



Crime -  
Police Groups

# GRAND LODGE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE®

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 1410 DONELSON PIKE A-17 • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37217  
1-800-451-2711 • 615-399-0900 • FAX 615-399-0400

GILBERT G. GALLEGOS  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JERRY W. ATNIP  
NATIONAL SECRETARY

Attn: National Board  
State Presidents  
State Secretaries

Date: August 24, 1996

Re: **Presidential Endorsement 1996**

There has been much debate on how and why the Grand Lodge should endorse a candidate for the Presidency of these United States. In 1992, we made our first attempt at this monumental task. After that election, many Board Members felt that an endorsement procedure should be established. Resolution #15, adopted in August of 1995, established just such a procedure.

Over the past several months we have had numerous discussions addressing the criteria the committee would use for making a recommendation for endorsement. Foremost in our process was the legislative philosophy of this great organization. For many years we have been working to better the standing of the professional law enforcement officer. We have also addressed those social issues which 1) make for a safer society for all citizens and 2) protect the rights, well-being, and lives of our membership.

To this end the legislative priority of the Grand Lodge has been simple. Work for the passage of employee rights legislation, such as the Police Officers' Bill of Rights, the Public Safety Officers' Collective Bargaining Act, and the Public Employee-Employer Relations Act of 1996. We have also worked for the passage of such legislation as the Brady Bill, Assault Weapons Ban, The Crime Bill, concealed carry legislation, and the James Guelf Body Armor Act.

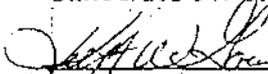
In early June both President Clinton and Senator Dole were given the questionnaire. As of this date, August 24, 1996, a meeting is scheduled with President Clinton for September 9, 1996. At this time, however, the Dole/Kemp campaign has not scheduled a meeting. The response from the candidates were received just prior to the Republican Convention, and have been reviewed by the committee.

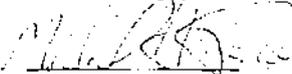
It would seem only logical to endorse a Presidential candidate who supports our legislative priorities, has maintained his communication with our elected leadership, respects the FOP for its position as the strongest organization representing this nation's law enforcement professionals and displays a sincere desire to work with the FOP pushing forth our legislative agenda signing our bills into law.

In this packet you will find the questionnaire submitted to both President Clinton and Senator Dole. The candidates were asked to review the material and respond to the employee and criminal justice issues that our membership deemed most important. The candidates' responses have been printed in their entirety, followed by the analysis of our committee.

A review of the material clearly shows that one candidate has stood by the FOP. He has pledged his support for the Police Officers' Bill of Rights, collective bargaining issues and the criminal justice issues we have lobbied for over the years. During the past four years our organization has been consulted on every major law enforcement issue before this country. *Therefore, the members of this committee unanimously recommend that the Board of Trustees, Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police endorse President William Jefferson Clinton for re-election this year.*

If you have questions concerning this report, feel free to contact any one of the committee members or the DC Legislative Office at 202-547-8189.

  
Kenneth W. Gorman  
913-272-1400

  
Michael H. Tenore  
513-253-4575

  
Robert J. Robbins  
910-278-7961



GRAND LODGE, FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE®

# NEWSWATCH

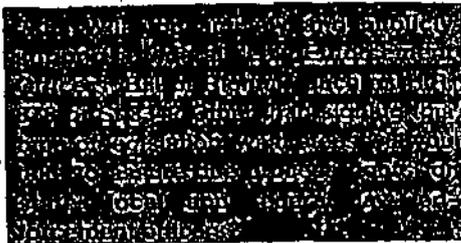
5, Issue 7  
September, 1996

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION OF  
THE GRAND LODGE, FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE®

## SPECIAL EDITION:

# ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' RESPONSES TO THE FOP'S QUESTIONS

### Employees' Rights Issues



**Clinton**—Throughout my Administration, I have often spoken of the need in this country to respect the tremendous sacrifice that the men and women in law enforcement make for all of us. That is why each year during my Administration I have attended and spoken at events during Law Enforcement Memorial Week.

Unlike the prior Administration, I support greater and universal due process protections for police officers. As Governor, I supported and signed a Police Officers' Bill of Rights. And there is no reason why every State should not have a bill of rights for law enforcement. Law enforcement is an extremely stressful — indeed at times deadly — occupation and the men and women of law enforcement should be afforded adequate and meaningful employees' rights.

There is no reason why Congress should not also devote more attention to the employment issues of law enforcement. A Police Officers' Bill of Rights has only received one Congressional floor vote in the last eight years, which occurred in 1990. During that vote, then Minority Leader, Bob Dole, and other Republicans opposed the provision — which was strongly supported by your organization — and unsuccessfully tried to remove it from a crime bill. The Democratic majority succeeded in passing this provision out of the Senate.

I am committed to working with your organization to craft the most effective due process protections for rank-and-file officers and I look forward to discussing this matter in the coming weeks and moving forward on this issue.

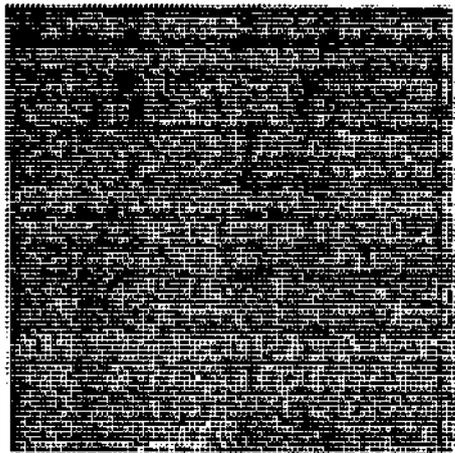
**Dole**—Bob Dole strongly supports the principles embodied in the proposed Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights. All too often the rights of law enforcement officers to due process and fair treatment are overlooked. Although he is reluctant to create new federal mandates for state and local governments, he believes that we should encourage the highest degree of professionalism in the administration of law enforcement and, as President, will support and sign legislation that provides appropriate incentives to achieve this goal.

### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**Clinton**—As governor of Arkansas President Clinton did sign that state's Police Officers' Bill of Rights. He supports similar legislation not only on a federal level, but goes as far to state, "... there is no reason why every state should not have a bill of rights for law enforcement." The President states he is willing to work with the FOP to "... craft the most effective due process protection for rank-and-file officers."

**Dole**—Although Senator Dole strongly supports the principles embodied in a Police Officers' Bill of Rights, he is reluctant to create new federal mandates for the states. Senator Dole admits that as President he will sign legislation that creates "appropriate" incentives to achieve this goal. He does not state what these incentives should be. Committee

research has revealed that in 1991 Senator Dole voted in support of the Thurmond Amendment to the Violent Crime Control Act of 1991. This amendment drastically weakened the proposed Police Officers' Bills of Rights by making its provisions discretionary and not mandatory on the State. The Legislative Committee strongly lobbied against this amendment and it was defeated.



**Clinton**—My Administration strongly supports collective bargaining rights for public employees and I support H.R. 1489.

In addition, on July 30, 1996, I vetoed the Republican Congress' so-called, "Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995" because it would impact crucial employee protections. Indeed, this legislation would undermine the system of collective bargaining that has served this country so well for many decades. Rather than encouraging true workplace cooperation, this bill would abolish protections that ensure independent and democratic representation in the workplace. Your organization also opposed this legislation.

As you know, Executive Order 12171 currently prevents certain federal law enforcement officers, who have as a primary function intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, or national security work, from unionizing and collective bargaining. In recent months, employees of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service have requested modification of that Executive Order to allow them to unionize.

The Department of Treasury has raised a number of concerns about such a process, and especially the exchange of information involved in that process, would compromise national security interests. I have only recently learned of where this situation now stands and so have an open mind on the question. To make a decision on this issue in as thoughtful and expeditious way as possible, I have instructed my counsel, Jack Quinn, to look into the competing arguments and present a recommendation to me on whether and, if so how, Executive Order 12171 should be amended.

**Dole**—Bob Dole supports the right of public safety employees to form unions so long as membership is truly voluntary and no one is forced to pay dues to support political activities. Collective bargaining for public safety employees has worked satisfactorily, but it is important to assure that protection of the public is not compromised.

Bob Dole supports reforming our labor laws to permit greater teamwork between workers and management.

### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**Clinton**—President Clinton strongly supports collective bargaining rights for public employees. He has also vetoed the teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995. This legislation, passed by the Republican Congress, would have created employer controlled "unions." The FOP took a position in opposition of this legislation, and was one of many labor organizations asking President Clinton to veto the Bill. In addition, President Clinton "strongly supports HR 1489."

President Clinton shows awareness of the concerns of federal law enforcement officers on this issue. He has instructed his counsel to investigate the competing arguments and make any recommendations on amending Executive Order 12171, if so warranted.

**Dole**—Senator Dole states he supports voluntary membership in unions.

He believes collective bargaining for public safety employees has worked satisfactorily, but he is concerned with assuring the protection of the public. Dole supports reforming our labor laws to permit greater teamwork between workers and management. He did support this aforementioned bill which was opposed by the FOP and President Clinton vetoed.



**Clinton**—My Administration strongly supports the Fair Labor Standards Act and is strongly committed to fighting misguided Republican Congressional attempts to weaken or repeal this important Act for public workers at every level.

There is no reason to deny public servants these fundamental protections and thereby make them second class citizens.

Allowing state and local governments to pay less than the minimum wage and to avoid paying premium pay for overtime is patently unfair to public workers.

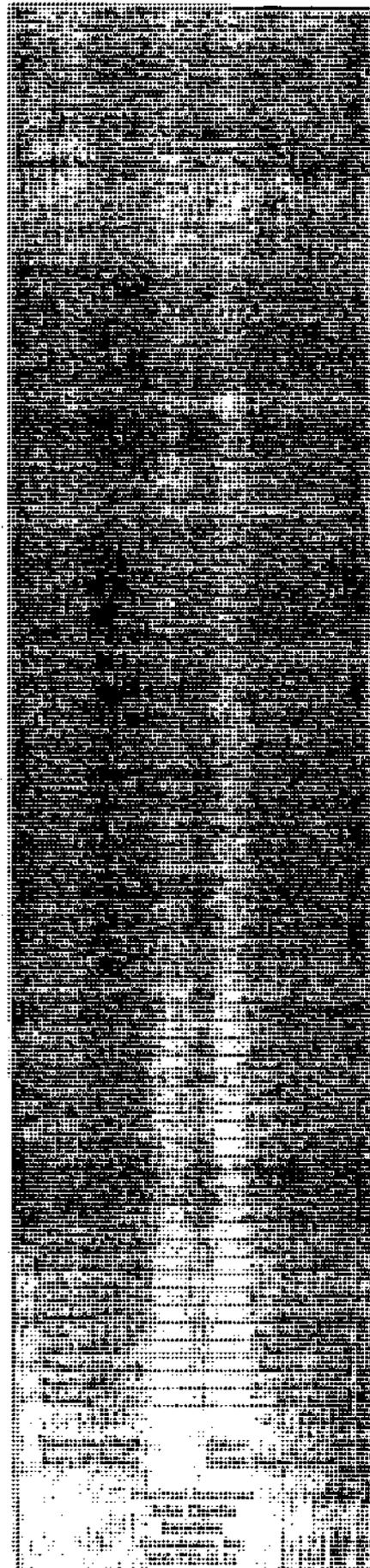
**Dole**—Bob Dole is opposed to changing the Fair Labor Standards Act to discriminate against public safety employees. Law enforcement personnel often work long hours with great hardship to themselves and their families. It would be unfair to single out this category of public employees for loss of FLSA protection.

As a general matter, Bob Dole supports amending the rigid and outdated provisions of the wage and hour laws to allow all American workers more flexibility and more options in the workplace and at home.

### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**Clinton**—President Clinton strongly supports the provisions of the FLSA. He sees no reason to deny public servants these fundamental protections.

**Dole**—Senator Dole states he is opposed to changing the FLSA. He does support, however, amending the "outdated provisions" of the wage and hour laws. He does not elaborate on what those provisions are or how they should be amended.



4.) What safeguards will you support congressionally, or through administrative action, which ensures that public pension systems are not aided by local, state, or federal government to balance their respective budgets.

Clinton—To further safeguard public pension systems, I have proposed a Retirement Savings and Security Act. If enacted, this Act will protect public pension systems by requiring state and local government pension plans to be held in trust. Retirement savings would then be protected from all forms of misuse (including raiding) and the government's creditors. Even if a local government declared bankruptcy, as Orange County recently did, worker's pension plans would be secure. It will also repeal unreasonable limits on benefits for certain disabled and low- and middle-income union and state and local government employees.

I will also continue to oppose any legislation that encourages pension reversions, such as in the Republican Congressional budget proposal. To ensure that current rules continue to prevent this abuse, which was common in the 1980s, my Retirement Savings and Security Act requires the Secretary of Labor to report regularly on activity in this area.

In addition, your organization wrote to me twice urging me to veto H.R. 1058, the so-called Securities Litigation Reform Act. I agreed with your concerns and vetoed that measure. Unfortunately, the Republican Congress ignored your position and — led by the Majority Leader in the Senate — overruled my veto.

In January 1996, I also proudly signed H.R. 394, which prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on the retirement income of an individual who is not a resident or domiciliary of that State. As you know, this legislation was strongly supported by your organization and will benefit many of your members.

Dole—Bob Dole is opposed to fiscal shenanigans that would endanger the security of public employment retirement systems. He criticized the Clinton Administration for playing tricks with federal retirement funds in order to avoid making tough decisions to reduce the federal deficit without raising taxes. He will support efforts by federal regulators to prevent political manipulation of retirement funds.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

Clinton—President Clinton has proposed a Retirement Saving and Security Act that will protect public employee pensions from misuse and bankruptcy of local governments. It would also repeal "unreasonable" limits or benefits of disabled and low/middle income government employees.

President Clinton vetoed the Securities Litigation Reform Act which reduces the ability to sue those investing pension funds for mismanagement of the fund. President Gallegos wrote President Clinton in support of the presidential veto. The veto was overridden by Congress.

Dole—Senator Dole supports efforts by federal regulators to prevent political manipulation of retirement systems.

Clinton—President Clinton supports bringing all state and local government employees under OSHA. The goal of OSHA is to protect workers in the workplace. Few workers have as dangerous an occupation as law enforcement with exposure to HIV, Hepatitis B, armor-piercing ammunition, and other harms.

Public employees deserve the same protections accorded to America's private sector employees and my Administration strongly supports current legislation in Congress that would provide this protection to you.

Dole—Bob Dole recognizes the importance of improving the health and safety of working conditions for law enforcement employees. He is skeptical that OSHA has the expertise to deal effectively with the unique challenges of the field of law enforcement.

Instead, he will direct the Department of Justice to evaluate working conditions in the field of law enforcement and recommend appropriate standards. In particular, every law enforcement officer should have a bulletproof vest, and federal grant funds should be earmarked to achieve this objective on a nationwide basis.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

Clinton—President Clinton supports bringing all state and local government employees under OSHA. He believes

that, "Public employees deserve the same protections accorded to America's private sector."

Dole—Senator Dole is skeptical that OSHA has the expertise to deal with the challenges of law enforcement. As President, he would direct the Department of Justice to evaluate law enforcement working conditions.

Clinton—I support a public safety officer's exemption to ADEA and if Congress sends me such legislation, I will sign it.

I also fully support passage of legislation which provides continued medical/health care benefits for public safety officers and families if the officer is killed or disabled in the line of duty.

I am concerned, however, with current legislation in Congress that, if enacted in its current form, would attempt to achieve this objective by potentially eliminating vital Federal funding to state and local law enforcement by one-third. I believe there are more effective approaches to achieving our shared goal through such legislation and I am committed to working with the Fraternal Order of Police on this issue.

Dole—Bob Dole understands the hardships that law enforcement officers and their families face when they are killed or disabled in the line of duty, and he will support legislation to ensure that health care benefits are available in these situations. Bob Dole also supports reinstating the law enforcement exemption in the ADEA for bona fide hiring and retirement plans.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

Clinton—President Clinton states he supports and will sign an ADEA exemption for Law Enforcement. He adds he supports legislation to provide continued medical/health benefits for law enforcement officers and/or families in case of line of duty death or disability.

Dole—Senator Dole supports ADEA exemption for law enforcement. He supports continued availability of health care benefits for law enforcement officers disabled or killed in the line of duty.

## SPECIAL EDITION

What steps would you take to minimize duplication of effort and improve coordination of federal law enforcement agencies? Who are the most qualified individuals to lead the federal law enforcement effort in the next 20 years?

**Clinton**—Many of my key law enforcement appointees brought valuable local law enforcement experience to their positions and that background had aided my Administration in reducing "turf wars" between federal and state and local law enforcement, improve coordination, and develop partnerships at all levels. The leadership of the Fraternal Order of Police has been extremely helpful with our efforts to breakdown barriers between law enforcement agencies at all levels and we will continue to seek your guidance in this area.

Currently, there are two retirement systems that federal employees come under: the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement Systems (FERS).

Under current law most federal employees are not qualified for full benefits until they are 55 years old with 30 years of federal government service.

For most federal employees, CSRS provides optional unreduced retirement at age 55 with 30 years service. The benefits for federal law enforcement under CSRS are more generous providing optional unreduced retirement with age 50 with 20 years hazardous duty.

FERS was established in 1986 and restructured federal retirement. For FERS law enforcement officers, the unreduced annuity benefit is age 50 with 20 years of service or any age with 25 years of service.

With that in mind, I want to continue to work with the Fraternal Order of Police as we try to make a government that works better and cost less but is still able to recruit, train and retain qualified law enforcement officers for federal service.

**Dole**—Bob Dole will support legislation to reorganize the federal law enforcement effort, to eliminate redundancy and unclear lines of authority, and improve the accountability of federal law enforcement agencies.

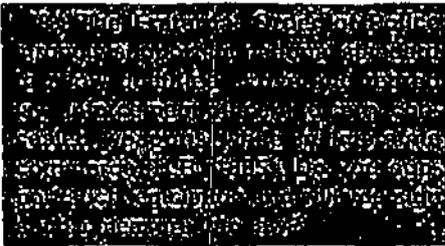
He recognizes that the demands of law enforcement are such that many public safety employees need to retire or be transferred to second careers earlier than employees in other fields.

### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**Clinton**—President Clinton sites efforts to eliminate "turf wars" and improve coordination of Federal law enforcement agencies. While he does not go so far as to guarantee 20 year federal law enforcement retirement, he wants "... to continue to work with the FOP to make government work better."

**Dole**—Senator Dole supports legislation to reorganize federal law enforcement, to eliminate redundancy and unclear lines of authority. He also recognizes the need for early law enforcement retirement and suggests investigating ways public safety employees can be transferred to second careers.

### Criminal Justice Issues



**Clinton**—The safety and protection of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties has been and will always be a top priority of my Administration. Through various measures, programs, and efforts, we have consistently and strongly worked to provide a safer environment for you in the performance of your duties. In each of these endeavors, we have proceeded working with your advise and counsel.

This is the same approach we will take with this legislation. Since this legislation is a priority to your organization, I am committed to working with you to develop the most appropriate and effective legislation in this area.

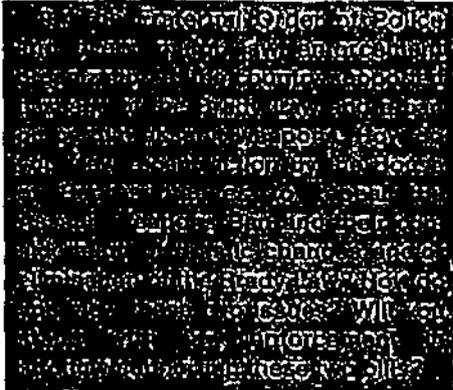
I understand that you have been working to improve this bill and that refinements have been made to the introduced version. My Administration will work with you to address issues concerning this legislation, such as qualification standards and liability, to ensure that it achieves its intended purpose and can be sent to me for my signature.

**Dole**—Bob Dole appreciates the contribution to public safety that can be made by off-duty and retired law enforcement officers. He supports legislation that would allow qualified active and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed weapons while in other states.

### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**Clinton**—President Clinton is committed to working with the FOP to develop the most appropriate and effective legislation in this area.

**Dole**—Senator Dole supports legislation that would allow concealed carry for qualified law enforcement officers.



**Clinton**—As a candidate for President, I promised you that if elected I would support the Brady Bill and would work with you to ensure that it was enacted; and I did. I also promised you that I would support a ban on assault weapons and fight for its passage, too; and I did.

The passage of both the Brady Law and the ban on assault weapons are two of the most important legislative feats ever achieved by law enforcement. And I consider the signing of these measures as two of the most important accomplishments of my Administration.

These measures would never have become law without the hard work and unending support of the Fraternal Order of Police. My Administration was very proud to work with you on these important legislative achievements and I am very glad that the Fraternal Order of Police was represented at the signing of both historic measures.

As you know, I strongly opposed the House of Representatives' vote to repeal the ban on assault weapons and spoke out on numerous occasions against the House's ill-advised efforts. I also informed Congress and assured you that I would veto any attempts to repeal this ban.

Those who now claim that an instant check should be a substitute for the Brady Law are misguided and inaccurate. While my Administration is making every effort to develop a meaningful system, a national instant background check is years away from being a complete reality. Indeed, the Brady Law actually built the

foundation for its eventual operation by authorizing a total of \$220 million to provide direct awards and technical assistance to states to help them upgrade their criminal history record keeping systems and to support establishment of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

**Dole**—Bob Dole believes that the best way to achieve the goals of the Brady Bill is to expedite implementation of the national instant check system, which has been allowed to languish by the Clinton Administration. As President, Bob Dole will accelerate the date on which the national instant check would become effective (to November 1997), and promptly issue an Executive Order initiating an immediate review of the current federal and state instant check efforts, directing the Attorney General to convene a conference of federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to facilitate their integration into the instant check system, and ensuring that existing Brady funds are spent for their intended purposes. Bob Dole will also propose legislation revising the prohibited categories of the 1968 Gun Control Act to include adults with records as violent juveniles.

Repealing the "assault-weapons" ban will not be part of Bob Dole's agenda as President. Of the 17 weapons that are specifically outlawed, 11 are already back on the market in some other form. Bob Dole believes it is time to move beyond the assault-weapons debate. Instead of endlessly debating which guns to ban, we ought to be emphasizing what works. The instant check system has worked well in Virginia, Florida and other states. Now it's time to extend this system all across America. Bob Dole wants to keep all guns — handguns, shotguns and rifles — out of the hands of criminals and others who should not have them. A national instant check system is the best way to achieve this goal.

At the same time, it is important to recognize that most criminals do not purchase their guns from licensed firearms dealers. Bob Dole supports enhanced law enforcement efforts targeted at criminal use and illegal trafficking in firearms. That's why he strongly objects to the Clinton Administration's abandonment of Project Triggerlock.

**COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES**

**Clinton**—President Clinton supported the Brady Bill and Assault weapons ban

and opposes efforts to weaken or repeal legislation.

**Dole**—Senator Dole believes the best way to achieve the goals of the Brady Bill is to have an instant check. He wishes to accelerate the instant check to November 1997. Committee research has found that Senator Dole in 1990, and again in 1993, voted against the assault weapons ban. In 1996, Senator Dole made it clear that the repeal of the assault weapons ban, adopted by the House in March, would not be brought to the Senate floor. On the campaign trail, he stated that had he been President upon passage of the Assault Weapons Ban he would have vetoed the legislation.

In 1982, Senator Dole (as a member of the Judiciary Committee) offered an amendment providing for a seven day waiting period to purchase a hand gun. In 1989, Senator Dole supported President Bush's proposed ban on ammunition magazines holding more than 15 rounds. In 1991, Senator Dole introduced a compromise to the Brady Bill (Dole-Metzenbaum) which was adopted as an amendment to the Crime Bill. The Crime Bill Conference report was filibustered and died. In 1993, Senator Dole voted against the Brady Bill, and instead supported measures which would preempt all state and local waiting periods once a national check system was in place.



...The use of weapons in this country requires the use of all tools available to return us to the rule of law. The death penalty is a critical one of those tools. That is why I strongly support capital punishment as a penalty for whatever crimes it can be constitutionally available.

As Governor of Arkansas, I strongly supported my state's death penalty provisions. As President, my 1994 Crime Bill created nearly 60 new federal capital crimes — including murder of a federal law enforcement officer — and also established new, workable protocols for the use of the existing death penalty for federal crimes.

My Crime Bill also provides the death penalty for the murder of state or local officials assisting federal law enforcement officials.

For too long, and in too many cases, endless death row appeals have stood in the way of justice being served. Habeas Corpus reform has been a legislative priority for the Fraternal Order of Police and when I ran for President in 1992, I promised that I would work to pass such reform in my Administration.

That is one reason why on April 24, 1996 I signed the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996," which streamlines federal appeals for convicted criminals sentenced to the death penalty.

I regret that the Republican Congress included in this legislation a commission to study federal law enforcement that was inspired by special interests who were not concerned about our Nation's law enforcement officers. The Congress has responsibility to oversee the operation of Federal law enforcement; to cede this power to an unelected and unaccountable commission is a mistake. Our Nation's resources would be better spent supporting the men and women in law enforcement, not creating a commission that will only get in their way. The Fraternal Order of Police wrote to Congress in strong opposition of the inclusion of this commission in this important bill.

You can be assured that my Administration will oppose any attempt to fund this ill-advised commission. In addition, my Administration will continue to urge the Republican Congress to stop their obstruction and finally fund the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement, which the Fraternal Order of Police helped draft and would be beneficial to the advancement of law enforcement.

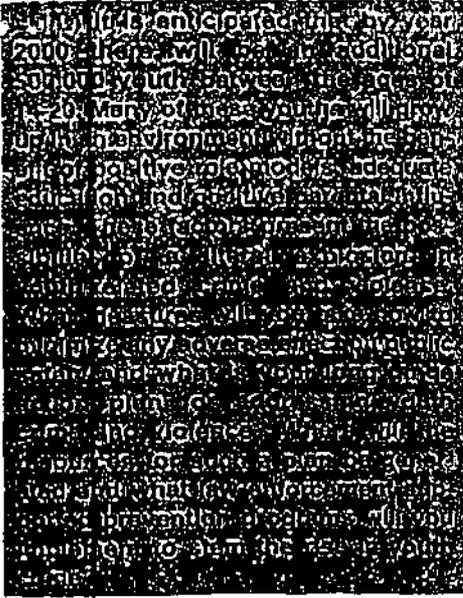
**Dole**—Bob Dole supports the death penalty, and — unlike Bill Clinton — he will appoint an Attorney General and federal judges who are committed to its effective implementation. Any case of first degree murder should be eligible for the death penalty. Bob Dole supports a mandatory death penalty for the murder of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty.

**COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES**

President Clinton and Senator Dole both are supporters of the death penalty.

**Clinton**—President Clinton in his comments, attacks the provision in the anti-terrorism act providing for civilian review of Federal Law Enforcement and pledges to oppose funding of this commission.

**Dole**—Senator Dole mentions his desire to appoint judges who are committed to effective implementation of the death penalty.



legislation is provided through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, in which the savings from a reduction in the federal workforce were set aside to fund exclusively law enforcement programs.

The 1994 Crime Bill significantly strengthens our ability to arrest, prosecute, and punish the violent criminals who threaten our communities. This Act, however, also made a significant commitment to crime prevention — especially the prevention of youth crime and violence. These crime prevention efforts, if implemented in a comprehensive, sustained way, can do much to support and complement traditional law enforcement by helping to ensure that today's young Americans develop into healthy, responsible, and law-abiding adults.

I am trying to give kids something to say "Yes" to and steer them away from crime when we can. As just one example, I requested \$13.6 million for Fiscal Year 1997, to continue support for the Community Schools program that keeps school doors open after classes have ended and on weekends and holidays so that young people have a safe place to go and positive things to do. I have fought the Republican Congress' attempt to defund this program.

Some of the best prevention programs for our youth often involve police officers. I strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act, which reaches over 97% of America's school districts. This Act funds many of the DARE officers that are in schools every day teaching kids about the harms of drugs and steering them from violence. Last year, when Congress tried to gut this important and effective program, I vetoed their bill and they subsequently restored funding for it. I have also supported the GREAT program at ATF, which helps keep kids out of gangs.

We are working to keep dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools — you bring a gun to school, you are out for a year.

Unfortunately, the Republican Congress has blocked funding for some of the more effective prevention programs:

I also believe that when juveniles commit adult crimes, they often have to be treated like adults. I recently sent to Congress my Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996, which is a comprehensive approach to fighting gangs and preventing youth violence. It includes tougher penalties, new tools for law enforcement and prosecutors, and

smart, effective prevention-orientation approaches. It will also give Federal prosecutors the discretion to prosecute serious juvenile offenders as adults for drug conspiracies, firearms offenses and violent crimes.

And wherever there is crime there are drugs. I am very concerned with adolescent drug use and violence. That is why I held the first White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence, which President Gallegos attended representing the Fraternal Order of Police. In addition, my Administration developed a Methamphetamine Strategy so that the federal government can better assist state and local law enforcement in combating this emerging drug.

**Dole**—Bob Dole supports a top-to-bottom revision of the juvenile justice system to reflect the harsh realities of the current and expected wave of violent juvenile crime. Many juvenile crime laws are aimed at such problems as truancy or joyriding, not gang activity and drive-by shootings. We must be able to prosecute juveniles as adults when they commit horrible crimes. Even when they are not tried as adults, all juveniles who commit violent crimes should be punished, with confinement lasting past the age of 21 when warranted. Juvenile court proceedings involving criminal charges should be open to the public, and offenders who are a danger to the community should not be protected by anonymity. Juvenile crime records should be readily available and fully considered at sentencing for any subsequent crimes.

Bob Dole believes the best "prevention" program is welfare reform. That's why he has been such a strong and consistent advocate of overhauling our failed welfare system. Bob Dole has also introduced legislation that would provide federal funding for community-based juvenile crime prevention programs which may also involve the participation of religious organizations.

Earlier this month (July 1996), Bob Dole unveiled his "Opportunity Scholarships for Children" initiative, which is designed to enhance educational opportunities for the children of low- and middle-income parents. This multi-billion dollar initiative will provide annual scholarships of up to \$1,000 for elementary school children and up to \$1,500 for high school students. The scholarships will enable parents to choose the school — public, private or religious — that best

**Clinton**—Over the past three years, my Administration has made tremendous progress in bringing crime and drug abuse under control. The violent crime and murder rates across the country are falling, thousands of criminals have been prevented from buying guns, and more police are on the street. Cocaine use — the source of most of the drug related crime — has dropped dramatically in recent years, and Americans' expenditures for illicit drugs have declined 23 percent in the last five years.

At the same time, however, we are witnessing both a troubling change in young people's attitudes toward drugs and an increase in violent juvenile offenses. I am committed to reversing these trends and continuing our progress.

My Administration has provided and will continue to provide more resources to state and local law enforcement for juvenile justice than any other Administration.

Resources are always an important issue for effective law enforcement. When I came to Washington, Congress was often passing large crime bills but never providing the funding to go along with it.

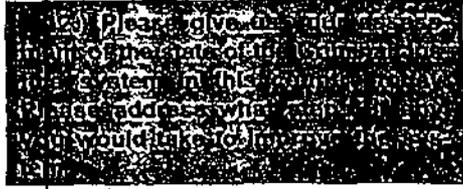
That deceptive practice ended with my 1994 Crime Bill. This is a clear fact: the 1994 Crime Bill is the largest crime bill ever and will provide more funding for state and local law enforcement than any other single piece of legislation. Most important, the funding for this historical

sues their needs and the needs of their children. Bob Dole believes that education reform is a key component of any serious plan to address the epidemic of juvenile violence.

**COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES**

**Clinton**—President Clinton advocates more resources to state and local government for juvenile justice. He cites passage of the Crime Bill and initiatives to keep school doors open after school as a safe place for children. He mentions the strengthening of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act and funding of DARE programs, etc. He supports treating violent juveniles as adults.

**Dole**—Senator Dole also supports treating violent juveniles as adults. He also mentions the best prevention program is welfare reform. He cites his "Opportunity Scholarships for Children" initiative which is a scholarship program for low and middle income children to attend elementary schools, either private, religious or public.



**Clinton**—Over the last three years, we have made some real progress in improving our criminal justice systems — both the Federal and the States. Because of your efforts, national violent crime and murder are at their lowest level in years. This is real progress, but much more can and must be achieved.

My agenda for improving criminal justice in this country and reducing crime has been centered around police officers and putting more of you on the streets. No President before me has dedicated more resources to state and local law enforcement than I have.

For example, when I came into office the primary federal funding source for state and local law enforcement was the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. This important program helps fund numerous multi-jurisdictional task forces, law enforcement overtime and has contributed to positive relationships between federal and state local law enforcement.

The Byrne program has grown under my Administration and is now accompanied by other important state and local

law enforcement funding sources. Indeed, funding from this Administration to state and local law enforcement — from just the Justice Department — has grown by more than six times over the previous Administration funding level.

I ran for President in 1992 with a pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on our streets. And when I came into office, I moved quickly to implement this pledge. That is why I invited the FOP and other law enforcement organizations to the White House early in my Administration to seek your input and begin the development of this program.

With the strong support of the Fraternal Order of Police, I signed the 1994 Crime Bill over the stalling tactics and opposition of the Republican Congressional leadership.

That bill provides \$8.8 billion in federal funding to the state and local entities to hire 100,000 law enforcement officers over the six years. Proving the skeptics wrong, so far, in just three years we have already provided funding to hire 44,000 new officers and 19,000 have already completed training and are on the street.

The 1994 Crime Bill, which ended six years of inaction by Congress on crime legislation, contained many other important anti-crime provisions including: a ban of 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies, while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons; provided the death penalty for drug kingpins and the murder of law enforcement officers; a "Three Strikes and You're Out" policy that keeps career violent offenders behind bars for life; \$7.9 billion in funding for more prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences; increases penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders; drug courts so we can break the cycle of crime and drugs; the Violence Against Women Act, which is the first national effort to reduce violence against women ever — the Act triples funding for battered women's shelters, and has already provided \$156 million in state grants to bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims services; a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline that provides immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals; and the Community Schools Program, which promotes constructive alternatives for young people after school, in the evening, on weekends and during the summer to prevent involvement in and the victimization by crime.

These important anti-crime provisions will mean little if we cannot provide safety for you. The men and women of federal, state, county and local law enforcement are America's first line of defense against crime. Tragically, too many law enforcement officers die in the line-of-duty every year. America could prevent the future deaths of many law enforcement officers by banning ammunition that serves no other purpose than to kill and maim police officers. Unfortunately, manufacturers continue to make such ammunition that has no lawful sporting purpose with no conscience towards the consequences of their product.

That is why I submitted legislation to Congress that would ban the manufacture of "cop-killer" bullets. Unfortunately, Congress has purposely delayed action on this important legislation.

In addition, my Justice Department has been providing funding to improve the performance of body armor so we can save more officers' lives.

Our society has made your job more difficult by the overburdening of 911 systems. In response, I recently challenged the phone companies to work with my Justice Department and the F.C.C. and you to develop a national non-emergency number to relieve the burden of non-emergency calls to 911 and thereby allow law enforcement to more effectively respond to life-threatening situations.

In addition to putting more officers on our streets and providing you safety and resources, we need to give Americans a criminal justice system where criminals are caught, the guilty are convicted and the convicted serve their time.

In my 1996 State of the Union, I put forward more proposals to further improve our criminal justice systems. Large, violent street gangs have controlled entire projects in some of our cities, recruiting children as young as seven years old to sell drugs. That is why I directed H.U.D. to link arms with local governments and the public housing residents to oust drug dealers and violent crime from public housing. In city after city, the count for abusive residents involved in drugs and crime will now be "one strike and you're out." We will no longer tolerate these drug dealers and violent offenders to terrorize residents in their own homes. Similar to my Crime Bill's "three strikes and you're out" policy for violent criminals, the message will be clear — break the rules and you are out.

Over the last year, the Justice Department's Anti-Violent Crime Strategy — in which Federal prosecutors work in tandem with members of their local law enforcement and communities — has led to the prosecution of thousands of violent and repeat offenders. Building on that success, on behalf of my Administration, the Justice Department has developed a comprehensive anti-gang strategy that was submitted to Congress earlier this year.

State and local prison populations continue to grow. Unfortunately, some correctional systems faced with rising prison populations have released offenders when their institutions reach a certain population level. The result is that prisoners are released before they finish serving their full sentence. This is a hoax being played on the American public. The federal criminal justice system resolved this problem some time ago by adopting truth-in-sentencing.

Federal prisoners serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed and are not eligible for parole. Now is the time for the States to get on board and stop releasing criminals back into the general public before they serve their time. That is why my Crime Bill conditioned additional prison grant funding to increased sentences and why in my 1996 State of the Union, I challenged states to ensure that by the year 2000 state prisoners serve 85% of their sentence.

My Administration has a longstanding commitment to ensuring that our criminal justice system is responsive and protective of the rights and concerns of victims. Toward that end, I recently announced that I will support a congressional amendment providing for a victims bill of rights and called upon Congress to work with law enforcement and my Administration to make it a reality. In conjunction with that announcement, I directed the Attorney General to review current victim protections in the federal system and to hold our United States Attorneys to a higher standard of protecting victims rights than every prior Administration.

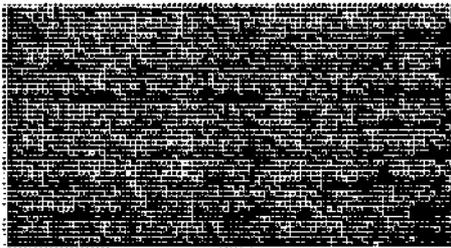
Dole—Crime has exploded in this country because of a breakdown of traditional moral values and a weakening of our law enforcement system. Liberal judges have undermined the effectiveness of law enforcement while promoting the idea that criminals are not fully responsible for their evil deeds. Unfortunately, punishment for crime today is neither swift nor sure, and sentences for violent crimes are far too lenient. While

there has been some improvement in the criminal justice system in recent years, our country's crime problem remains a national disgrace that requires comprehensive and hard-headed solutions.

As President, Bob Dole will provide leadership for a national crusade against crime, including efforts to address the root causes of crime by promoting stronger families and moral values. We must allocate substantially greater resources to law enforcement and prisons. Prisoners should be required to work to offset the cost of incarceration and pay restitution to their victims. We must reform the criminal trial process to protect the rights of crime victims and eliminate the power of lawyers to distort the search for truth. We must reinvigorate the fight for a drug-free America, which was largely ignored during the first three years of the Clinton Administration. Bob Dole has a long record of supporting tough anti-crime measures, including habeas corpus reform, prison litigation reform, and mandatory minimum penalties for those who use a gun in the commission of a crime. For him, fighting crime is not an election-year gambit, but a critical part of his vision for this country's future.

#### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

This question was developed to give each candidate an opportunity to share his philosophy on the Criminal Justice system. We submit these responses for your information and review.



Clinton—I am very proud of the relationship I have had with the Fraternal Order of Police. Over the last three years, my Administration has been extremely attentive to your legislative agenda. We have worked very closely with and consulted your organization on all anti-crime initiatives and any labor issues that impact your organization.

When President Gallegos assumed his position, I had a conference call with your National Executive Board where I promised that I would fight to protect the COPS program from the Republican

Congress. And just this past January, your National Executive Board, the Attorney General and I had a productive working meeting in the White House where we discussed many of your top priorities.

For the six years before my presidency, Washington was gridlocked and unable to pass any important crime legislation. Working closely with the Fraternal Order of Police and other law enforcement organizations, we passed the 1994 Crime Bill, the Brady Bill and have defeated efforts by the Republican Congress to eliminate the COPS program.

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Treasury have worked very closely with your organization and have also had an open door policy for your issues and concerns. As just one of many examples, the Fraternal Order of Police is a member of my Justice Department's Asset Forfeiture Working Group.

I intend to continue this productive working relationship with you in the future and will continue to consult with you on any issues and appointments that relate to your organization.

Dole—As Senate Majority Leader, Bob Dole regularly consulted with the Fraternal Order of Police on matters affecting the law enforcement community. As President, Dole will continue this practice. He will consult with the Fraternal Order of Police at all levels of legislation; key appointments, including judicial appointments; and other matters affecting law enforcement and our system of criminal justice.

#### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

Both candidates demonstrate a willingness to consult with and listen to the FOP.



*Crime - Police Groups*

## Employees' Rights Issues

1.) Will you actively and publicly support a federal "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights," such as H.R. 878 or S. 334? Other than signing this type of legislation, what steps will you take to assure due process rights for state, local and federal law enforcement officers?

### Clinton

Throughout my Administration, I have often spoken of the need in this country to respect the tremendous sacrifice that the men and women in law enforcement make for all of us. That is why each year during my Administration I have attended and spoken at events during Law Enforcement Memorial Week.

Unlike the prior Administration, I support greater and universal due process protections for police officers. As Governor, I supported and signed a Police Officers' Bill of Rights. And there is no reason why every State should not have a bill of rights for law enforcement. Law enforcement is an extremely stressful -- indeed at times deadly -- occupation and the men and women of law enforcement should be afforded adequate and meaningful employees' rights.

There is no reason why Congress should not also devote more attention to the employment issues of law enforcement. A Police Officers' Bill of Rights has only received one Congressional floor vote in the last eight year, which occurred in 1990. During that vote, then Minority Leader, Bob Dole, and other Republicans opposed the provision -- which was strongly supported by your organization -- and unsuccessfully tried to remove it from a crime bill. The Democratic majority succeeded in passing this provision out of the Senate.

I am committed to working with your organization to craft the most effective due process protections for rank-and-file officers and I look forward to discussing this matter in the coming weeks and moving forward on this issue.

### Dole

Bob Dole strongly supports the principles embodied in the proposed Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights. All too often the rights of law enforcement officers to due process and fair treatment are overlooked. Although he is reluctant to create new federal mandates for state and local governments, he believes that we should encourage the highest degree of professionalism in the administration of law enforcement and, as President, will support and sign legislation that provides appropriate incentives to achieve this goal.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - As governor of Arkansas President Clinton did sign that state's Police Officers' Bill of Rights. He supports similar legislation not only on a federal level, but goes as far to state, "... there is no reason why every state should not have a bill of rights for law enforcement." The President states he is willing to work with the FOP to, "... craft the most effective due process protection for rank-and-file officers."

**DOLE** - Although Senator Dole strongly supports the principles embodied in a Police Officers' Bill of Rights, he is reluctant to create new federal mandates for the states. Senator Dole admits that as President he will sign legislation that creates "appropriate" incentives to achieve this goal. He does not state what these incentives should be. Committee research has revealed that in 1991 Senator Dole voted in support of the Thurmond Amendment to the Violent Crime Control Act of 1991. This amendment drastically weakened the proposed Police Officers' Bills of Rights by making its provisions discretionary and not mandatory on the State. The Legislative Committee strongly lobbied against this amendment and it was defeated. (A copy of the Senate Review Vote Analysis is included for your review.)



Employees' Rights Issues

2.) The Fraternal Order of Police strongly supports legislation which provides for collective bargaining rights for Public Safety Employees. H.R. 1489, the Public Safety Employer-Employee Relations Act, is such a bill. What is your position on public employee collective bargaining and will you support passage of such legislation? Additionally, will you actively support a bill, or modify current Executive Order, allowing all uniform and non-uniform Federal Law Enforcement Officers to unionize and engage in collective bargaining?

Clinton

My Administration strongly supports collective bargaining rights for public employees and I support H.R. 1489.

In addition, on July 30, 1996, I vetoed the Republican Congress' so-called, "Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995" because it would impact crucial employee protections. Indeed, this legislation would undermine the system of collective bargaining that has served this country so well for many decades. Rather than encouraging true workplace cooperation, this bill would abolish protections that ensure independent and democratic representation in the workplace. Your organization also opposed this legislation.

As you know, Executive Order 12171 currently prevents certain federal law enforcement officers, who have as a primary function intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, or national security work, from unionizing and collective bargaining. In recent months, employees of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service have requested modification of that Executive Order to allow them to unionize.

The Department of Treasury has raised a number of concerns about such a process, and especially the exchange of information involved in that process, would compromise national security interests. I have only recently learned of where this situation now stands and so have an open mind on the question. To make a decision on this issue in as thoughtful and expeditious way as possible, I have instructed my counsel, Jack Quinn, to look into the competing arguments and present a recommendation to me on whether and, if so how, Executive Order 12171 should be amended.

Dole

Bob Dole supports the right of public safety employees to form unions so long as membership is truly voluntary and no one is forced to pay dues to support political activities. Collective bargaining for public safety employees has worked satisfactorily, but it is important to assure that protection of the public is not compromised.

Bob Dole supports reforming our labor laws to permit greater teamwork between workers and management.

## Employees' Rights Issues

### 2.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

#### COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton strongly supports collective bargaining rights for public employees. He has also vetoed the teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995. This legislation, passed by the Republican Congress, would have created employer controlled "unions." The FOP took a position in opposition of this legislation, and was one of many labor organizations asking President Clinton to veto the Bill. In addition, President Clinton "strongly supports HR 1489."

President Clinton shows awareness of the concerns of federal law enforcement officers on this issue. He has instructed his counsel to investigate the competing arguments and make any recommendations on amending Executive Order 12171, if so warranted.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole states he supports voluntary membership in unions. He believes collective bargaining for public safety employees has worked satisfactorily, but he is concerned with assuring the protection of the public. Dole supports reforming our labor laws to permit greater teamwork between workers and management. He did support this aforementioned bill which were opposed by the FOP and President Clinton vetoed.

## Employees' Rights Issues

3.) Presently, there are efforts in Congress to exempt public safety employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act. What is your position on current FLSA coverage and how are public employees/employers affected? What active steps will you take to ensure equitable application of the Act throughout the country?

### Clinton

My Administration strongly supports the Fair Labor Standards Act and is strongly committed to fighting misguided Republican Congressional attempts to weaken or repeal this important Act for public workers at every level.

There is no reason to deny public servants these fundamental protections and thereby make them second class citizens.

Allowing state and local governments to pay less than the minimum wage and to avoid paying premium pay for overtime is patently unfair to public workers.

### Dole

Bob Dole is opposed to changing the Fair Labor Standards Act to discriminate against public safety employees. Law enforcement personnel often work long hours with great hardship to themselves and their families. It would be unfair to single out this category of public employees for loss of FLSA protection.

As a general matter, Bob Dole supports amending the rigid and outdated provisions of the wage and hour laws to allow all American workers more flexibility and more options in the workplace and at home.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton strongly supports the provisions of the FLSA. He sees no reason to deny public servants these fundamental protections.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole states he is opposed to changing the FLSA. He does support, however, amending the "outdated provisions" of the wage and hour laws. He does not elaborate on what those provisions are or how they should be amended.

Employees' Rights Issues

4.) What safeguards will you support congressionally, or through administrative action, which ensures that public pension systems are not raided by local, state or federal government to balance their respective budgets?

Clinton

To further safeguard public pension systems, I have proposed a Retirement Savings and Security Act. If enacted, this Act will protect public pension systems by requiring state and local government pension plans to be held in trust. Retirement savings would then be protected from all forms of misuse (including raiding) and the government's creditors. Even if a local government declared bankruptcy, as Orange County recently did, worker's pension plans would be secure. It will also repeal unreasonable limits on benefits for certain disabled and low- and middle-income union and state and local government employees.

I will also continue to oppose any legislation that encourages pension reversions, such as in the Republican Congressional budget proposal. To ensure that current rules continue to prevent this abuse, which was common in the 1980s, my Retirement Savings and Security Act requires the Secretary of Labor to report regularly on activity in this area.

In addition, your organization wrote to me twice urging me to veto H.R. 1058, the so-called Securities Litigation Reform Act. I agreed with your concerns and vetoed that measure. Unfortunately, the Republican Congress ignored your position and -- led by the Majority Leader in the Senate -- overruled my veto.

In January 1996, I also proudly signed H.R. 394, which prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on the retirement income of an individual who is not a resident or domiciliary of that State. As you know, this legislation was strongly supported by your organization and will benefit many of your members.

Dole

Bob Dole is opposed to fiscal shenanigans that would endanger the security of public employment retirement systems. He criticized the Clinton Administration for playing tricks with federal retirement funds in order to avoid making tough decisions to reduce the federal deficit without raising taxes. He will support efforts by federal regulators to prevent political manipulation of retirement funds.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton has proposed a Retirement Saving and Security Act that will protect public employee pensions from misuse and bankruptcy of local governments. It would also repeal "unreasonable" limits or benefits of disabled and low/middle income government employees.

President Clinton vetoed the Securities Litigation Reform Act which reduces the ability to sue those investing pension funds for mismanagement of the fund. President Gallegos wrote President Clinton in support of the presidential veto. The veto was overridden by Congress.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole supports efforts by federal regulators to prevent political manipulation of retirement systems.

Employees' Rights Issues

5.) Will you actively support expansion of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulations to include public safety employees?

Clinton

Yes, I support bringing all state and local government employees under OSHA. The goal of OSHA is to protect workers in the workplace. Few workers have as dangerous an occupation as law enforcement with exposure to HIV, Hepatitis B, armor-piercing ammunition, and other harms.

Public employees deserve the same protections accorded to America's private sector employees and my Administration strongly supports current legislation in Congress that would provide this protection to you.

Dole

Bob Dole recognizes the importance of improving the health and safety of working conditions for law enforcement employees. He is skeptical that OSHA has the expertise to deal effectively with the unique challenges of the field of law enforcement.

Instead, he will direct the Department of Justice to evaluate working conditions in the field of law enforcement and recommend appropriate standards. In particular, every law enforcement officer should have a bulletproof vest, and federal grant funds should be earmarked to achieve this objective on a nationwide basis.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton supports bringing all state and local government employees under OSHA. He believes that, "Public employees deserve the same protections accorded to America's private sector."

**DOLE** - Senator Dole is skeptical that OSHA has the expertise to deal with the challenges of law enforcement. As President, he would direct the Department of Justice to evaluate law enforcement working conditions.

Employees' Rights Issues

6.) **Would you support a public safety officer's exemption from ADEA and passage of legislation which provides continued medical/health care benefits for public safety officers and their families, if the officer is killed or disabled in the line of duty?**

Clinton

I support a public safety officer's exemption to ADEA and if Congress sends me such legislation, I will sign it.

I also fully support passage of legislation which provides continued medical/health care benefits for public safety officers and families if the officer is killed or disabled in the line of duty.

I am concerned, however, with current legislation in Congress that, if enacted in its current form, would attempt to achieve this objective by potentially eliminating vital Federal funding to state and local law enforcement by one-third. I believe there are more effective approaches to achieving our shared goal through such legislation and I am committed to working with the Fraternal Order of Police on this issue.

Dole

Bob Dole understands the hardships that law enforcement officers and their families face when they are killed or disabled in the line of duty, and he will support legislation to ensure that health care benefits are available in these situations. Bob Dole also supports reinstating the law enforcement exemption in the ADEA for bona fide hiring and retirement plans.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton states he supports and will sign an ADEA exemption for Law Enforcement. He adds he supports legislation to provide continued medical/health benefits for law enforcement officers and/or families in case of line of duty death or disability.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole supports ADEA exemption for law enforcement. He supports continued availability of health care benefits for law enforcement officers disabled or killed in the line of duty.

## Employees' Rights Issues

7.) What steps would you take to minimize duplication of effort and ensure efficiency in the enforcement of laws by the various Federal enforcement agencies? What steps would you take to ensure that all federal enforcement officers are eligible for the twenty year retirement?

### Clinton

Many of my key law enforcement appointees brought valuable local law enforcement experience to their positions and that background had aided my Administration in reducing "turf wars" between federal and state and local law enforcement, improve coordination, and develop partnerships at all levels. The leadership of the Fraternal Order of Police has been extremely helpful with our efforts to breakdown barriers between law enforcement agencies at all levels and we will continue to seek your guidance in this area.

Currently, there are two retirement systems that federal employees come under: the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement Systems (FERS).

Under current law most federal employees are not qualified for full benefits until they are 55 years old with 30 years of federal government service.

For most federal employees, CSRS provides optional unreduced retirement at age 55 with 30 years service. The benefits for federal law enforcement under CSRS are more generous providing optional unreduced retirement with age 50 with 20 years hazardous duty.

FERS was established in 1986 and restructured federal retirement. For FERS law enforcement officers, the unreduced annuity benefit is age 50 with 20 years of service or any age with 25 years of service.

With that in mind, I want to continue to work with the Fraternal Order of Police as we try to make a government that works better and cost less but is still able to recruit, train and retain qualified law enforcement officers for federal service.

### Dole

Bob Dole will support legislation to reorganize the federal law enforcement effort, to eliminate redundancy and unclear lines of authority, and improve the accountability of federal law enforcement agencies.

He recognizes that the demands of law enforcement are such that many public safety employees need to retire or be transferred to second careers earlier than employees in other fields.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton sites efforts to eliminate "turf wars" and improve coordination of Federal law enforcement agencies. While he does not go so far as to guarantee 20 year federal law enforcement retirement, he wants "... to continue to work with the FOP to make government work better."

**DOLE** - Senator Dole supports legislation to reorganize federal law enforcement, to eliminate redundancy and unclear lines of authority. He also recognizes the need for early law enforcement retirement and suggests investigating ways public safety employees can be transferred to second careers.

Criminal Justice Issues

8.) The Fraternal Order of Police strongly supports a national standard to allow qualified active and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed weapons while in interstate commerce (H.R. 1805). Do you support such legislation and will you sign such a measure into law?

Clinton

The safety and protection of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties has been and will always be a top priority of my Administration. Through various measures, programs, and efforts, we have consistently and strongly worked to provide a safer environment for you in the performance of your duties. In each of these endeavors, we have proceeded working with your advise and counsel.

This is the same approach we will take with this legislation. Since this legislation is a priority to your organization, I am committed to working with you to develop the most appropriate and effective legislation in this area.

I understand that you have been working to improve this bill and that refinements have been made to the introduced version. My administration will work with you to address issues concerning this legislation, such as qualification standards and liability, to ensue that it achieves its intended purpose and can be sent to me for my signature.

Dole

Bob Dole appreciates the contribution to public safety that can be made by off-duty and retired law enforcement officers. He supports legislation that would allow qualified active and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed weapons while in other states.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton is committed to working with the FOP to develop the most appropriate and effective legislation in this area.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole supports legislation that would allow concealed carry for qualified law enforcement officers.

## Criminal Justice Issues

9.) The Fraternal Order of Police and every major law enforcement organization in the country supported passage of the Brady Law and a ban on certain assault weapons. How do you view recent action by the House of Representatives to repeal the Assault Weapons Ban and their consideration of drastic changes and/or elimination of the Brady Law? How do you view these two issues? Will you stand with law enforcement in strongly supporting these two bills?

### Clinton

As a candidate for President, I promised you that if elected I would support the Brady Bill and would work with you to ensure that it was enacted; and I did. I also promised you that I would support a ban on assault weapons and fight for its passage, too; and I did.

The passage of both the Brady Law and the ban on assault weapons are two of the most important legislative feats ever achieved by law enforcement. And I consider the signing of these measures as two of the most important accomplishments of my Administration.

These measures would never have become law without the hard work and unending support of the Fraternal Order of Police. My Administration was very proud to work with you on these important legislative achievements and I am very glad that the Fraternal Order of Police was represented at the signing of both historic measures.

As you know, I strongly opposed the House of Representatives vote to repeal the ban on assault weapons and spoke out on numerous occasions against the House's ill-advised efforts. I also informed Congress and assured you that I would veto any attempts to repeal this ban.

Those who now claim that an instant check should be a substitute for the Brady Law are misguided and inaccurate. While my Administration is making every effort to develop a meaningful system, a national instant background check is years away from being a complete reality. Indeed, the Brady Law actually built the foundation for its eventual operation by authorizing a total of \$220 million to provide direct awards and technical assistance to states to help them upgrade their criminal history record keeping systems and to support establishment of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

### Dole

Bob Dole believes that the best way to achieve the goals of the Brady Bill is to expedite implementation of the national instant check system, which has been allowed to languish by the Clinton Administration. As President, Bob Dole will accelerate the date on which the national instant check would become effective (to November 1997), and promptly issue an Executive Order initiating an immediate review of the current federal and state instant check efforts, directing the Attorney General to convene a conference of federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to facilitate their integration into the instant check system, and ensuring that existing Brady funds are spent for their intended purposes. Bob Dole will also propose legislation revising the prohibited categories of the 1968 Gun Control Act to include adults with records as violent juveniles.

Repealing the "assault-weapons" ban will not be part of Bob Dole's agenda as President. Of the 17 weapons that are specifically outlawed, 11 are already back on the market in some other form. Bob Dole believes it is time to move beyond the assault-weapons debate. Instead of endlessly debating which guns to ban, we ought to be emphasizing what works. The instant check system has worked well in Virginia, Florida and other states. Now it's time to extend this system all across America. Bob Dole wants to keep all guns -- handguns, shotguns and rifles -- out of the hands of criminals and others who should not have them. A national instant check system is the best way to achieve this goal.

At the same time, it is important to recognize that most criminals do not purchase their guns from licensed firearms dealers. Bob Dole supports enhanced law enforcement efforts targeted at criminal use and illegal trafficking in firearms. That's why he strongly objects to the Clinton Administration's abandonment of Project Triggerlock.

(continued on next page)

Criminal Justice Issues

9.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton supported the Brady Bill and Assault weapons ban and opposes efforts to weaken or repeal legislation.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole believes the best way to achieve the goals of the Brady Bill is to have an instant check. He wishes to accelerate the instant check to November 1997.

Committee research has found that Senator Dole in 1990, and again in 1993, voted against the assault weapons ban. In 1996, Senator Dole made it clear that the repeal of the assault weapons ban, adopted by the House in March, would not be brought to the Senate floor. On the campaign trail, he stated that had he been President upon passage of the Assault Weapons Ban he would have vetoed the legislation.

In 1982, Senator Dole (as a member of the Judiciary Committee) offered an amendment providing for a seven day waiting period to purchase a hand gun. In 1989, Senator Dole supported President Bush's proposed ban on ammunition magazines holding more than 15 rounds. In 1991, Senator Dole introduced a compromise to the Brady Bill (Dole-Metzenbaum) which was adopted as an amendment to the crime bill. The crime bill conference report was filibustered and died. In 1993, Senator Dole voted against the Brady Bill, and instead supported measures which would preempt all state and local waiting periods once a national check system was in place.

## Criminal Justice Issues

10.) For what crimes do you believe that the death penalty is appropriate? Do you support a mandatory death penalty for the murder of a law enforcement officer?

### Clinton

The tide of violence in this country requires the use of all tools available to return us to the rule of law. The death penalty is a critical one of those tools. That is why I strongly support capital punishment as a penalty for whatever crimes it can be constitutionally available.

As Governor of Arkansas, I strongly supported my state's death penalty provisions. As President, my 1994 Crime Bill created nearly 60 new federal capital crimes -- including murder of a federal law enforcement officer -- and also established new, workable protocols for the use of the existing death penalty for federal crimes.

My Crime Bill also provides the death penalty for the murder of state or local officials assisting federal law enforcement officials.

For too long, and in too many cases, endless death row appeals have stood in the way of justice being served. Habeas Corpus reform has been a legislative priority for the Fraternal Order of Police and when I ran for President in 1992, I promised that I would work to pass such reform in my Administration.

That is one reason why on April 24, 1996 I signed the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996," which streamlines federal appeals for convicted criminals sentenced to the death penalty.

I regret that the Republican Congress included in this legislation a commission to study federal law enforcement that was inspired by special interests who were not concerned about our Nation's law enforcement officers. The Congress has responsibility to oversee the operation of Federal law enforcement; to cede this power to an unelected and unaccountable commission is a mistake. Our Nation's resources would be better spent supporting the men and women in law enforcement, not creating a commission that will only get in their way. The Fraternal Order of Police wrote to Congress in strong opposition of the inclusion of this commission in this important bill.

You can be assured that my Administration will oppose any attempt to fund this ill-advised commission. In addition, my Administration will continue to urge the Republican Congress to stop their obstruction and finally fund the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement, which the Fraternal Order of Police helped draft and would be beneficial to the advancement of law enforcement.

### Dole

Bob Dole supports the death penalty, and -- unlike Bill Clinton -- he will appoint an Attorney General and federal judges who are committed to its effective implementation. Any case of first degree murder should be eligible for the death penalty. Bob Dole supports a mandatory death penalty for the murder of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty.

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**Criminal Justice Issues****10.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)****COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES**

President Clinton and Senator Dole both are supporters of the death penalty.

**CLINTON** - President Clinton in his comments, attacks the provision in the anti-terrorism act providing for civilian review of Federal Law Enforcement and pledges to oppose funding of this commission.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole mentions his desire to appoint judges who are committed to effective implementation of the death penalty.

Criminal Justice Issues

11.) It is anticipated that by year 2000 there will be an additional 500,000 youth between the ages of 14 -20. Many of these youths will grow up in an environment without the benefit of positive role models, adequate education and positive parental influence. These factors present the possibility of a literal explosion in youth-related crime and violence. What measures will you take now to minimize any adverse effect on public safety and what is your long range action plan for addressing youth crime and violence? Where will the resources for such a plan be generated and what law enforcement supported prevention programs will you implement to stem the rise in youth crime?

**Clinton**

Over the past three years, my Administration has made tremendous progress in bringing crime and drug abuse under control. The violent crime and murder rates across the country are falling, thousands of criminals have been prevented from buying guns, and more police are on the street. Cocaine use -- the source of most of the drug related crime -- has dropped dramatically in recent years, and Americans' expenditures for illicit drugs have declined 23 percent in the last five years.

At the same time, however, we are witnessing both a troubling change in young people's attitudes toward drugs and an increase in violent juvenile offenses. I am committed to reversing these trends and continuing our progress.

My Administration has provided and will continue to provide more resources to state and local law enforcement for juvenile justice than any other Administration.

Resources are always an important issue for effective law enforcement. When I came to Washington, Congress was often passing large crime bills but never providing the funding to go along with it.

That deceptive practice ended with my 1994 Crime Bill. This is a clear fact: the 1994 Crime Bill is the largest crime bill ever and will provide more funding for state and local law enforcement than any other single piece of legislation. Most important, the funding for this historical legislation is provided through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, in which the savings from a reduction in the federal workforce were set aside to fund exclusively law enforcement programs.

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**Dole**

Bob Dole supports a top-to-bottom revision of the juvenile justice system to reflect the harsh realities of the current and expected wave of violent juvenile crime. Many juvenile crime laws are aimed at such problems as truancy or joyriding, not gang activity and drive-by shootings. We must be able to prosecute juveniles as adults when they commit horrible crimes. Even when they are not tried as adults, all juveniles who commit violent crimes should be punished, with confinement lasting past the age of 21 when warranted. Juvenile court proceedings involving criminal charges should be open to the public, and offenders who are a danger to the community should not be protected by anonymity. Juvenile crime records should be readily available and fully considered at sentencing for any subsequent crimes.

Bob Dole believes the best "prevention" program is welfare reform. That's why he has been such a strong and consistent advocate of overhauling our failed welfare system. Bob Dole has also introduced legislation that would provide federal funding for community-based juvenile crime prevention programs which may also involve the participation of religious organizations.

Earlier this month (July 1996), Bob Dole unveiled his "Opportunity Scholarships for Children" initiative, which is designed to enhance educational opportunities for the children of low- and middle-income parents. This multi-billion dollar initiative will provide annual scholarships of up to \$1,000 for elementary school children and up to \$1,500 for high school students. The scholarships will enable parents to choose the school -- public, private or religious --

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## Criminal Justice Issues

### 11.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

#### Clinton (continued)

The 1994 Crime Bill significantly strengthens our ability to arrest, prosecute, and punish the violent criminals who threaten our communities. This Act, however, also made a significant commitment to crime prevention -- especially the prevention of youth crime and violence. These crime prevention efforts, if implemented in a comprehensive, sustained way, can do much to support and complement traditional law enforcement by helping to ensure that today's young Americans develop into healthy, responsible, and law-abiding adults.

I am trying to give kids something to say "Yes" to and steer them away from crime when we can. As just one example, I requested \$13.6 million for Fiscal Year 1997, to continue support for the Community Schools program that keeps school doors open after classes have ended and on weekends and holidays so that young people have a safe place to go and positive things to do. I have fought the Republican Congress' attempt to defund this program.

Some of the best prevention programs for our youth often involve police officers. I strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act, which reaches over 97% of America's school districts. This Act funds many of the DARE officers that are in schools every day teaching kids about the harms of drugs and steering them from violence. Last year, when Congress tried to gut this important and effective program, I vetoed their bill and they subsequently restored funding for it. I have also supported the GREAT program at ATF, which helps keep kids out of gangs.

We are working to keep dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools -- you bring a gun to school, you are out for a year.

Unfortunately, the Republican Congress has blocked funding for some of the more effective prevention programs.

I also believe that when juveniles commit adult crimes, they often have to be treated like adults. I

**(continued on next page)**

#### Dole

that best suits their needs and the needs of their children. Bob Dole believes that education reform is a key component of any serious plan to address the epidemic of juvenile violence.

Criminal Justice Issues11.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)Clinton (continued)

recently sent to Congress my Anti-Gang and Youth violence Control Act of 1996, which is a comprehensive approach to fighting gangs and preventing youth violence. It includes tougher penalties, new tools for law enforcement and prosecutors, and smart, effective prevention-orientation approaches. It will also give Federal prosecutors the discretion to prosecute serious juvenile offenders as adults for drug conspiracies, firearms offenses and violent crimes.

And wherever there is crime there are drugs. I am very concerned with adolescent drug use and violence. That is why I held the first White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence, which President Gallegos attended representing the Fraternal Order of Police. In addition, my Administration developed a Methamphetamine Strategy so that the federal government can better assist state and local law enforcement in combating this emerging drug.

DoleCOMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

**CLINTON** - President Clinton advocates more resources to state and local government for juvenile justice. He cites passage of the Crime Bill and initiatives to keep school doors open after school as a safe place for children. He mentions the strengthening of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act and funding of DARE programs, etc. He supports treating violent juveniles as adults.

**DOLE** - Senator Dole also supports treating violent juveniles as adults. He also mentions the best prevention program is welfare reform. He sites his "opportunity Scholarships for Children" initiative which is a scholarship program for low and middle income children to attend elementary schools, either private, religious or public.

Criminal Justice Issues

12.) Please give us your assessment of the state of the Criminal Justice system in this country today. Please address what steps, if any, you would take to improve the system.

Clinton

Over the last three years, we have made some real progress in improving our criminal justice systems -- both the Federal and the States. Because of your efforts, national violent crime and murder are at their lowest level in years. This is real progress, but much more can and must be achieved.

My agenda for improving criminal justice in this country and reducing crime has been centered around police officers and putting more of you on the streets. No President before me has dedicated more resources to state and local law enforcement than I have.

For example, when I came into office the primary federal funding source for state and local law enforcement was the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. This important program helps fund numerous multi jurisdictional task forces, law enforcement overtime and has contributed to positive relationships between federal and state local law enforcement.

The Byrne program has grown under my Administration and is now accompanied by other important state and local law enforcement funding sources. Indeed, funding from this Administration to state and local law enforcement -- from just the Justice Department -- has grown by more than six times over the previous Administration funding level.

I ran for President in 1992 with a pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on our streets. And when I came into office, I moved quickly to implement this pledge. That is why I invited the FOP and other law enforcement organizations to the White House early in my Administration to seek your input and begin the development of this program.

With the strong support of the Fraternal Order of Police, I signed the 1994 Crime Bill over the stalling tactics and opposition of the Republican Congressional leadership.

That bill provides \$8.8 billion in federal funding to the state and local entities to hire 100,000 law enforcement officers over the six years. Proving the skeptics wrong, so far, in just three years we have already provided funding to hire 44,000 new officers and 19,000 have already completed training and are on the street.

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Dole

Crime has exploded in this country because of a breakdown of traditional moral values and a weakening of our law enforcement system. Liberal judges have undermined the effectiveness of law enforcement while promoting the idea that criminal are not fully responsible for their evil deeds. Unfortunately, punishment for crime today is neither swift nor sure, and sentences for violent crimes are far too lenient. While there has been some improvement in the criminal justice system in recent years, our country's crime problem remains a national disgrace that requires comprehensive and hard-headed solutions.

As President, Bob Dole will provide leadership for a national crusade against crime, including efforts to address the root causes of crime by promoting stronger families and moral values. We must allocate substantially greater resources to law enforcement and prisons. Prisoners should be required to work to offset the cost of incarceration and pay restitution to their victims. We must reform the criminal trial process to protect the rights of crime victims and eliminate the power of lawyers to distort the search for truth. We must reinvigorate the fight for a drug-free America, which was largely ignored during the first three years of the Clinton Administration. Bob Dole has a long record of supporting tough anti-crime measures, including habeas corpus reform, prison litigation reform, and mandatory minimum penalties for those who use a gun in the commission of a crime. For him, fighting crime is not an election-year gambit, but a critical part of his vision for this country's future.

## Criminal Justice Issues

12.) **(CONTINUED)** Please give us your assessment of the state of the Criminal Justice system in this country today. Please address what steps, if any, you would take to improve the system.

### Clinton (continued)

The 1994 Crime Bill, which ended six years of inaction by Congress on crime legislation, contained many other important anti-crime provisions including: a ban of 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies, while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons; provided the death penalty for drug kingpins and the murder of law enforcement officers; a "Three Strikes and You're Out" policy that keeps career violent offenders behind bars for life; \$7.9 billion in funding for more prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences; increases penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders; drug courts so we can break the cycle of crime and drugs; the Violence Against Women Act, which is the first national effort to reduce violence against women ever -- the Act triples funding for battered women's shelters, and has already provided \$156 million in state grants to bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims services; a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline that provides immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals; and the Community Schools Program, which promotes constructive alternatives for young people after school, in the evening, on weekends and during the summer to prevent involvement in and the victimization by crime.

These important anti-crime provisions will mean little if we cannot provide safety for you. The men and women of federal, state, county and local law enforcement are America's first line of defense against crime. Tragically, too many law enforcement officers die in the line-of-duty every year. America could prevent the future deaths of many law enforcement officers by banning ammunition that serves no other purpose than to kill and maim police officers. Unfortunately, manufacturers continue to make such ammunition that has no lawful sporting purpose with no conscience towards the consequences of their product.

That is why I submitted legislation to Congress that would ban the manufacture of "cop-killer" bullets. Unfortunately, Congress has purposely delayed action on this important legislation.

In addition, my Justice Department has been providing funding to improve the performance of body armor so we can save more officers' lives.

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### Dole

## Criminal Justice Issues

### 12.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

Clinton (continued)

Dole

Our society has made your job more difficult by the overburdening of 911 systems. In response, I recently challenged the phone companies to work with my Justice Department and the F.C.C. and you to develop a national non-emergency number to relieve the burden of non-emergency calls to 911 and thereby allow law enforcement to more effectively respond to life-threatening situations.

In addition to putting more officers on our streets and providing you safety and resources, we need to give Americans a criminal justice system where criminals are caught, the guilty are convicted and the convicted serve their time.

In my 1996 State of the Union, I put forward more proposals to further improve our criminal justice systems.

Large, violent street gangs have controlled entire projects in some of our cities, recruiting children as young as seven years old to sell drugs. That is why I directed H.U.D. to link arms with local governments and the public housing residents to oust drug dealers and violent crime from public housing. In city after city, the count for abusive residents involved in drugs and crime will now be "one strike and you're out." We will no longer tolerate these drug dealers and violent offenders to terrorize residents in their own homes. Similar to my Crime Bill's "three strikes and you're out" policy for violent criminals, the message will be clear -- break the rules and you are out.

Over the last year, the Justice Department's Anti-Violent Crime Strategy -- in which Federal prosecutors work in tandem with members of their local law enforcement and communities -- has lead to the prosecution of thousands of violent and repeat offenders. Building on that success, on behalf of my Administration, the Justice Department has developed a comprehensive anti-gang strategy that was submitted to Congress earlier this year.

State and local prison populations continue to grow. Unfortunately, some correctional systems faced with rising prison populations have released offenders when their institutions reach a certain population level. The result is that prisoners are released before they finish serving their full sentence. This is a hoax being played on the American public. The federal criminal justice system resolved this problem some time ago by adopting truth-in-sentencing.

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Criminal Justice Issues

## 12.) (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

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 Clinton (continued)
 

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 Dole
 

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Federal prisoners serve at least 85% of the sentence imposed and are not eligible for parole. Now is the time for the States to get on board and stop releasing criminals back into the general public before they serve their time. That is why my Crime Bill conditioned additional prison grant funding to increased sentences and why in my 1996 State of the Union, I challenged states to ensure that by the year 2000 state prisoners serve 85% of their sentence.

My Administration has a longstanding commitment to ensuring that our criminal justice system is responsive and protective of the rights and concerns of victims. Toward that end, I recently announced that I will support a congressional amendment providing for a victims bill of rights and called upon Congress to work with law enforcement and my Administration to make it a reality. In conjunction with that announcement, I directed the Attorney General to review current victim protections in the federal system and to hold our United States Attorneys to a higher standard of protecting victims rights than every prior Administration.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

This question was developed to give each candidate an opportunity to share his philosophy on the Criminal Justice system. We submit these responses for your information and review.

## Criminal Justice Issues

13.) Since the Fraternal Order of Police is the largest organization representing this country's law enforcement professionals, how will you involve and consult with our leadership concerning any hearings, commissions or appointments relating to labor and criminal justice matters?

### Clinton

I am very proud of the relationship I have had with the Fraternal Order of Police. Over the last three years, my Administration has been extremely attentive to your legislative agenda. We have worked very closely with and consulted your organization on all anti-crime initiatives and any labor issues that impact your organization.

When President Gallegos assumed his position, I had a conference call with your National Executive Board where I promised that I would fight to protect the COPS program from the Republican Congress. And just this past January, your National Executive Board, the Attorney General and I had a productive working meeting in the White House where we discussed many of your top priorities.

For the six years before my presidency, Washington was gridlocked and unable to pass any important crime legislation. Working closely with the Fraternal Order of Police and other law enforcement organizations, we passed the 1994 Crime Bill, the Brady Bill and have defeated efforts by the Republican Congress to eliminate the COPS program.

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Treasury have worked very closely with your organization and have also had an open door policy for your issues and concerns. As just one of many examples, the Fraternal Order of Police is a member of my Justice Department's Asset Forfeiture Working Group.

I intend to continue this productive working relationship with you in the future and will continue to consult with you on any issues and appointments that relate to your organization.

### Dole

As Senate Majority Leader, Bob Dole regularly consulted with the Fraternal Order of Police on matters affecting the law enforcement community. As President, Dole will continue this practice. He will consult with the Fraternal Order of Police at all levels of legislation; key appointments, including judicial appointments; and other matters affecting law enforcement and our system of criminal justice.

## COMMITTEE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES

Both candidates demonstrate a willingness to consult with and listen to the FOP.



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TO: Jose Cerda, Office of Domestic Policy  
FROM: Beth McGee, Director of Communications  
DATE: March 14, 1994  
RE: Law Enforcement Steering Committee March on Crime/Meeting with  
President Clinton

Per our discussion on Friday, March 11, the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC), representing over 450,000 law enforcement officers throughout the country, would like to meet with President Clinton to discuss the anti-crime legislation pending in Congress.

The LESC is also planning a March on Crime and we would like to invite President Clinton to join with us in the event. The March on Crime would ideally take place as the full House of Representatives considers anti-crime legislation after Easter recess the week of April 11. If the House consideration is scheduled for before Easter recess, then we could proceed with the march as a Conference Committee on crime convenes.

The March on Crime would consist of law enforcement officers from the different LESC groups marching up to the Capitol and holding a press conference calling upon Congress to pass a crime bill immediately to help the police fight the war on crime.

With crime still topping the polls as the number one issue of concern, we believe that a march by the nation's police demanding a crime bill would focus a great deal of attention on legislators to pass a bill promptly. Obviously, police clamoring for a crime bill is a good hook and would generate great media coverage.

We believe that a March on Crime would be a tremendous event for the Administration to stand with police supporting the President's crime bill.

The LESC consists of the following groups: Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, Fraternal Order of Police, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Major City Chiefs, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, National Troopers Coalition, Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation.

Again, we would like President Clinton's participation in both or one of the above mentioned events on crime and look forward to your favorable consideration.