must also agree to prepare the extradition request within the time frame designated by treaty, and to pay any costs associated with extradition. Costs may include translation of the extradition request and transportation. All international extraditions are coordinated through the Justice Department's Office of International Affairs, telephone (202) 514-0000; telefax (202) 514-0080; 24-hour Department of Justice Command Center telephone (202) 514-5000.

NOTE: If you have obtained a Fugitive Diffusion or Red Notice, and if, for any reason you no longer seek or will no longer prosecute that fugitive, immediately notify the USNCB and the Office of International Affairs in writing. We need to notify the Interpol Secretariat and other Interpol members in order to prevent any foreign detention, even briefly, of a person whom the prosecutor will not extradite.

Sixtytwo countries treat a Red Notice as a formal request for provisional arrest with a view toward extradition if the requesting and requested countries have a bilateral extradition treaty that

covers the offense(s). The United States cannot recognize a Red Notice as a request for provisional arrest, but does enter other countries' Red Notice fugitives in NCIC if the U.S. has an extradition treaty with the requesting country and if the Red Notice itself contains all information that NCIC requires.

If you find an individual who is the subject of a Red Notice, therefore, do not arrest simply on the Red Notice. Notify the USNCB immediately so that it can inform the requesting country to start the extradition process if possible. Make sure that you indicate whether the fugitive is being held on U.S. charges.

Interpol also issues a number of other unique law enforcement notices and alerts. The Blue Notice seeks information (identity, criminal record) for subjects who have committed crimes. It is used to also trace and locate witnesses or subjects where extradition may be sought. Green Notices provide information on career criminals who are likely to commit offenses in several countries (habitual offenders, child molesters, pornographers).

Yellow Notices seek the location of missing or lost persons, including children who are the victims of abductions. In an international abduction case, therefore, you should request both a Red Notice on the abductor and a Yellow Notice on the child.

Black Notices seek the identification of unidentified dead bodies or deceased individuals who may have used false identification. Stolen Property Notices circulate the details and descriptions of all types of stolen property. Purple Notices provide the details of unusual modus operandi, including novel concealment methods. Gray Notices provide information on various organized crime groups and their activities. Orange Notices provide information on criminal activity with international ramifications, but not involving a specific person or group. FOPAC bulletins provide money laundering information.

So whom do I contact to assist me with my international investigation? As previously mentioned, an Interpol office has been established in each state as well as in American Samoa, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The office, telephone number, fax number and ORI for each is as follows:

Alabama(334)260-1170,8788,ALAST0000
 Alaska((907)265-9583,274-0851,AKAST0128
 Arizona(602)223-2158,2911,AZ0079900
 Arkansas(501)618-8373,8374,ARASP1303
 California(916)227-4186,4097,CA0349476
 Colorado(303)239-4310,238-6714,COCBI0000
 Connecticut(203)238-6561,6410,CTCSP0000
 Delaware(302)739-5998,2459,DEDSP0000
 District of Columbia(202)724-1426,727-0588,DCMPD0000
 Florida(850)488-0586,7863,FL0370400
 Georgia(404)244-2554,2798,GAGBI0000
 Hawaii(808)586-1249,1371,HI002015A
 Idaho(208)884-7124,7192,IDCIB0000

Illinois(217)782-8760,785-3328,IL08425T1
Indiana(317)232-7796,0652,INISP0001
Iowa(515)242-6124,281-6108,IADPS1300
Kansas(913)296-8261,6781,KSKBI0000
Kentucky(502)227-8708,564-4931,KYKSP0000
Louisiana(504)925-6213,4766,LALSP0000
Maine(207)624-8787,8765,MEMSP0059
Maryland(410)290-0780,0752,MDMSP9500
Massachusetts(508)820-2129,2128,MAMSP0000
Michigan(517)336-6637,333-5399,MI3300100
Minnesota(612)642-0610,0618,MNBCA0000
Mississippi(601)987-1592,1579,MSMHP0000
Missouri(573)751-3452,526-5577,MOMHPFF00
Montana(406)444-3874,2759,MT025015Y
Nebraska(402)479-4957,4002,NBNSP0D00
Nevada(702)687-3346,1668,NV0131109
New Hampshire(603)271-2663,2520,NHNSP0000
New Jersey(609)882-2000X2638,883-5576,NJNSPF000
New Mexico(505)841-8053,8062,NM001015Y
New York State(518)485-1518,2000,NY1010000
New York City(212)374-5030,2485,NY0303000
North Carolina(800)334-3000,(919)662-4483,NCBCI0000
North Dakota(701)221-5500,328-5510,NDBCA0000
Ohio(800)282-3784X223,(614)852-1603,OHBCI0000
Oklahoma(405)848-6724,843-3804,OKOBI0000
Oregon(503)378-3720,363-5475,OROSP2100
Pennsylvania(717)705-2344,2349,PA0222400
Rhode Island(401)444-1006,1133,RIRSP0000
South Carolina(803)896-7008,7041,SCLED0000
South Dakota(605)773-3331,4629,SDDCI0000
Tennessee(615)741-0430,532-8315,TNTBI0000
Texas(512)424-2200,5715,TXDPS0000
Utah(801)284-6200,6300,UTUHP1300
Vermont(802)244-8781,1106,VTVSP0500
Virginia(804)323-2493,2021,VAVSP0000
Washington(360)753-3277,586-8231,WAWS1000
West Virginia(304)558-3324,746-2246,WVWSP0000
Wisconsin(608)266-1671,267-2777,WIDCI0000
Wyoming(307)777-6615,7252,WY0110400
American Samoa(684)633-2827,2979,AM0010100
Puerto Rico(787)729-2048,722-0809,PR008055A
Virgin Islands(809)778-6601,773-7272,VI0010000

Each of these offices has trained investigative personnel to assist you with processing your Interpol requests. If for some reason the personnel at these offices are unavailable and an emergency exists, you may contact the USNCB directly 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at (202)616-9000, (616) 8400(Fax) or ORI: DCINTER00

GENERAL INFORMATION AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERPOL REQUESTS

Names. Names are almost always listed as (LAST), f/n (First name) (Middle Name). Example: SMYTH, f/n Robert Neal. Certain cultures, including the Hispanic, may use the father's last name as the second of three names and use the mother's last name as the third name. In such cases, indicate that the second name is the father's last name.

Dates of Birth. Almost ALL other countries utilize a dd/mm/yyyy listing for dates. SPELL out the MONTH in every date. For example, a proper date of birth to transmit overseas would be 03 MARCH 1965.

Social Security Numbers. Social Security Numbers are seldom good identifiers outside the United States, although they may supply supplemental identification. Make every effort to obtain passport information. Information on U.S. passports is available through the U.S. Department of State, Passport Branch, phone (202) 663-0379.

DO NOT use abbreviations in your descriptions. Other countries may confuse Mt.(mountain) as the abbreviation for Montana. Spell it out.

It is the policy of the United States not to communicate with Interpol member countries that support state sponsored terrorism, i.e., Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, the Sudan, and Syria, or with non-member country North Korea. If you have an urgent investigative need for information from one of those countries, however, an exception will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with the U.S. Department of State.

If you are requesting information overseas in relation to a background/applicant check, you should include a waiver or release from the applicant. Many countries, under their privacy protection laws, require the waiver/release before they can honor the request.

Do not expect a timely response from all countries. Though the communications with these countries are state of the art, and although all Interpol NCBs are to be staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, their internal workings, automation, and manpower deployments may preclude an immediate response. Please be patient.

Some countries will not extradite their citizens. Should you still ask the Interpol - U.S. National Central Bureau to transmit a Fugitive Diffusion on a fugitive who has fled to a non-extraditing home country, or to a country with which the United States lacks an extradition treaty, and should you still apply for a Red Notice? The answer is unequivocally yes.

Many an international fugitives has been apprehended and returned to the United States because the fugitive traveled to a country other than his own and was apprehended crossing the border. Furthermore, countries may decide based on criminal history in a Fugitive Diffusion or Red Notice that they can either deport or surrender a fugitive by other legal means. The bottom line is you should utilize all means at your disposal to apprehend the fugitive, regardless of the initial degree of success.

U.S. law enforcement arrests thousands of foreign nationals annually. May foreign nationals have special rights, and does U.S. law enforcement have special obligations in such cases? The answer to both questions is yes. The latest publication from the Department of State on Consular Notification and Access provides a complete explanation of these rights and obligations, together with the necessary notification forms in a variety of foreign languages.

Each state Interpol office has this publication, but the quickest way to get your copy is to download it directly from the Department of State Web Site at http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/ca_prelim.html

CLOSING

You belong to an elite global fraternity that has sworn to serve and protect. These duties may involve asking your brother and sister officers in a foreign land for assistance as well as receiving requests from officers far across oceans and time zones. Regardless of the country of origin, put your best foot forward in honoring these requests. Each and every one of you is part of the Interpol network. Interpol is highly regarded throughout the world and will continue to serve as your best resource for conducting international investigations. It will only enhance your ability to locate and apprehend criminals who seek refuge in foreign lands.

If you need further information, please contact your state/city/territory Interpol office, or contact my office at the USNCB, State Liaison Division, at (202) 616-1051. And remember, Interpol gives YOU the ability to conduct international investigations and inquiries.....USE IT.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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

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

E-mail: napo@erols.com

President

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

Executive Vice President

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*President, Berkeley POA
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MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

Executive Secretary

SANDRA J. GRACE
*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

January 28, 1998

Jose Cerdas

The White House

Office of Domestic Policy

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Old Executive Office Building Room 213.5

Washington, DC 20502

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

General Counsel

STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN

Legislative Consultants

JULES BERNSTEIN

LINDA LIPSETT

Dear Jose:

I want to take this opportunity to address the passage of H.R. 1377 (Public Law 105-92), the "Savings Are Vital to Everyone's Retirement Act of 1997" (SAVER). The National Association of Police Organizations has a profound interest in this act, specifically dealing with the selection to the 'National Summit on Retirement Savings,' that would address retirement education. The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, and over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

As you know, H.R. 1377 was signed into law last November to encourage and educate the public on retirement savings. This legislation is designed to enhance the public's knowledge of educational savings and calls for a national summit to address the importance of savings for American workers. We have reached a critical time in retirement savings, in light of the aging baby boom population and the increased strain on the economic stability that confronts Social Security. We must collectively address this issue by providing for a broad spectrum of viewpoints that pertain to our national retirement policy.

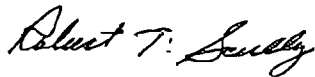
In the first week of February, NAPO will prepare public safety pension systems for the 21st century by hosting, its '10th Annual NAPO Pension and Benefits Seminar.' Our seminar is designed to

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address retirement issues that will effect the future of public safety officer's pensions by giving insightful educational investment strategies from a variety of expert panelists. It is imperative that the officials responsible for, and the participants in, public retirement programs be appropriately represented at the National Summit on Retirement Savings.

The summit is currently planned for July 15, 1998 and calls for the additional appointment of 200 participants. It is my understanding, that the President is designated to select 100 of these participants. At this time, I respectfully request that myself and Thomas Scotto, President of NAPO and an elected trustee of New York City Police Pension Fund, be appointed to the summit to ensure that law enforcement is adequately represented in this most critical issue. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Robert Scully
Executive Director



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E-mail: napo@erols.com

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Livonia, MI*

Sergeant-at-Arms

MARTIN McKEAN
*Executive Secretary,
Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

Executive Secretary

SANDRA J. GRACE
*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: CONTACT: JODY HEDEMAN
April 21, 1998 (202) 842-3560**

NAPO HONORS 1998 CONGRESSIONAL AWARDS WINNERS

ALSO PRESENTS ANNUAL DONATION TO NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL FUND

Executive Director

ROBERT T. SCULLY

General Counsel

STEPHEN R. McSPADEN

Legislative Consultants

JULES BERNSTEIN

LINDA LIPSETT

WASHINGTON, DC - The National Association of Police

Organizations (NAPO) ended its 1998 Legal Rights and Legislative

Seminar in Washington, DC with its annual presentation of NAPO's

Congressional Awards. This years' honorees included Senator Kent

Conrad (D-ND), Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT), Senator Kay Bailey

Hutchison (R-TX), Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL),

Representative Bill Archer (R-TX), Representative Benjamin Cardin

(D-MD), Representative Henry Hyde (R-IL), Representative Rob

Portman (R-OH), Representative Charles B. Rangel (D-NY),

Administrator Thomas A. Constantine, Drug Enforcement

Administration, Director Eduardo Gonzalez, United States Marshals

Service, and Director John W. Magaw, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco

and Firearms.

Congressional honorees were chosen for their dedication and commitment to legislative issues affecting law enforcement on a wide variety of issues including everything from co-sponsorship of the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights to the member's efforts to include provisions critical to law enforcement in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

Administrator Thomas A. Constantine, Drug Enforcement Administration, Director Eduardo Gonzalez, United States Marshals Service, and Director John W. Magaw, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were recognized for their participation and support of NAPO's TOP COPS Awards® program.

NAPO also presented Craig Floyd, Chairman of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund with its annual donation. This year NAPO was proud to contribute \$6,000.

"NAPO is proud to help maintain the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO's Executive Director. "NAPO worked for the successful passage of the legislation for the Memorial and served on the site selection and inscription committees. Throughout the years, it has remained one of our top priorities. NAPO, through its members, has raised over \$1,000,000 for the Memorial," continued Scully.

NAPO's 1998 Legal Rights and Legislative Seminar in Washington, DC took place April 18-21, 1998, at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill. Distinguished police, labor and constitutional attorneys, union negotiators and government officials participated.

Topics discussed during the seminar included U.S. Supreme Court cases of interest to law enforcement officers, proven collective bargaining techniques during contract negotiations, the impact of the Lautenberg Amendment on officers convicted of domestic violence and a dramatic role play asserting the rights of law enforcement officers during investigations, “When the Shooting Is Over...Everything You Wanted to Know About How to Help Cops Stay Out of Trouble”.

Other topics included recent cases involving First Amendment protected activities of officers, an update on the Americans with Disabilities Act and its implications for officers, current Family and Medical Leave Act issues, sexual harassment in the workplace and other current legislative and legal issues of interest to officers. NAPO members also made congressional visits to their members of Congress while in Washington.

The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents more than 4,000 police unions and associations, over 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, 3,000 retired officers and more than 100,000 citizens who share a common dedication to fair and effective crime control and law enforcement.

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F A X C O V E R S H E E T

TO : The White House
ATTN. : Jose Cerda
FAX # : 202-456-7028

FROM : NAPO
FAX # : 202/842-4396
VOICE : 202/842-4420

DATE : Monday, August 17, 1998 03:58 pm
PAGES : 5 (including cover sheet) ATTEMPTS : 1

SUBJECT : Press Release

NOTE:



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Ohio PBA
Berea, OH*

Executive Secretary

SANDRA J. GRACE
*Secretary, New Bedford
Police Union
New Bedford, MA*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 18, 1998**

**CONTACT: (202) 842-3560
Jody Hedeman Couser**

Executive Director :
ROBERT T. SCULLY
General Counsel
STEPHEN R. McSPADEN
Legislative Consultants
JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCES FIRST ROUND OF 1998 CAMPAIGN ENDORSEMENTS

Washington, D.C. – Today, the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) announced its first round of 1998 campaign endorsements. NAPO is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education. Founded in 1978, NAPO now represents 4,000 police organizations and more than 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

"NAPO has decided to endorse these candidates today, because we believe that these individuals will support law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line protecting the public," said Robert T. Scully, NAPO executive director. "We looked for candidates who we believe will work to enforce or pass legislation that will guarantee basic police officer rights, give police officers the resources needed to do their jobs, reduce crime and protect public safety," continued Scully.

The list of those candidates endorsed today are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

Attorney General

- Bill Lockyer (D)

Lt. Governor

- Cruz Bustamente (D)

Governor

- Gray Davis (D)

U.S. House of Representatives

- Xavier Becerra (D-30)
- Howard Berman (D-26)
- Brian Bilbray (R-49)
- Tom Campbell (R-15)

-more-

NAPO Endorsements

Page 2

CALIFORNIA, cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

- Gary Condit (D-18)
- Julian Dixon (D-32)
- Calvin Dooley (D-20)
- John Doolittle (R-4)
- Sam Farr (D-17)
- Janice Hahn (D-36)
- Steve Horn (R-38)
- Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-37)
- George Miller (D-7)
- Grace Napolitano (D-34)
- Doug Ose (R-3)
- Loretta Sanchez (D-46)
- Brad Sherman (D-24)
- Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-33)
- Mike Thompson (D-1)
- Henry Waxman (D-29)

U.S. Senate

- Barbara Boxer (D)

COLORADO

U.S. Senate

- Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R)

FLORIDA

Governor

- Jeb Bush (R)

U.S. House of Representatives

- Jim Davis (D-11)
- Peter Deutsch (D-20)

U.S. Senate

- Charlie Crist (R)

MASSACHUSETTS

Attorney General

- Lois Pines (D)

-more-

NAPO Endorsements

Page 3

MICHIGAN

Attorney General

- Scott Romney (R)

U.S. House of Representatives

- John Conyers, Jr. (D-14)
- Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-15)

MINNESOTA

Attorney General

- Mike Hatch (D)

Governor

- Hubert H. Humphrey, III (D)

U.S. House of Representatives

- Bill Luther (D-6)
- David Minge (D-2)
- Jim Ramstad (R-3)

NEW JERSEY

U.S. House of Representatives

- Robert Andrews (D-1)
- Bob Franks (R-7)
- Frank LoBiondo (R-2)
- Robert Menendez (D-13)
- Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-6)
- Mike Pappas (R-12)
- William Pascrell, Jr. (D-8)
- Donald Payne (D-10)
- Steven Rothman (D-9)
- Marge Roukema (R-5)
- Jim Saxton (R-3)
- Christopher Smith (R-4)

NEW YORK

Attorney General

- Dennis Vacco (R)

Lt. Governor

- Mary Donohue (R)

Governor

- George Pataki (R)

-more-

NAPO Endorsements

Page 4

New York, cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

- Gary Ackerman (D-5)
- Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
- Vito Fosella (R-13)
- Sue Kelly (R-19)
- Peter King (R-3)
- Rick Lazio (R-2)
- Nita Lowey (D-18)
- Jack Quinn (R-30)
- Tom Reynolds (R-27)

U.S. Senate

- Alfonse D'Amato (R)

OHIO

Attorney General

- Betty Montgomery (R)

Governor

- Lee Fisher (D)

U.S. House of Representatives

- Sherrod Brown (D-13)
- Steve Chabot (R-1)
- Tony Hall (D-3)
- David Hobson (R-7)
- Marcy Kaptur (D-9)
- John Kasich (R-12)
- Dennis Kucinich (D-10)
- Steve LaTourette (R-19)
- Bob Ney (R-18)
- Rob Portman (R-2)
- Deborah Pryce (R-15)
- Ted Strickland (D-6)
- James Traficant (D-17)

OREGON

U.S. House of Representatives

- Earl Blumenauer (D-3)
- Peter DeFazio (D-4)
- Darlene Hooley (D-5)
- Greg Walden (R-2)

U.S. Senate

- Ron Wyden (D)

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