



NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE®

328 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.E.
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CHUCK CANTERBURY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Day on the Hill Participant,

Welcome to our nation's capital for the FOP's annual *Day on the Hill!*

After the election last fall, Capitol Hill looks a little different. With a Republican Congress and a Democratic Presidency, it will be interesting to see if the 114th Congress will be any more productive than its predecessors.

This year has been marred with attacks on law enforcement, both as individuals and as a profession. We must wage an intense campaign to get the attention of the Administration and Congress and to focus on OUR issues and OUR safety. While we certainly remain committed to the top legislative priorities set by our members at our biennial conferences, with law enforcement officers increasingly under attack, we are going to need your help in pushing for officer safety issues. These issues effect you every day and every shift and demand our utmost attention.

The officer safety issues we have thus far identified as legislative goals for this Congress are to expand the federal hate crimes laws to include law enforcement, reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant (BVP) Program, pass the National Blue Alert Act, restore full funding for the COPS Improvements and Reauthorization Act, restore full funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne-JAG) Programs, and other various issues.

At the same time, we must continue to educate Members of Congress and their staff about our Top Priorities – even if they are unlikely to see legislative action this year. We need to increase support for the “Social Security Fairness Act” and the “Law Enforcement Equity Act,” and securing minimum collective bargaining rights for public safety employees. We also need to continue efforts to support due process for law enforcement officers, and for legislation that provides statutory arrest authority for Federal law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

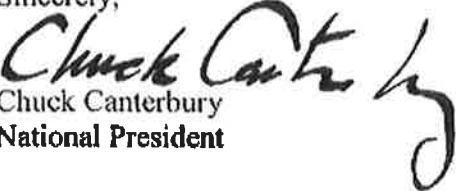
And please remember that genuine grassroots activism is not a one- or two-day event like *Day on the Hill*. The key to being effective in the future is to grow the relationships with the individuals you meet this week. ***Follow up!*** Make contact again with the Members and staffers you meet while you are here, even if it is to just thank them for their time. Each and every contact you have with them will reinforce the progress you made with your visit and make our efforts here more productive in generating strong and active support for our issues.

— BUILDING ON A PROUD TRADITION —



On behalf of your more than 330,000 brothers and sisters in the Fraternal Order of Police, I want to thank you for taking the time to join me and the National Legislative Committee in Washington, D.C., for *Day on the Hill 2015!*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chuck Canterbury". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "C" at the beginning and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

Chuck Canterbury
National President



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GRAND LODGE *Fraternal Order of Police*

TOP LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR THE 114th CONGRESS

All information up to date as of 15 January 2015

I. Social Security Issues:

A. Support the “Social Security Fairness Act”

The FOP strongly supports legislation to restore full Social Security benefits for law enforcement officers by repealing both the “Windfall Elimination Provision” (WEP) and the “Government Pension Offset” (GPO).

B. Oppose any legislation that would require the participation of public employees in Social Security

The FOP vehemently opposes any legislation which would mandate participation in Social Security for current or newly hired public employees who participate in their own retirement systems and do not pay into Social Security.

II. Support the “Public Safety Employer-Employee Cooperation Act”

The FOP strongly supports this legislation, which would guarantee the right of public employees to bargain collectively with their employers over hours, wages, and conditions of employment. The bill mandates that each State pass laws providing minimum collective bargaining rights to their public safety employees and outlines certain provisions to be included in those laws. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited by the bill, and States with collective bargaining laws already on the books will be exempt from the Federal statute.

III. Support the “State and Local Law Enforcement Discipline, Accountability and Due Process Act”

The FOP strongly supports a “bill of rights” for law enforcement officers who are, in a number of jurisdictions, denied their due process rights by police administrators and management in noncriminal proceedings. There is a need for a minimum level of procedural protections for law enforcement officers accused of administrative wrongdoing because of the gravity of potential harm to officers created by this lack of uniform safeguards.

IV. Support legislation granting statutory arrest authority to DoD officers

The FOP strongly supports legislation giving certain Federal law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Department of Defense statutory arrest authority.

V. Support the “Law Enforcement Officers’ Equity Act”

The FOP strongly supports legislation expanding the definition of “law enforcement officer” for salary and retirement benefits to include all Federal law enforcement officers.



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“Enough is Enough!” Expand Hate Crimes Law to Protect Police

The FOP has advocated for more than a decade to expand Federal protections for law enforcement by increasing the penalties on perpetrators who select their victims because they are or are perceived to be police officers.

In 2009, Congress saw a need to expand the law to protect a group of citizens, who, because of their actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, were suspected of being targeted for violent attacks. Law enforcement officers face a similar need today.

Of the 47 deaths by gunfire suffered by law enforcement in 2014, nine of them—that’s 19%—were ambush killings. These were deliberate and sadly successful efforts by individuals who set out to kill a police officer:

- New York City Police Officers Rafael Ramos and Wenjian Liu were executed while sitting in their squad car;
- Corporal Bryon Dickson of the Pennsylvania State Police was killed by a sniper as he left his barracks and another State Trooper was wounded;
- Leon County Deputy Sheriff Christopher Smith responded to reports about a house fire and was killed from behind by the suspect who then used the Deputy’s service weapon against other responding public safety officers with the Tallahassee Fire and Police Departments;
- Jersey City Detective Melvin Santiago’s murderer assaulted a store security guard, stole his gun and waited for officers to respond so he could kill them;
- Patrolman Jeffrey Westerfield of the Gary, Indiana Police Department, responded to a call for service and was killed while sitting in his patrol car;
- Las Vegas Police Officers Igor Soldo and Alyn Beck who were murdered by two killers while they ate lunch at a local pizzeria; and
- Sergeant Cory Wride of the Utah County Sheriffs Office pulled behind an SUV which appeared to have been abandoned when he was shot by surprise and killed by a high-powered rifle fired from the rear window. The driver and the shooter fled the scene and later killed Deputy Greg Sherwood during a vehicle pursuit using a rifle fired from the rear window.

Enough is enough. Congress should work with the FOP to protect police officers and increase the penalties for those who deliberately target law enforcement officers with injury and death.

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THE FOP'S OFFICER SAFETY AGENDA *for the 114th Congress*

- **Expand Federal Hate Crime Laws**
Under current law persons who deliberately victimize another person because of the race, color, creed, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or disability are subject to greater penalties. The U.S. Department of Justice collects data on these crimes so that we in law enforcement can do a better job of deterring and preventing them. The FOP will push to expand the law to include police officers.
- **Support S. 125/H.R. 228 to reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program**
This program has a very simple goal--it proposes to increase the number of law enforcement officers wearing soft body armor by providing matching Federal funds to State or local law enforcement agencies of any size seeking to purchase armor vests for use by their officers. The legislation will extend this program's authorization to 2020.
- **Support the National Blue Alert Act**
The legislation would establish a "National Blue Alert" system for the local, regional and national dissemination of time-sensitive information to help identify a suspect in the event that a law enforcement officer is killed or seriously injured in the line of duty. The legislation would leverage the current AMBER Alert system by using existing communications infrastructure to disseminate immediately sensitive information to appropriate law enforcement or other public agencies when an officer goes missing, is severely injured or is killed in the line of duty. More than 20 States already have some form of Blue Alert system. This patchwork of States leaves large gaps in the system which fleeing criminals can use to their advantage. A national program is vital to fill those gaps.
- **COPS Improvements and Reauthorization Act**
For the past twenty years, our nation's strategy to fight crime and improve public safety has been community-oriented policing. The foundation of this strategy are the programs administered Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), its hiring program in particular. The FOP supports restoration of full funding for the COPS Office and its hiring and safety programs in particular.
- **Full funding of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne-JAG) Programs**
Since FY10, the Byrne-JAG program has been reduced by over one-third, causing a serious contraction in the reach of Byrne-JAG funded programs across the States and territories. If additional reductions are made, successful programs will be pulled from the field and the partnership between Federal, State and local law enforcement will be further weakened. Hundreds of communities will lose a range of critical grant funding and their public safety will be compromised. The FOP will work to ensure that this program is fully funded.



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The “Social Security Fairness Act”

Repealing the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset

The FOP strongly supports the passage of the “*Social Security Fairness Act*,” legislation which would fully repeal both the “Windfall Elimination Provision” (WEP) and the “Government Pension Offset” (GPO) in current Social Security law.

The WEP was enacted in 1983 as part of a large reform package designed to shore up the financing of the Social Security system. It went into effect in 1985 and applies a modified formula designed to reduce the amount of the Social Security benefits received by individuals who collect a government pension. The ostensible purpose of the WEP is to remove a “windfall” for persons who spent some time in jobs not covered by Social Security (like public employees) and also worked other jobs where they paid Social Security taxes long enough to qualify for retirement benefits. The practical effect of the provision on low-paid public employees outside the Social Security system is that they lose up to sixty percent (60%) of the Social Security benefits to which they are entitled—this is a loss, not an adjustment for a “windfall.” This creates a very real inequity for many public employees, particularly police officers who retire earlier than other government employees, and begin second careers which require them to pay into the Social Security system.

We regard this as an issue of fairness, as these public employees are unfairly penalized under current law. The WEP substantially reduces a benefit that workers had counted on when planning their retirement. The arbitrary formula, when applied, does not eliminate “windfalls” because of its regressive nature—the reduction is only applied to the first bracket of the benefit formula and causes a relatively larger reduction in benefits to low-paid workers. It also overpenalizes lower paid workers with short careers or, like many retired law enforcement officers, those whose careers are evenly split inside and outside the Social Security system.

Like the WEP, the GPO was adopted in 1983 to shore up the finances of the Social Security Trust Fund. It offsets the dependent’s Social Security benefit to which a spouse or widow(er) is entitled by two-thirds of the monthly amount of any government pension from noncovered employment that the surviving spouse might receive. For example, the wife of a retired law enforcement officer who collects a government pension of \$1,200 would be ineligible to collect the surviving spousal benefit of \$600 from Social Security upon the death of her spouse. Two-thirds of \$1,200 is \$800, which is greater than the spousal benefit of \$600 and thus, under this law, she would be unable to collect it. If the spouse’s benefit were \$900, only \$100 could be collected, because \$800 would be “offset” by her government pension.

Again, the FOP believes this is a matter of fairness and that the offset scheme currently in place penalizes those employees least able to afford it.

Previous Cosponsors of H.R. 1795 (113th Congress)

121 Total (88 Democrats, 33 Republicans)

ALASKA

Young, D.

ARIZONA

Grijalva

CALIFORNIA

Bera
Brownley
Calvert
Capps
Cardenas
Chu
Costa
Eshoo
Farr
Garamendi
Hahn
Honda
Huffman
Hunter
Lee, B.
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Matsui, D.
McNerney
Royce
Ruiz
Sanchez, Linda
Schiff, A.
Sherman
Speier
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson
Valadao
Vargas

CONNECTICUT

Courtney
DeLauro
Esty
Himes
Larson, J.

FLORIDA

Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Frankel
Grayson
Hastings, A.
Yoho

GEORGIA

Lewis, John

ILLINOIS

Bustos
Foster
Kinzinger
Lipinski, D.
Schakowsky
Schock
Shimkus

INDIANA

Carson
Visclosky

IOWA

Loeb sack

KENTUCKY

Guthrie
Massie
Whitfield
Yarmuth

LOUISIANA

Boustany

MAINE

Pingree

MARYLAND

Cummings
Ruppersberger
Sarbanes, J.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cupuano
Clark, K.
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
McGovern
Tsongas

MINNESOTA

Clay
Graves, S.
Long

NEVADA

Titus

NEW JERSEY

Lance
LoBiondo
Pallone
Sires

NEW MEXICO

Lujan, B.

NEW YORK

Grimm
Hanna
Higgins
King, P.
Maloney, C.
Maloney, S.
Nadler
Price, D.

OHIO

Beatty
Fudge
Joyce
Kaptur
Ryan, T.
Turner, M.

OREGON

DeFazio
Walden, G.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cartwright
Doyle
Fitzpatrick
Meehan
Murphy, T.
Shuster, Bill
Thompson, G

RHODE ISLAND

Cicilline
Langevin

TENNESSEE

Cohen
Duncan, John

TEXAS

Burgess
Doggett
Green, A.
Green, G.
Jackson Lee, S.
Neugebauer
O'Rourke
Poe
Veasey

VERMONT

Welch

VIRGINIA

Connolly
Wittman

WASHINGTON

DelBene
Larsen, R.

Previous Cosponsors OF S.896 (113th Congress)
18 Total (13 Democrats, 4 Republicans, 1 Independant)

ALASKA

Murkowski

CALIFORNIA

Boxer

CONNECTICUT

Murphy, C.

HAWAII

Hirono

Schatz

LOUISIANA

Vitter

MAINE

Collins

MASSACHUSETTS

Markey, E.

Warren

MINNESOTA

Franken

NEVADA

Heller

NEW JERSEY

Menendez

NEW MEXICO

Udall

OREGON

Merkley

RHODE ISLAND

Reed, J.

Whitehouse

VERMONT

Leahy

Sanders



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Support Statutory Arrest Authority for All Civilian Law Enforcement Officers Employed by the U.S. Department of Defense

The FOP strongly supports changes in Federal law that would grant statutory arrest authority to all civilian law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). To that end, we support language to be included in the DoD reauthorization measures.

The proposed legislation would grant the U.S. Secretary of Defense the same general powers and authorities that were provided to the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security in 2002 when Congress amended section 1315 of Title 40, U.S.C. This change in Federal law gave the Secretary of Homeland Security responsibility for all Federal property, regardless of administrative jurisdiction.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not exercised this authority on DoD installations, nor has it any intention of doing so, as it correctly views protection of DoD property as a responsibility of the DoD. Under the language proposed, the Secretary of Defense will be able to establish regulations that are enforceable by criminal penalties for property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the DoD.

The lack of this authority is keenly felt by civilian law enforcement officers employed by the DoD and subsidiary components. It is negatively impacting officer morale and, more importantly, officer safety. For instance, many of the civilian law enforcement officers have to deal with a growing population of non-DoD-affiliated civilians living in privatized housing on DoD installations. Without the statutory arrest authority or the ability to create regulations with criminal penalties, law enforcement officers responding to a call for service cannot make an arrest. They can call local law enforcement, which may or may not respond, but their authority extends only to evicting the individual from the installation—leaving the criminal act unaddressed.

The civilian law enforcement officers employed by the DoD are fully trained and sworn and they should have the authorities that go with that training and not be forced to call officers from another agency. In fact, many DoD installations are remote and contacting local law enforcement is not an option.

Some DoD law enforcement agencies, like the Defense Intelligence Agency Police, sought deputization from the U.S. Marshals Service to empower them to exercise law enforcement powers. Law enforcement officers in the DoD should not have to shop around to non-DoD agencies to get the authorities necessary to carry out their law enforcement mission.

The proposed amendments to Federal law will not affect how offenses against the United States would be prosecuted. Prosecutions would continue to be performed by the United States Attorney's Office, or, for those installations having a Federal Magistrates Program, in U.S. Magistrate's Court on the installation and by DoD attorneys designated for this purpose as Special Assistant United States Attorneys by the local United States Attorney.

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The “Law Enforcement Officers’ Equity Act”

Legislation Providing Law Enforcement Retirement Benefits to All Federal Law Enforcement Officers

The FOP strongly supports the passage of the “**Law Enforcement Officers’ Equity Act.**” This legislation would expand the definition of “law enforcement officer” for salary and retirement benefits to include all Federal law enforcement officers. It would also save taxpayers’ money and enhance public safety and national security.

Due to their high level of training and dangerous nature of the profession, Congress rightfully determined that Federal law enforcement officers should receive enhanced salary and retirement benefits compared to other Federal employees. However, Federal law enforcement officers classified as GS-0083 police officers were not initially covered. Over time, Congress has partially corrected this injustice by granting GS-0083 officers in some agencies, including the U.S. Park Police and the Secret Service Uniformed Division, law enforcement officer (LEO) status for salary and retirement benefits, but today nearly 30,000 of these dedicated Federal law enforcement officers do not receive these benefits. Congress has even granted LEO status to Air Traffic Controllers and many employees of the Bureau of Prisons (such as cooks), whose primary duties are not law enforcement related.

These dedicated men and women put their lives on the line as law enforcement officers for different agencies, including the Department of Defense (DoD) and Armed Services, Veteran’s Affairs (VA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Postal Services, Federal Protective Services (FPS), National Institute of Health (NIH), U.S. Mint, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP). They serve as our Federal government’s first responders, are asked to face the same hazards as their State and local counterparts and, when one of them falls in the line of duty, their names are added to the National Law Enforcement Officer’s Memorial here in Washington, D.C.

Through regulatory authority, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has promulgated that the definition of a “law enforcement officer” for salary and pay benefits does not include “an employee whose primary duties involve maintaining law and order, protecting life and property, guarding against or inspecting violations of law, or investigating persons who are suspect or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States.” These officers may achieve LEO status by appealing to Merits Systems Protection Board (MSPB) or the OPM, but since 2000, the OPM and MSPB, with the backing of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal

Circuit, have made it extremely difficult for these officers to gain LEO status through judicial review.

Since the OPM will not amend its outdated LEO definition and the judicial review process has failed, the best remedy to this injustice is legislation amending U.S. Code to grant all GS-0083 officers LEO status. The "Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act" would provide these brave Federal officers with 6(c) benefits and the ability to retire after twenty (20) years of service at the age of fifty (50), or twenty-five (25) years of service at any age.

Congress should [introduce and] pass this legislation and recognize that these GS- 0083 officers are as highly trained as their colleagues with LEO. Many attend the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and their job is no less dangerous. These officers have been seriously injured and even killed in the line of duty. Criminals who assault civilian law enforcement officers do not discriminate based on their salary and retirement status and neither should this nation which is greatly served by their dedication and sacrifice.

Ultimately, granting these law enforcement officers the retirement and salary benefits they deserve will save taxpayers' money. The increased cost would be more than offset by the savings in training because recruitment and retention are problems Federal law enforcement agencies face today. This is especially true for agencies whose officers do not have LEO status.

The problem is illustrated by a 2003 Government Accounting Office report to Congress which found that, when the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) heavily recruited experienced officers from other agencies for Air Marshals, the agencies with the highest turnover in GS-0083 officers were the NIH (58%), U.S. Mint (41%), and BEP (27%). The officers in these agencies do not have LEO status. The same GAO report mentions that the officers employed by the four agencies (BEP, NIH, FPS, and FBI) with the most difficulty recruiting do not have LEO status.

Most importantly, an investment in these officers will pay unquantifiable dividends in national security and public safety, for the value of highly trained and experienced law enforcement officers is immeasurable.

Again, the FOP believes this is a matter of not only fairness but national security and public safety.

The Fraternal Order of Police strongly supports law enforcement officer retirement benefits for all Federal law enforcement officers.

Cosponsors of H.R. 1362 in the 113th Congress Still in Congress

Sponsor was King (R-NY)

ALASKA

Young

CALIFORNIA

Honda

Takano

GEORGIA

Bishop

MARYLAND

Cummings

Sarbanes

MASSACHUSETTS

Capuano

McGovern

NEW JERSEY

LoBiondo

Pascrell

Sires

NEW YORK

Clarke

Israel

Meeks

OHIO

Beatty

Joyce

PENNSYLVANIA

Fitzpatrick

TEXAS

Green

VIRGINIA

Connolly

WASHINGTON

Kilmer

McDermott

WISCONSIN

Pocan

Senator Mikulski (D-MD) sponsored S. 1172 in the 113th Congress

There were no cosponsors.



Lobbying Tips



Consider Yourself an Information Source

Remember: *you* are the expert on law enforcement. Use this opportunity to educate your elected officials about the needs and concerns of law enforcement officers. Legislators want to know how a specific issue will affect their districts. Share personal or local experiences about the issues with your legislators. If you don't know the answers to some of their questions—tell them so. Make notes and follow-up with the answers after the meeting.

Try to Make Personal Connections

Make the legislator aware of any personal connections you may have. No matter how insignificant you may feel it is, if you have friends, relatives, or colleagues in common, let them know. Use personal examples from your own life or the lives of your neighbors when making your case.

Be Organized

Be on time. If you are part of a group meeting, select a spokesperson to lead the discussion or determine who will speak on each issue. Know the time frame you are under, and highlight our top legislative priorities.

Be Concise

Legislators and staff have limited time and many demands. Be sure to stay on message on our three top legislative priorities. You will be lucky to have a full 15 minutes to discuss them with the legislator or staff and it is critical that they understand the importance of them all.

Expect Surprises and Be Flexible

Legislators have very unpredictable schedules on session days, causing them to run late or be called away. Do not be disappointed if they have to cut your meeting short. Make the most of them by focusing on a few key issues and following-up with detailed information in writing. Do not be disappointed if you meet with a member of their staff; often they know more details about the issues than their bosses do and they are the ones who advise legislators how to vote.

Anticipate Reactions and Stay on Message

After explaining your views, ask the legislators where they stand on the issue. Try to understand their perspective and tailor your approach accordingly. If they are undecided, focus on your message. Politely maintain your position, even if you know they do not agree. If they change the subject to avoid getting pinned down on an issue, try to bridge the discussion back to your message.

Follow-Up

Send thank you notes reviewing the issues you discussed. Be sure to send legislators any additional materials requested, including answers to questions that you were unable to provide during the meeting.



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LEGISLATION SUPPORTED by the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police As of 30 January 2015

- **H.R. 159** (*Paulsen, R-MN*), the “Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act,” which would benefit law enforcement agencies in States with safe harbor laws when applying for Federal law enforcement grant programs;
- **H.R. 181** (*Poe, R-TX*), the “Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act,” would authorize grants be made available to law enforcement and others to develop, improve, or expand comprehensive domestic child trafficking deterrence;
- **H.R. 228** (*LoBiondo, R-NJ*), the “Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act,” would reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership grant program through fiscal year 2018;
- **H.R. 296** (*Poe, R-TX*), the “Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act,” establishes block grants and other programs to support local and State law enforcement agencies fight human trafficking and provides assistance to victims;
- **H.R. 378** (*Honda, D-CA*), the “Responsible Body Armor Possession Act,” which would prohibit the sale, transfer, or possession of enhanced, military-grade body armor by civilians;
- **H.R. 606** (*Paulsen, R-MN*), the “Don’t Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act,” which would amend Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income, for income tax purposes, Federal public safety officer death benefits or amounts paid under a State program to surviving dependents of a public safety officer who died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty;
- **S. 125** (*Leahy, D-VT*), the “Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act,” would reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership grant program through fiscal year 2020;
- **S. 140** (*Feinstein, D-CA*), the “Combat Human Trafficking Act,” would strengthen law enforcement efforts to investigate and prosecute all who commit sex trafficking crimes, particularly buyers of sex acts from trafficking victims;
- **S. 166** (*Klobuchar, D-MN*), the “Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act,” which would establish a national strategy to combat human trafficking;

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- **S. 178 (Cornyn, R-TX)**, the “Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act,” establishes block grants and other programs to support local and State law enforcement agencies fight human trafficking and provides assistance to victims;
- **S. 279 (Ayotte, R-NH)**, the “Don’t Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act,” which would amend Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income, for income tax purposes, Federal public safety officer death benefits or amounts paid under a State program to surviving dependents of a public safety officer who died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty;
- Legislation giving certain Federal law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Department of Defense statutory arrest authority;
- Legislation to provide Federal law enforcement officers with a rebuttable presumption that a causal connection exists between their occupation and heart, lung, and hypertension disorders; and
- Legislation which would protect the personal information of law enforcement officers and their families from public access.



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LEGISLATION *OPPOSED* by the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police *As of 30 January 2015*

- **H.R. 46** (*Jackson-Lee, D-TX*), the “No More Tullias: Drug Law Enforcement Evidentiary Standards Improvement Act,” which would significantly limit States who fund anti-drug task forces from receiving Federal funding from the Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistant Grants program;
- **H.R. 51** (*Jackson-Lee, D-TX*), the “Traffic Stops Along the Border Statistics Study Act,” would require the U.S. Attorney General to collect race and other data on traffic stops made by State and local law enforcement officers;
- **H.R. 429** (*Johnson, D-GA*), the “Grand Jury Reform Act,” would end the use of grand juries to evaluate the conduct of any death caused by a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of his sworn duty and require a special prosecutor to take the case before a judge;
- Legislation that would impose any tax, direct or indirect, on any employer-sponsored health coverage;
- Legislation which would weaken the overtime protections for law enforcement officers in current Federal regulations;
- Legislation or amendments that would have the effect of weakening PL 106-185, the “Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000;”
- Legislation which would create or fund “civilian review boards” of law enforcement at any level of government; and
- Legislation which would normalize relations with Cuba until that nation ceases to be a safe harbor for cop-killers and other fugitives.