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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

21 January 1982

MINUTES OF MEETING

DATE: 20 January 1982, 5:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

LOCATION: Ed Meese's office

ATTENDEES: William G. McMahon, President (NASDLET)
Gary F. Eagan, Vice President
Derrell R. Carnes, Immediate Past President
Leo Culloo, Parliamentarian
Ed Meese
Ed Thomas

NOTE: Stephen J. Mandra, Exec. Secy did not attend this meeting per Flo Randolph.

SUBJECT: Brief the Counsellor on NASDLET's Request to Use Existing Federal Facilities and Resources to Train State and Local Law Enforcement Personnel

DISCUSSION:

NASDLET's training program for State and local law enforcement officials can be achieved with very little additional financial resources and effort. NASDLET has met with Treasury and Justice, and both have shown strong support for their program. They wish to keep the Counsellor advised of their discussions and progress. The Counsellor can be most helpful to them in achieving their goals and working out any problems that may develop.

DECISION:

Ed Meese asked NASDLET to keep him advised of the progress they are making with Treasury and Justice, as he is most interested in the program. They all agreed that no help was necessary at the present time, but would be back in the event future help would be needed.

Attached is a 2-page narrative of their training program.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE FINAL REPORT ON VIOLENT CRIME:
RECOMMENDATION RE: LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

It is respectfully urged that the services and expertise of an existing organization, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (NASDLET) be utilized in the implementation of Recommendations 11 and 44 of the Task Force Final Report. These two Recommendations speak to the expansion of training and support programs provided by the federal government as well as the establishment of specialized training programs for state and local law enforcement personnel to enhance their combatting of serious crime.

With the establishment of the FBI National Academy in 1935, the Federal Government assumed a lead role in law enforcement training which has endured through the years. This commitment was increased with the introduction in 1968 of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. LEAA gave impetus to the development of professional police training standards at the state level. The loss of LEAA support has had a serious impact on the ability of the states to maintain these standards. With the pressing need for the conservation of funds at all levels of government, all of us must adapt ourselves to doing more with less. Nevertheless, as the Task Force Report recognizes, the Federal Government must continue to take an active role in law enforcement training.

We believe that the necessary facilities and resources exist at the Federal level and they can be made available to fulfill state and local needs with little, if any, additional outlay of Federal funds. NASDLET is of the opinion that the vehicle for putting the Administration's support for law enforcement into action is already in place.

Staff of the U.S. Treasury Department are exploring the possibility of greater utilization of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynnco, Georgia. We have had extended discussions with Treasury staff regarding the use of this resource and we endorse the concept.

curricula, identify resources, implement training, evaluate and validate training programs, etc. States, within NASDLET, are doing this on a daily basis as mentioned above. We also possess the expertise to conduct train-the-trainer programs and have done so in the past. For example, New York State's Bureau for Municipal Police and NHTSA with the cooperation of NASDLET conducted a train-the-trainer course on the topic of radar. The purpose was to expose instructors to recent court decisions as well as techniques which have been successful for New York State.

In addition, NASDLET has been conducting associate member training on a yearly basis at the FBI National Academy. There exists a great need for someone at the Federal level to continue to research and develop innovative training so that the individual NASDLET states do not become involved in duplication of efforts.

The State trainers have to depend on someone at the Federal level to research and develop innovative training to keep abreast of our dynamically changing society and then bring us together at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for those topics of National interest or on a regional basis for subjects that are unique to an individual State or region.

NASDLET can work with Treasury to accomplish these goals and to deliver these train-the-trainer programs. If we enter into a partnership we can keep abreast of new developments in the field and the Federal Government can continue their support in a very cost efficient manner with limited funding allocated on a sliding scale basis.

With regard to the Task Force recommendations, NASDLET stands ready to apply its established resources to the solution of this serious social problem. In addition to proven expertise and ability, we are flexible enough to perform all of the steps necessary for quality training in a format acceptable to the federal government, and at a modest cost.

WILMINGTON POLICE
JANUARY 1982
19 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ED MCHENE

EVENT: Meeting with NASDILET Board of Directors

LOCATION: Counsellor's Office

ATTENDEES: Gary F. Egan, Vice President
Derrell R. Carnes, Immediate Past President
Stephen J. Mandra, Executive Secretary
Leo Culloo, Parliamentarian
William G. McMahon, President
Ed Thomas

SUBJECT: Use of existing facilities and resources at federal
level for fulfilling state and local law enforcement
training needs.

CONTACT:

MINUTES
PREPARED BY:

MEMORANDUM


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

1982 JAN 19 P 3:43

January 19, 1982

FOR: EDWIN MEESE, III

FROM: MICHAEL M. UELMANN 

SUBJECT: Your meeting with NASDLET's Executive Board

If in fact NASDLET has a scheme for enhancing federal training for state and local law enforcement officials "with little, if any, additional outlay of federal funds," we should leap at it. Generally speaking, the feds have done an excellent job in this area, and it is appreciated by the state and locals.

Recommendation 11 is from Phase I of the AG's Task Force Report; Phase I, as you may recall, assumed no new federal funding. Recommendation 44 is essentially the same recommendation from Phase II, which assumed the possibility of further funding.

The commentary in the AG's Report on both recommendations is succinct. I have attached xeroxed pages from the Report, which you can read and absorb in about 10 minutes.

To accomplish this end, we believe the FBI should give higher priority in its overall operations to Identification Division activities. We further believe the Division should give priority to criminal applications over checks of job applicants and other noncriminal requests. Further, we believe that the ongoing effort to computerize the fingerprint identification process will do much to improve response time and that, where possible, these efforts should be accelerated.

In addition to priority-setting at the FBI, we suggest that local law enforcement authorities must do all they can to prioritize their identification requests. If local officials present their identification applications in this way we believe the FBI could do a better job of fulfilling this important criminal justice need.

In a separate but related matter, we recommend that the Attorney General take all steps necessary to reduce the delay in processing technical assistance requests to the federal government from state and local criminal justice agencies. We suggest that priority be given to requests for technical services such as laboratory tests on hair and blood samples, chemical analyses of drugs, and handwriting examinations. Requests made by local law enforcement officials frequently require a speedy response. Federal service providers must do all they can to respond in a timely manner.

Note

1. We also address ways to reduce the backlog in processing identification applications in Phase II Recommendation 50.

Recommendation 11

The Attorney General should expand, where possible, the training and support programs provided by the federal government to state and local law enforcement personnel.¹

Commentary

Most federal training and technical assistance for state and local law enforcement operations is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).

FBI training activities are conducted at its National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and through its 59 field offices. Each year, the Academy trains about 1,000 state and local police officers in four 11-week seminars. Roughly 20 foreign law enforcement officials attend the sessions each year. The Academy offers assistance through the National Executive Institute for top police executives and through a wide variety of specialized schools, special training programs, and symposia on topics such as homicide training, hostage investigation, anti-sniper techniques, and SWAT operations. Agents trained as police instructors teach in every FBI field office.

Some 3,200 domestic and 50 foreign officials received special police school training in fiscal 1980. During fiscal 1981, roughly 109 agent workyears of effort will be engaged in field training activities at a cost of approximately \$6 million. Training in such subjects as forensics, criminology, and Uniform Crime Reporting will be delivered to more than 130,000 criminal justice personnel.

During fiscal 1981, DEA will spend close to \$3 million to support training activities covering investigative, technical, and managerial topics. Classes are offered in the field at regional sites and at the National Training Institute. More than 9,000 federal, state, and local criminal justice personnel attended the sessions in fiscal 1980. Through its International Training Division, DEA trained some 900 foreign law enforcement personnel during fiscal 1980. Funds for this training, and for the 30 DEA agents who conducted the classes, were provided by the Department of State. DEA also sponsors 3-day training seminars which focus on clandestine laboratory investigations, intelligence, conspiracy, smuggling investigations, regulatory investigations, and forensic chemistry.

ATF training is offered at Glynnco, Georgia, and through ATF field offices. Training covers such areas as firearms, arson-for-profit investigation techniques, explosives, and laboratory skills. Some 2,000 law enforcement personnel will have received ATF training by the end of fiscal 1982.

A fourth important federal training resource is the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute. A branch of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Institute trains Assistant U.S. Attorneys in trial advocacy. During fiscal 1979, for example, the Institute trained more than 600 attorneys in such subjects as white-collar crime, narcotics, conspiracy, public corruption, and fraud. Recently, the Institute has made space available in its courses for a limited number of state and local prosecutors.

Significant technical assistance activities at the FBI include laboratory examination of evidence, fingerprint and identification services, and the maintenance of criminal justice data and statistical services. At DEA, major technical assistance activities include laboratory services, joint investigative task forces, and drug investigative units which work to reduce retail-level diversion of dangerous drugs. Important technical assistance activities at ATF involve gun tracing, response teams for explosive-related situations, firearms and explosives technology and expertise, and arson control assistance.

We believe that training and technical assistance programs are essential forms of federal support for state and local governments in their efforts to reduce violent crime. This recommendation underscores the need to continue training and technical support efforts and, wherever possible, to expand them.

Increasing the number of slots available for state and local prosecutors in the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute, for example, is one way in which the federal government could enhance the crime-combatting ability of local officials. Similarly, we believe technical services provided by the federal government are extremely valuable tools for state and local law enforcement agencies. The Attorney General should make every effort to continue the federal technical services provided by agencies at the Department of Justice and should encourage other Cabinet officials to maintain and expand related technical services to state and local criminal justice agencies.

Note

1. We also address the training of state and local law enforcement personnel in Phase II Recommendation 14.

It would constitute a relatively effective use of scarce law enforcement resources to make a substantial effort to apprehend fugitives, who are individuals already identified as offenders and charged with or convicted of particular crimes. In addition, public confidence in law enforcement is eroded by news reports that a serious crime has been committed by an individual who is supposed to be in jail or prison for an earlier offense but who has been able to evade law enforcement authorities.

Therefore, we recommend that the Attorney General seek a significantly increased level of funding for this important activity. In recommending such additional resources, we believe that the Attorney General should ensure that the fugitive apprehension activities of the Department of Justice are managed as effectively as possible. This includes more effective coordination among federal law enforcement agencies and between federal and state authorities. Finally, the Attorney General should direct that the highest priority be given to the apprehension of violence-prone fugitives, major drug traffickers, and others who have committed similarly serious offenses.

Training of state and local personnel

Recommendation 44

The Attorney General should establish, and where necessary seek additional resources for, specialized training programs to allow state and local law enforcement personnel to enhance their ability to combat serious crime.¹

Recommendation 45

The Attorney General should seek additional resources to allow state and local prosecutors to participate in training programs for prosecutors.¹

Recommendation 46

The Attorney General should ensure that the soon-to-be established National Corrections Academy will have adequate resources to enable state and local correctional personnel to receive training necessary to accommodate the demands on their agencies for managing and supervising increased populations of serious offenders.¹

Commentary

It is clear that in order to implement an effective national program to combat serious crime, the various components of the criminal justice system must have personnel who are highly skilled and specially trained. Currently, a number of federal agencies provide training to state and local law enforcement and corrections officials and prosecutors. However, these efforts have typically been limited in scope and availability. We believe it imperative to enhance the state and local capability to carry out the serious crime initiatives proposed in this report and therefore recommend expansion of cooperative training programs.

Training law enforcement personnel. The federal government has the responsibility of accepting a leadership role in this nation's efforts to combat serious crime. The first line in this fight against crime is, of course, state and local enforcement agencies. The law enforcement training programs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) are important vehicles through which the federal government can enhance the professional status and capabilities of state and local law enforcement officers.

The FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, is the focal point of all the Bureau's training programs. The Bureau offers field training programs throughout the country.

During 1980, 996 state and local law enforcement officers received advanced instruction at the Academy, while approximately 123,000 received some type of training from the FBI in their state or local jurisdiction. During fiscal 1981, approximately 109 FBI agent work years of effort will be engaged in field training activities. The Academy will conduct specialized schools and courses dealing with a broad range of police-related topics, such as terrorism and counter-terrorism, death investigations, interpersonal violence, and firearms and related subjects. The cost for food and lodging at the Academy per officer is \$70 per day, not including transportation to and from the Academy.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, was established in 1970 to serve as an interagency training facility for federal police officers and criminal investigators.

The concept of consolidating federal law enforcement training was developed as a result of two studies. The first was made in 1967 by the then Bureau of the Budget. This study showed a need for quality training for federal law enforcement officers. Generally speaking, this training was not being conducted in many agencies because adequate training facilities were not available. The study also revealed that the training that was being done varied in content and length. Furthermore, it was not cost-effective due to sporadic scheduling and duplication.

The second study was made by an interagency task force representing ten executive departments and independent agencies of the federal government. This study identified the kind of facility that was needed, based on training requirements of numerous federal agencies. It analyzed the requirements for criminal investigators and police officers at both the recruit level and the advanced and specialized level.

A prospectus based on these studies was approved by Congress in 1969, which authorized the construction of a consolidated training facility. Congress expressed its intent that the personnel of all federal law enforcement agencies would participate in training at the Center. The FBI was excluded because it has the collateral function of training state and local officers as well as its own agents. In addition, it had a modern training facility and was already providing adequate training for its own personnel.

ATF, DEA, and USMS are among the agencies that conduct training at FLETC. DEA is mandated by Public Law 91-513 to conduct training programs on drug enforcement for state and local personnel. In 1980, DEA trained approximately 8,000 state and local law enforcement officers and 900 foreign officials. DEA will spend approximately \$3 million this fiscal year to support training activities covering investigative, technical, and managerial topics.

ATF provides significant violent crime assistance to state and local law enforcement officials through training at FLETC and at ATF field offices. These programs include courses on firearms and arson-for-profit investigation techniques, explosives, and laboratory skills. Some 2,000 law enforcement personnel will have received ATF training by the end of fiscal 1982.

The USMS has trained approximately 500 state and local law enforcement officers in the areas of fugitive apprehension and witness security. It assists other federal agencies, such as the DEA Conspiracy School, in their training programs.

By allocating more resources to training efforts at FLETC and Quantico, existing specialized courses could be expanded to allow the participation of more state and local law enforcement officers. Examples of these existing specialized courses are fugitive apprehension, explosives and arson-for-profit investigative techniques, witness security and relocation, and drug investigative techniques.

We believe that giving state and local law enforcement personnel access to these specialized training programs is an essential form of federal support for state and local governments. This recommendation is consistent with our Phase I Recommendation 11 and underscores our belief in a strong national commitment to assist state and local governments in their efforts to reduce violent crime through effective law enforcement.

Training prosecutors. The training of state and local prosecutors is extremely important to effective violent crime enforcement. With the termination of operations of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), training support for state and local prosecutors has been reduced. There is a definite need to support and expand this legal training function.

By extending to state and local prosecutors the training programs now offered to Department of Justice prosecutors by the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute (AGAI) and the Criminal Division, the federal government would enhance the crime-combatting ability of state and local prosecutors in much the same way as the law enforcement training programs offered by the FBI at Quantico, Virginia, enhance the crime combatting ability of state and local police. Such programs would prepare state and local prosecutors for cross-designation in federal courts as the need arises as discussed in our Phase I Recommendation 7. This would put federal, state, and local prosecutors in a better position to ensure that violent criminal activity can be investigated and prosecuted in the most efficient way. In addition, such training would provide state and local prosecutors with models for establishing their own training programs in their respective jurisdictions. Finally, through such joint training programs, federal, state, and local prosecutors could establish contacts, develop compatible priorities, and improve cooperation.

The Attorney General's Advocacy Institute strongly emphasizes courses dealing with trial advocacy in which prosecutors practice trial exercises such as direct and cross examination, opening statements, and closing arguments. In addition, it offers specialized courses which concentrate on special problems of federal practice and which examine in depth the special areas of law handled by the Department of Justice. State and local prosecutors who participate in these courses would develop better trial skills and would be better able to evaluate their cases to determine whether they should be tried in the federal court, the state court, or both.

The Criminal Division sponsors special courses in narcotics conspiracy, organized crime, public corruption and fraud, and the exercise of prosecutorial discretion. These courses would prepare state and local prosecutors to handle complex cases.

Additional courses being developed by the Department of Justice, such as arson-for-profit, trading illegal narcotics profits, legal aspects of drug investigations, and street crime patterns, would benefit state and local prosecutors as well as federal prosecutors in preparing their cases for trial.

In addition to the training programs sponsored by the federal government, there are programs sponsored by state and local governments as well as private institutions such as the Northwestern University School of Law, the National College of District Attorneys, and the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. These programs should be available to prosecutors who can demonstrate a need for financial assistance.

Personnel from different agencies attending the same training program benefit not only from the program's content but also from the opportunity to discuss mutual problems with others in the same field who share the same frustrations. We believe that the federal government would enhance the prosecution of violent crime by extending its training programs at all levels to a significant number of state and local prosecutors.

Training correctional personnel. Serious crises and challenges currently face corrections, among them overcrowding, outmoded facilities, insufficient resources to adequately improve conditions, and high staff attrition. Public funding has historically neglected the needs of corrections and relatively few administrators have been trained to handle the increased pressures and burdens placed on their ever-expanding correctional systems; nor have many had the opportunity to keep abreast of national trends and standards promulgated by the field. Training for line staff, mid-level managers, and trainers, particularly at the local level, has been especially limited.

In recent years, the outbreak of serious disturbances or riots in several states has highlighted the need for government officials to take a closer look at causal factors in prison unrest. While overcrowding has frequently been cited as a major factor in many acts of violence, it has now been recognized that poor training and inadequate supervision of correctional staff have contributed to the problem.

Given the emphasis being placed on incarcerating more violent offenders for longer periods of time, the difficulties of operating safe and humane institutions are magnified. Even if prisons and jails were all modern and not overcrowded, they nonetheless would be inadequate if not staffed by competent, well trained personnel. Given the fact that prisons are presently overcrowded and are expected to remain so for the near future, proper training of correctional staff is essential for the operation of viable, safe, humane institutions.

In terms of the federal role in training state and local corrections personnel, we found several approaches to have promise, based on the experiences of the two Department of Justice agencies that currently provide correctional training programs.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), consistent with its legislative mandate, currently offers basic and advanced management training for state and local correctional administrators, supervisors, and mid-level managers; conducts training for agency trainers; provides jail and correctional officer correspondence courses; offers special courses in areas such as labor relations, legal issues, and fire safety; and develops a wide range of staff training materials.

NIC's training resources are targeted primarily on those above the line staff level. The main reasons for this focus are, first, it would be impractical to provide direct training to the more than 150,000 state and local nonadministrative correctional personnel,² particularly given their high attrition rate,³ and, second, it would be inappropriate and undesirable for the federal government to assume the state and local training responsibility. With access to data on national trends and standards and innovations throughout the country, however, we believe the federal government is in a unique position to (1) provide state and local managers with the tools needed for improved policy and program development; (2) give trainers the knowledge and skills concerning advanced practices, so that they can more effectively train their respective staffs; and (3) provide a segment of line staff with specialized training related to managing serious offenders in a correctional setting.

As of October 1, 1981, NIC will centralize its training activities, thereby establishing a National Corrections Academy for state and local corrections personnel. Close to 2,500 individuals will be trained during the first year.

With an estimate 130,000 trainers at all managers, mid-level and above, and the increasing demand being placed on them, enhancement of NIC's capacity to provide training to this group is warranted.

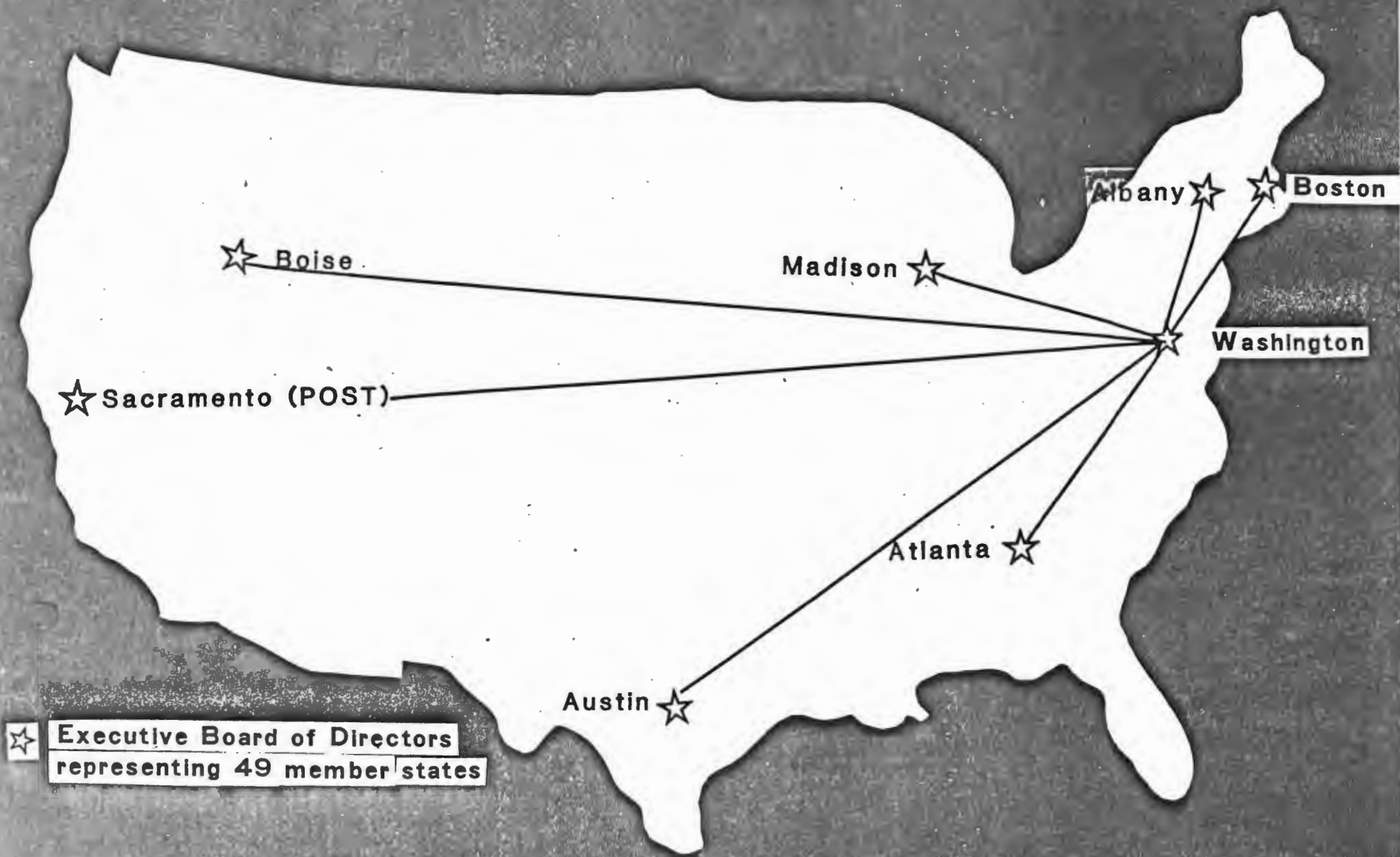
The Federal Prison System (FPS) also operates an extensive training program, the target audience being FPS staff. Beginning in fiscal 1982, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), every new employee will receive 104 hours of basic training, most of which focuses on areas related to daily prison operation, such as firearms, self-defense, contraband, and security. After the first year, all institutional employees receive additional training in correctional subjects and individual specialty areas.

While the FPS training program is geared toward the policies and procedures of the federal system, some of the basic training, such as self-defense or use of firearms, is sufficiently generic to be of use to state and local corrections. In addition, various institutions within the FPS offer special programs in areas such as disturbance control and interpersonal communications, which would be of benefit to many line staff. In these situations, the FPS training materials could be adapted for use by state and local personnel, and FPS personnel could be used to train state and local employees. Similarly, much of NIC's training program could be adapted to the needs of these line staff.

Thus, it is clear that within the Department of Justice, the expertise and facilities are available to provide the kind of training that is necessary to handle the increased demands on state and local correctional agencies. However, the practical reality is that centralized training for all line staff would be difficult at best. In addition, states and many localities have training academies, and it is important for state and local corrections to maintain their own identity and avoid duplicative efforts.

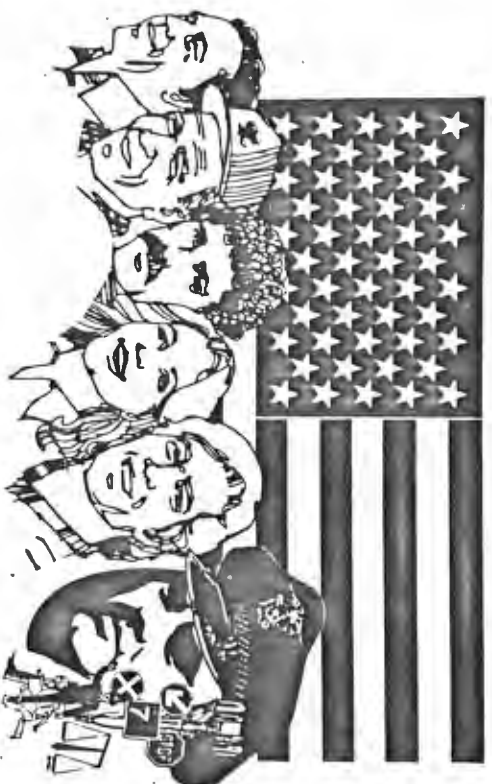
Taking this and other suggestions into account, we believe that state and local correctional agencies can be best assisted in training line staff through a combination of approaches, using the resources of NIC and the FPS coordinated through the National Corrections Academy. NIC should be responsible for managing the overall state and local training program as its authorizing legislation mandates. The effort should focus on issues related to prison violence and disturbances and on working with the violent offender.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING



NASDLET

1,057 POLICE ACADEMIES



REGIONAL ACADEMIES

CENTRALIZED ACADEMIES

IN 36 STATES

IN 40 STATES

NASDLET TRAINING PROPOSAL

UNITED STATES DEPT OF JUSTICE

LEAA REVERSIONARY FUNDS

\$200,000.00

NASDLET

- **RESEARCH AND IDENTIFY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TRAINING NEEDS**
- **DEVELOP TRAINING PROGRAMS**
- **IMPLEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS**
- **EVALUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS**

**TRAIN
THE
TRAINER**

**NATIONAL
NEEDS
(GLYNCO)**

**REGIONAL
NEEDS**

**TRAIN
LOCALLY**

UNITED STATES DEPT OF JUSTICE

LEAA REVERSIONARY FUNDS

\$200,000.00

U.S. TREASURY DEPT.

**GLYNCO FEDERAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER**

NASDLET

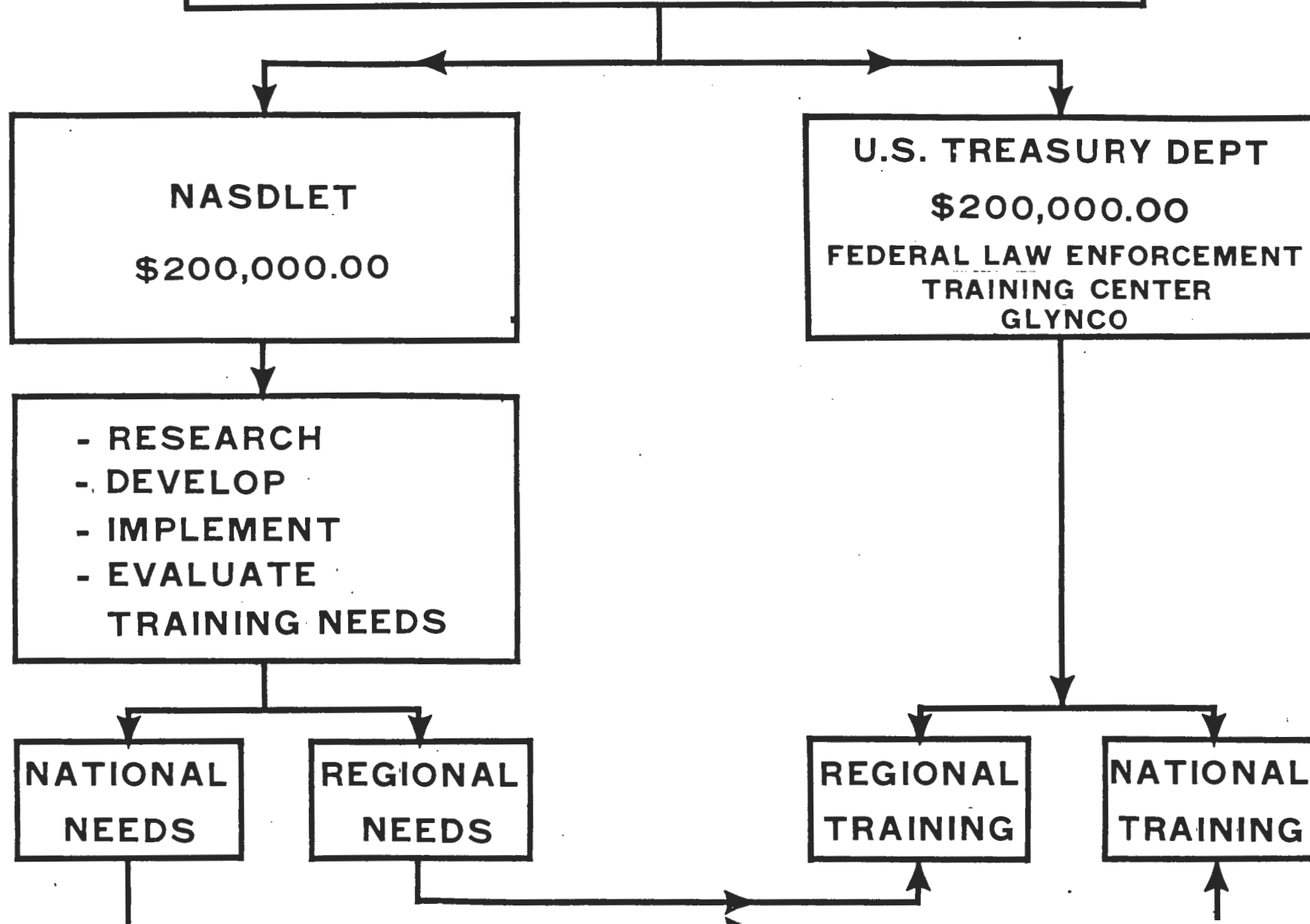
**REGIONAL
TRAINING**

**NATIONAL
TRAINING**

NASDLET PROPOSAL

UNITED STATES DEPT OF JUSTICE

LEAA REVERSIONARY FUNDING



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF



STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW

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NASDLET, as its full name implies, is an association of all the legally named state directors of law enforcement training. To be eligible for active membership in NASDLET one must be an executive officer of a state training program who is responsible to a board, commission, council, or other advisory or policy-making body established by a state legislature and whose function is the development of minimum law enforcement standards. Full-time professional staff members working under the supervision of the director, and members of his responsible commission, may become associate members, but may neither vote nor hold office.

NASDLET grew out of the relationships established at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in the fall of 1969. Twenty state directors of law enforcement training were called together with representatives of IACP to develop a reciprocity honored basic law enforcement curriculum to be used in Operation Police Manpower. Better known as Project Transition, this program taught military personnel basic, approved law enforcement skills before release from active duty, thereby helping the veteran find work, and assisting law enforcement in finding the personnel they needed so badly. It didn't take long for these men to recognize the benefits that could be derived from their further close association with each other.

NASDLET became a reality in May of 1970 at the IACP Conference in Lexington, Kentucky. Though its initial membership was only 30, they were a very special 30. They were men in whom their states had vested the authority for implementing and maintaining state standards for law enforcement. Thus, through their commissions, they held a very potent key toward police professionalism. They saw the need for allowing some degree of mobility for the truly professional officer, and worked to develop reciprocal agreements between states to recognize each other's training. They saw a way of improving the quality of their own programs and all of law enforcement through continued dialogue with their counterparts in other states. They saw how all of law enforcement could benefit from their work in association with each

other. What they began has become the most viable way of assuring the American citizen that the officer he meets on the street is a professional, worthy of respect, and deserving of his community's support.

These men saw the need and they saw NASDLET as the way. This small group was destined to grow both in number and in potential. The formal organization was established in October of 1970 at the Atlantic City IACP Annual Conference. At that time 4 more states had joined, making a total of 34. By the mid-year's meeting in January of 1971 at Cocoa Beach, Florida, the membership had grown to 37. In 1971 four more states joined, and 1972 saw the membership reach 42. Currently 47 states have minimum standards laws for training, with 34 of that number also having the power to establish minimum selection standards for law enforcement officers within their states. Only 3 states do not possess minimum standards laws, and some of these are in various stages of their implementation. These states are Mississippi, West Virginia, and Hawaii. The remainder of the states have banded together through their state directors, without a single exception, to form NASDLET.

In 1972 NASDLET incorporated as a non-profit organization in the State of Maryland and began looking for a funding source to establish a full-time office to serve the needs of the membership. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in June of 1972, funded NASDLET's discretionary grant proposal to set up the national office. An executive director was selected in July to direct the activities of the office.

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation were subsequently passed, clearing the way for NASDLET to receive a 501 (c) (3) rating by the Internal Revenue Service. This rating is the most favorable in regards to gaining grants and endowments by allowing a tax deduction to the giver. Currently grant and endowment funds are being sought to assist NASDLET in upgrading law enforcement.

NASDLET, whose seed was planted in 1952 by the American Bar Association's commission

report recommending the implementation of Police Councils, became possible also due to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, whose 1967 report, *THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY*, contained the following:

"Properly constituted and empowered, a State Commission on police standards can be an effective vehicle for improving law enforcement. Without removing control from local agencies, such a commission can be of great assistance in establishing adequate personnel selection standards, establishing and strengthening training procedures, certifying qualified police officers, coordinating recruitment and improving the organization and operations of local departments through surveys. They could also conduct or stimulate research, provide financial aid to participating governmental units and make inspections to determine whether standards are being adhered to." (p.123)

Recommendations stemming from this and similar statements within the reports became the impetus for many states establishing their commissions based on the foundation laid by the first two states, New York and California, whose commissions were established in 1959. Appropriately enough, Orrell A. York, the first NASDLET president, came from New York, and the second, Gene Muelheisen, came from the state of California. The executive board, consisting of the organization's officers and the immediate past president, forms the order of succession for NASDLET's leadership. The position of secretary for NASDLET was taken out of the order of succession.

One of NASDLET's major aims is to see that professionalism for law enforcement is coming closer to reality across the country. To achieve this goal, information is gathered, analyzed and disseminated on all the various aspects relating to minimum training, education, and selection standards in law enforcement: reciprocity, films, performance objectives, instructor and academy accreditation, test validity, academy evaluation, appropriate and relevant

training topics, and the myriad other matters relating to criminal justice training.

The exchange of information is fostered by the organization's newsletter. Short articles, Executive Board and Office memoranda, and requests for material are written as succinctly as possible with the details available via the NASDLET Executive Office. The Executive Office also provides assistance to NASDLET members and others on both broad and specific issues relating to law enforcement. NASDLET holds two conferences each year at which the membership report results from training and selection programs and exchange views. We meet concurrently with the IACP Annual Convention and there is a mid-winter meeting usually held in April at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

19 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ED MEESE

EVENT: Meeting with NASDLET Board of Directors

LOCATION: Counsellor's Office

ATTENDEES: Gary F. Egan, Vice President
Derrell R. Carnes, Immediate Past President
Stephen J. Mandra, Executive Secretary
Leo Culloo, Parliamentarian
William G. McMahon, President
Ed Thomas

SUBJECT: Use of existing facilities and resources at federal
level for fulfilling state and local law enforcement
training needs.

CONTACT:


MINUTES
PREPARED BY:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
POLICY DEVELOPMENT
1982 JAN 19 P 3:43

January 19, 1982

FOR: EDWIN MEESE, III
FROM: MICHAEL M. ULLMANN 
SUBJECT: Your meeting with NASDLET's Executive Board

If in fact NASDLET has a scheme for enhancing federal training for state and local law enforcement officials "with little, if any, additional outlay of federal funds," we should leap at it. Generally speaking, the feds have done an excellent job in this area, and it is appreciated by the state and locals.

Recommendation 11 is from Phase I of the AG's Task Force Report; Phase I, as you may recall, assumed no new federal funding. Recommendation 44 is essentially the same recommendation from Phase II, which assumed the possibility of further funding.

The commentary in the AG's Report on both recommendations is succinct. I have attached xeroxed pages from the Report, which you can read and absorb in about 10 minutes.

To accomplish this end, we believe the FBI should give higher priority in its overall operations to Identification Division activities. We further believe the Division should give priority to criminal applications over checks of job applicants and other noncriminal requests. Further, we believe that the ongoing effort to computerize the fingerprint identification process will do much to improve response time and that, where possible, these efforts should be accelerated.

In addition to priority-setting at the FBI, we suggest that local law enforcement authorities must do all they can to prioritize their identification requests. If local officials present their identification applications in this way we believe the FBI could do a better job of fulfilling this important criminal justice need.

In a separate but related matter, we recommend that the Attorney General take all steps necessary to reduce the delay in processing technical assistance requests to the federal government from state and local criminal justice agencies. We suggest that priority be given to requests for technical services such as laboratory tests on hair and blood samples, chemical analyses of drugs, and handwriting examinations. Requests made by local law enforcement officials frequently require a speedy response. Federal service providers must do all they can to respond in a timely manner.

Note

1. We also address ways to reduce the backlog in processing identification applications in Phase II Recommendation 50.

Recommendation 11

The Attorney General should expand, where possible, the training and support programs provided by the federal government to state and local law enforcement personnel.¹

Commentary

Most federal training and technical assistance for state and local law enforcement operations is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).

FBI training activities are conducted at its National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and through its 59 field offices. Each year, the Academy trains about 1,000 state and local police officers in four 11-week seminars. Roughly 20 foreign law enforcement officials attend the sessions each year. The Academy offers assistance through the National Executive Institute for top police executives and through a wide variety of specialized schools, special training programs, and symposia on topics such as homicide training, hostage investigation, anti-sniper techniques, and SWAT operations. Agents trained as police instructors teach in every FBI field office.

Some 3,200 domestic and 50 foreign officials received special police school training in fiscal 1980. During fiscal 1981, roughly 109 agent workyears of effort will be engaged in field training activities at a cost of approximately \$6 million. Training in such subjects as forensics, criminology, and Uniform Crime Reporting will be delivered to more than 130,000 criminal justice personnel.

During fiscal 1981, DEA will spend close to \$3 million to support training activities covering investigative, technical, and managerial topics. Classes are offered in the field at regional sites and at the National Training Institute. More than 9,000 federal, state, and local criminal justice personnel attended the sessions in fiscal 1980. Through its International Training Division, DEA trained some 900 foreign law enforcement personnel during fiscal 1980. Funds for this training, and for the 30 DEA agents who conducted the classes, were provided by the Department of State. DEA also sponsors 3-day training seminars which focus on clandestine laboratory investigations, intelligence, conspiracy, smuggling investigations, regulatory investigations, and forensic chemistry.

ATF training is offered at Glynco, Georgia, and through ATF field offices. Training covers such areas as firearms and arson-for-profit investigation techniques, explosives, and laboratory skills. Some 2,000 law enforcement personnel will have received ATF training by the end of fiscal 1982.

A fourth important federal training resource is the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute. A branch of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Institute trains Assistant U.S. Attorneys in trial advocacy. During fiscal 1979, for example, the Institute trained more than 600 attorneys in such subjects as white-collar crime, narcotics, conspiracy, public corruption, and fraud. Recently, the Institute has made space available in its courses for a limited number of state and local prosecutors.

Significant technical assistance activities at the FBI include laboratory examination of evidence, fingerprint and identification services, and the maintenance of criminal justice data and statistical services. At DEA, major technical assistance activities include laboratory services, joint investigative task forces, and drug investigative units which work to reduce retail-level diversion of dangerous drugs. Important technical assistance activities at ATF involve gun tracing, response teams for explosive-related situations, firearms and explosives technology and expertise, and arson control assistance.

We believe that training and technical assistance programs are essential forms of federal support for state and local governments in their efforts to reduce violent crime. This recommendation underscores the need to continue training and technical support efforts and, wherever possible, to expand them.

Increasing the number of slots available for state and local prosecutors in the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute, for example, is one way in which the federal government could enhance the crime-combatting ability of local officials. Similarly, we believe technical services provided by the federal government are extremely valuable tools for state and local law enforcement agencies. The Attorney General should make every effort to continue the federal technical services provided by agencies at the Department of Justice and should encourage other Cabinet officials to maintain and expand related technical services to state and local criminal justice agencies.

Note

1. We also address the training of state and local law enforcement personnel in Phase II Recommendation 44.

It would constitute a relatively effective use of scarce law enforcement resources to make a substantial effort to apprehend fugitives, who are individuals already identified as offenders and charged with or convicted of particular crimes. In addition, public confidence in law enforcement is eroded by news reports that a serious crime has been committed by an individual who is supposed to be in jail or prison for an earlier offense but who has been able to evade law enforcement authorities.

Therefore, we recommend that the Attorney General seek a significantly increased level of funding for this important activity. In recommending such additional resources, we believe that the Attorney General should ensure that the fugitive apprehension activities of the Department of Justice are managed as effectively as possible. This includes more effective coordination among federal law enforcement agencies and between federal and state authorities. Finally, the Attorney General should direct that the highest priority be given to the apprehension of violence-prone fugitives, major drug traffickers, and others who have committed similarly serious offenses.

Training of state and local personnel

Recommendation 44

The Attorney General should establish, and where necessary seek additional resources for, specialized training programs to allow state and local law enforcement personnel to enhance their ability to combat serious crime.¹

Recommendation 45

The Attorney General should seek additional resources to allow state and local prosecutors to participate in training programs for prosecutors.¹

Recommendation 46

The Attorney General should ensure that the soon-to-be established National Corrections Academy will have adequate resources to enable state and local correctional personnel to receive training necessary to accommodate the demands on their agencies for managing and supervising increased populations of serious offenders.¹

Commentary

It is clear that in order to implement an effective national program to combat serious crime, the various components of the criminal justice system must have personnel who are highly skilled and specially trained. Currently, a number of federal agencies provide training to state and local law enforcement and corrections officials and prosecutors. However, these efforts have typically been limited in scope and availability. We believe it imperative to enhance the state and local capability to carry out the serious crime initiatives proposed in this report and therefore recommend expansion of cooperative training programs.

Training law enforcement personnel. The federal government has the responsibility of accepting a leadership role in this nation's efforts to combat serious crime. The first line in this fight against crime is, of course, state and local enforcement agencies. The law enforcement training programs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) are important vehicles through which the federal government can enhance the professional status and capabilities of state and local law enforcement officers.

The FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, is the focal point of all the Bureau's training programs. The Bureau offers field training programs throughout the country.

During 1980, 996 state and local law enforcement officers received advanced instruction at the Academy, while approximately 123,000 received some type of training from the FBI in their state or local jurisdiction. During fiscal 1981, approximately 109 FBI agent work years of effort will be engaged in field training activities. The Academy will conduct specialized schools and courses dealing with a broad range of police-related topics, such as terrorism and counter-terrorism, death investigations, interpersonal violence, and firearms and related subjects. The cost for food and lodging at the Academy per officer is \$70 per day, not including transportation to and from the Academy.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, was established in 1970 to serve as an interagency training facility for federal police officers and criminal investigators.

The concept of consolidating federal law enforcement training was developed as a result of two studies. The first was made in 1967 by the then Bureau of the Budget. This study showed a need for quality training for federal law enforcement officers. Generally speaking, this training was not being conducted in many agencies because adequate training facilities were not available. The study also revealed that the training that was being done varied in content and length. Furthermore, it was not cost-effective due to sporadic scheduling and duplication.

The second study was made by an interagency task force representing ten executive departments and independent agencies of the federal government. This study identified the kind of facility that was needed, based on training requirements of numerous federal agencies. It analyzed the requirements for criminal investigators and police officers at both the recruit level and the advanced and specialized level.

A prospectus based on these studies was approved by Congress in 1969, which authorized the construction of a consolidated training facility. Congress expressed its intent that the personnel of all federal law enforcement agencies would participate in training at the Center. The FBI was excluded because it has the collateral function of training state and local officers as well as its own agents. In addition, it had a modern training facility and was already providing adequate training for its own personnel.

ATF, DEA, and USMS are among the agencies that conduct training at FLETC. DEA is mandated by Public Law 91-513 to conduct training programs on drug enforcement for state and local personnel. In 1980, DEA trained approximately 8,000 state and local law enforcement officers and 900 foreign officials. DEA will spend approximately \$3 million this fiscal year to support training activities covering investigative, technical, and managerial topics.

ATF provides significant violent crime assistance to state and local law enforcement officials through training at FLETC and at ATF field offices. These programs include courses on firearms and arson-for-profit investigation techniques, explosives, and laboratory skills. Some 2,000 law enforcement personnel will have received ATF training by the end of fiscal 1982.

The USMS has trained approximately 500 state and local law enforcement officers in the areas of fugitive apprehension and witness security. It assists other federal agencies, such as the DEA Conspiracy School, in their training programs.

By allocating more resources to training efforts at FLETC and Quantico, existing specialized courses could be expanded to allow the participation of more state and local law enforcement officers. Examples of these existing specialized courses are fugitive apprehension, explosives and arson-for-profit investigative techniques, witness security and relocation, and drug investigative techniques.

We believe that giving state and local law enforcement personnel increased access to these specialized training programs is an essential form of federal support for state and local governments. This recommendation is consistent with our Phase I Recommendation 11 and underscores our belief in a strong national commitment to assist state and local governments in their efforts to reduce violent crime through effective law enforcement.

Training prosecutors. The training of state and local prosecutors is extremely important to effective violent crime enforcement. With the termination of operations of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), training support for state and local prosecutors has been reduced. There is a definite need to support and expand this legal training function.

By extending to state and local prosecutors the training programs now offered to Department of Justice prosecutors by the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute (AGAI) and the Criminal Division, the federal government would enhance the crime-combatting ability of state and local prosecutors in much the same way as the law enforcement training programs offered by the FBI at Quantico, Virginia, enhance the crime combatting ability of state and local police. Such programs would prepare state and local prosecutors for cross-designation in federal courts as the need arises as discussed in our Phase I Recommendation 7. This would put federal, state, and local prosecutors in a better position to ensure that violent criminal activity can be investigated and prosecuted in the most efficient way. In addition, such training would provide state and local prosecutors with models for establishing their own training programs in their respective jurisdictions. Finally, through such joint training programs, federal, state, and local prosecutors could establish contacts, develop compatible priorities, and improve cooperation.

The Attorney General's Advocacy Institute strongly emphasizes courses dealing with trial advocacy in which prosecutors practice trial exercises such as direct and cross examination, opening statements, and closing arguments. In addition, it offers specialized courses which concentrate on special problems of federal practice and which examine in depth the special areas of law handled by the Department of Justice. State and local prosecutors who participate in these courses would develop better trial skills and would be better able to evaluate their cases to determine whether they should be tried in the federal court, the state court, or both.

The Criminal Division sponsors specialized courses in narcotics conspiracy, organized crime, public corruption and fraud, and the exercise of prosecutorial discretion. These courses would prepare state and local prosecutors to handle complex cases.

Additional courses being developed by the Department of Justice, such as arson-for-profit, tracing illegal narcotics profits, legal aspects of drug investigations, and street crime patterns, would benefit state and local prosecutors as well as federal prosecutors in preparing their cases for trial.

In addition to the training programs sponsored by the federal government, there are programs sponsored by state and local governments as well as private institutions such as the Northwestern University School of Law, the National College of District Attorneys, and the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. These programs should be available to prosecutors who can demonstrate a need for financial assistance.

Personnel from different agencies attending the same training program benefit not only from the program's content but also from the opportunity to discuss mutual problems with others in the same field who share the same frustrations. We believe that the federal government would enhance the prosecution of violent crime by extending its training programs at all levels to a significant number of state and local prosecutors.

Training correctional personnel. Serious crises and challenges currently face corrections, among them overcrowding, outmoded facilities, insufficient resources to adequately improve conditions, and high staff attrition. Public funding has historically neglected the needs of corrections and relatively few administrators have been trained to handle the increased pressures and burdens placed on their ever-expanding correctional systems; nor have many had the opportunity to keep abreast of national trends and standards promulgated by the field. Training for line staff, mid-level managers, and trainers, particularly at the local level, has been especially limited.

In recent years, the outbreak of serious disturbances or riots in several states has highlighted the need for government officials to take a closer look at causal factors in prison unrest. While overcrowding has frequently been cited as a major factor in many acts of violence, it has now been recognized that poor training and inadequate supervision of correctional staff have contributed to the problem.

Given the emphasis being placed on incarcerating more violent offenders for longer periods of time, the difficulties of operating safe and humane institutions are magnified. Even if prisons and jails were all modern and not overcrowded, they nonetheless would be inadequate if not staffed by competent, well-trained personnel. Given the fact that prisons are presently overcrowded and are expected to remain so for the near future, proper training of correctional staff is essential for the operation of viable, safe, humane institutions.

In terms of the federal role in training state and local corrections personnel, we found several approaches to have promise, based on the experiences of the two Department of Justice agencies that currently provide correctional training programs.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), consistent with its legislative mandate, currently offers basic and advanced management training for state and local correctional administrators, supervisors, and mid-level managers; conducts training for agency trainers; provides jail and correctional officer correspondence courses; offers special courses in areas such as labor relations, legal issues, and fire safety; and develops a wide range of staff training materials.

NIC's training resources are targeted primarily on those above the line staff level. The main reasons for this focus are, first, it would be impractical to provide direct training to the more than 150,000 state and local nonadministrative correctional personnel,² particularly given their high attrition rate,³ and, second, it would be inappropriate and undesirable for the federal government to assume the state and local training responsibility. With access to data on national trends and standards and innovations throughout the country, however, we believe the federal government is in a unique position to (1) provide state and local managers with the tools needed for improved policy and program development; (2) give trainers the knowledge and skills concerning advanced practices, so that they can more effectively train their respective staffs; and (3) provide a segment of line staff with specialized training related to managing serious offenders in a correctional setting.

As of October 1, 1981, NIC will centralize its training activities, thereby establishing a National Corrections Academy for state and local corrections personnel. Close to 2,500 individuals will be trained during the first year.

With an estimated 30,000 trainers and managers, mid-level and above, and the increasing demand being placed on them, enhancement of NIC's capacity to provide training to this group is warranted.

The Federal Prison System (FPS) also operates an extensive training program, the target audience being FPS staff. Beginning in fiscal 1982, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), every new employee will receive 104 hours of basic training, most of which focuses on areas related to daily prison operation, such as firearms, self-defense, contraband, and security. After the first year, all institutional employees receive additional training in correctional subjects and individual specialty areas.

While the FPS training program is geared toward the policies and procedures of the federal system, some of the basic training, such as self-defense or use of firearms, is sufficiently generic to be of use to state and local corrections. In addition, various institutions within the FPS offer special programs in areas such as disturbance control and interpersonal communications, which would be of benefit to many line staff. In these situations, the FPS training materials could be adapted for use by state and local personnel, and FPS personnel could be used to train state and local employees. Similarly, much of NIC's training program could be adapted to the needs of these line staff.

Thus, it is clear that within the Department of Justice, the expertise and facilities are available to provide the kind of training that is necessary to handle the increased demands on state and local correctional agencies. However, the practical reality is that centralized training for all line staff would be difficult at best. In addition, states and many localities have training academies, and it is important for state and local corrections to maintain their own identity and avoid duplicative efforts.

Taking this and other suggestions into account, we believe that state and local correctional agencies can be best assisted in training line staff through a combination of approaches, using the resources of NIC and the FPS coordinated through the National Corrections Academy. NIC should be responsible for managing the overall state and local training program as its authorizing legislation mandates. The effort should focus on issues related to prison violence and disturbances and on working with the violent offender.

*EWI - getting memo
a day - none
1 1 JAN 1982
Flo*



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

President

William G. McMahon
Division of Criminal Justice
Services
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203
(518) 457-2666 *457-6101*

January 6, 1982

Executive Secretary

Stephen J. Mandra
Mass. Criminal Justice
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Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 727-7827 *727-3154*

First Vice-President

Larry B. Plott
Boise, Idaho

Treasurer

Kenneth Vanden Wymelenberg
Madison, Wisconsin

Second Vice-President

Gary F. Egan
Boston, Massachusetts

Immediate Past President

Derrell R. Carnes
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Meese:

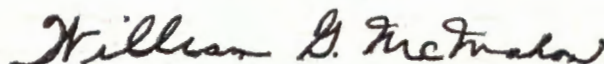
This is to confirm my telephone conversation of January 6, 1982, with Ms. Flo Randolph of your staff.

NASDLET's Executive Board will be meeting with you on Wednesday, January 20, 1982 at 2:00 p.m. in your Washington Office. Attending that meeting will be: Mr. Gary F. Egan, Vice-President; Derrell R. Carnes, Immediate Past-President; Stephen J. Mandra, Executive Secretary; Leo Culloo, Parliamentarian and myself.

The purpose of our meeting is to discuss the use of existing facilities and resources at the Federal level for fulfilling state and local law enforcement training needs, with little, if any, additional outlay of Federal funds. NASDLET feels that it possesses the means for assisting the Administration in the implementation of Recommendations 11 and 44 of the Task Force Report on Violent Crimes.

As President of NASDLET, I speak for the other members of our Executive Board when I say that we are looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,



William G. McMahon

WGM/rk

NASDLET

yes
18-19 + 20 Jan 1987
1-5 Nov 1987



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

W

President

William G. McMahon
Division of Criminal Justice
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(518) 457-2666

First Vice-President

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Madison, Wisconsin

Immediate Past President

Derrell R. Carnes
Atlanta, Georgia

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November 6, 1981

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Meese:

Thank you for your letter of October 12, 1981. I called your office to see if I could arrange a meeting date and I was advised that they would like all requests for a meeting to be in writing.

We know that you have a very busy schedule and we would like very much to meet with you for 10 or 15 minutes at your convenience. We are planning an executive board meeting in Washington, D.C., in November or early December and if it would be possible to meet with myself and the five other members of the executive board we would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

William G. McMahon

William G. McMahon

NASDLET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12 October 1981

Dear Mr. McMahon:

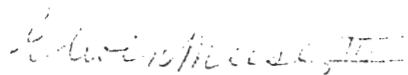
Thank you for your letter of 8 June 1981 inviting me to meet with the executive board of the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, and also to be a speaker at your bi-annual meeting.

Should your board ever be in this area, I would be happy to meet with you. Concerning the speaking invitation at your bi-annual meeting in Quantico, I am unable to accept the invitation this far in advance. In late January, 1981, if you will notify me as to the exact date considered in March, I will review your request and can advise you then whether I will be able to participate.

In the meantime, I certainly understand that your time schedule may not permit you to wait for a reply because of printing deadlines, etc. If that is the case, please allow me to decline your kind invitation. I will look forward to hearing from you if you wish to keep the invitation open.

I am grateful for your invitation and appreciate your understanding of my situation.

Sincerely,



EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. William G. McMahon
President
Division of Criminal Justice Services
National Association of State Directors
of Law Enforcement Training
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12 October 1981

Dear Mr. McMahon:

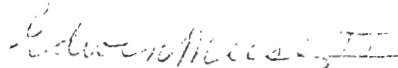
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EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. William G. McMahon
President
Division of Criminal Justice Services
National Association of State Directors
of Law Enforcement Training
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

Appt. request

*1 5 JUN 1981
Speech - March 1982*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING



President

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Treasurer

Kenneth Venden Wymelenberg
Madison, Wisconsin

Immediate Past President

Derrell R. Carnes
Atlanta, Georgia

June 8, 1981

Honorable Edwin A Meese, III
Counselor to the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Meese:

May I begin by congratulating you on the excellent speech that you delivered to the PROMIS Users group on April 22, 1981. While I was not present, I have had the opportunity to read your remarks. I concur with your assessment and it appears that the present Administration has a solid grasp on the crux of criminal justice problems. I view the steps taken by the Administration as positive ones which will lead to the eventual easing and has the potential for control of the ubiquitous problem of crime in America.

As President of the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (NASDLET), I speak for the membership in expressing a desire to join the "partnership" of which you spoke in your address. We wish to offer whatever assistance our organization might provide to you.

We are an organization of duly constituted state directors of law enforcement training, presently representing 48 states. We are dedicated toward increasing the professionalism of police through training. I am aware that while you were a member of, then, Governor Reagan's staff, you were also a member of a California P.O.S.T. Advisory Committee. In that capacity, I'm fairly sure that you would have heard of NASDLET since California was one of the first member States.

The Executive Board of NASDLET would like very much to meet with you at your convenience to discuss how we and our organization can assist you and the administration. Also, NASDLET, as a group, meets bi-annually: once at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia and again in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention. The former

NASDLET

meeting occurs during the last week of March and it would be both an honor and a privilege to have you as our guest speaker in March 1982. If your busy calendar permits, I will keep you advised as the program materializes.

As a group and individually, NASDLET is concerned with the criminal justice system and what we might contribute as a resource to improve it for the police and the many publics they serve. We would consider it an honor to be of assistance.

Congratulations again, and I hope that NASDLET will be hearing from you.

Sincerely,



William G. McMahon

12 October 1981

Dear Mr. McMahon:

Thank you for your letter of 8 June 1981 inviting me to meet with the executive board of the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, and also to be a speaker at your bi-annual meeting.

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EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. William G. McMahon
President
Division of Criminal Justice Services
National Association of State Directors
of Law Enforcement Training
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

EM:mam

12 October 1981

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Thank you for your letter of 8 June 1981 inviting me to meet with the executive board of the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, and also to be a speaker at your bi-annual meeting.

Should your board ever be in this area, I would be happy to meet with you. Concerning the speaking invitation at your bi-annual meeting in Quantico, I am unable to accept the invitation this far in advance. In late January, 1981, if you will notify me as to the exact date considered in March, I will review your request and can advise you then whether I will be able to participate.

In the meantime, I certainly understand that your time schedule may not permit you to wait for a reply because of printing deadlines, etc. If that is the case, please allow me to decline your kind invitation. I will look forward to hearing from you if you wish to keep the invitation open.

I am grateful for your invitation and appreciate your understanding of my situation.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. William G. McMahon
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