us hope that as the world comes to realize the impose upon all these nations, that future con-magnitude of the challenges of the Drug War.

user nations of the world to the UNDCP. Let far greater societal cost that these illicit drugs tributions will substantially increase to face the

FUND OF UNDCP PLEDGES DURING THE PERIOD 1995-1999; STATUS AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1999 [U.S. dollars]

	1005	1000	96 1997	1998	Estimate 1999	Percentage change	
	1995	1996				1998/97	1999/98
United States	5,909,164	6,344,000	9,720,400	4,033,600	25,305,000	<b>- 59</b>	527
Italy	8,731,310	9,746,887	6,881,720	8,499,089	9,000,000	24	6
United Kingdom	10,093,025	6,213,481	6,802,199	11,575,353	8,000,000	70	-31
Sweden		4,213,816	4,716,382	5,233,471	4,700,000	11	-10
Japan	5,962,733	6,700,000	5,000,000	3,817,000	4,300,000	-24	13
European Commission		3,171,702	1,001,660	4,886,528	4,000,000	388	-18
Germany		3,207,158	3,205,324	3,368,763	2,100,000	5	-38
Norway		5,414,090	629,749	1,058,170	2.000.000	68	89
Francé		1.467.710	1.352,810	1,404,796	1,600,000	4	14
Denmark		2,248,364	1.661.732	1.677.114	1,300,000	1	- 22
Australia		894,069	547,107	481,701	1.131.000	-12	135
Netherlands		583,069	1.139,278	1.241,211	1.000.000	9	- 19
Canada		500,000	500,000	685,205	800,000	37	17
Switzerland		679,450	617,505	736,584	750,000	19	2
Luxembourg		63,271	55,987	1.777,180	738,000	3074	- 58
Austria		994,441	430,285	558,873	617,000	30	10
Spain		541,353	444.063	570,104	570,000	28	0
Belgium Belgium		194,672	329,660	313,040	385,000	-5	23
Finland		50,000	345,000	125,000	347,000	-64	178
Total major donors	57.627.770	53.227.533	45.380.861	52.042.782	68.643.000	15	32
Turkey		100.000	150.000	200.000	250,000	33	25
Ireland		244.500	215.175	297.000	236,000	38	- 21
Colombia		,	-,	300,000	100.000	0	- 67
		50.000	50.000	300,000	100,000	500	- 67 - 67
		79.000	154.000	100,000	100,000	- 35	- 07
Republic of Korea		.,	300.000	,	,	-100	0
Argentina		343,536	440,137	404.963	500.000	- 100 - 8	23
Other member states	-	,	-, -	. ,	,		
Total voluntary		54,044,569	46,690,173	53,644,745	69,929,000	15	30
Cost-sharing Brazil		1,759,125		4.220.128	3.219.000	0	- 24
Peru				, , , ,	528,000	0	0
Bolivia		161,528	500.000		500,000	-100	Ō
Colombia		70,000	1.192.041	539.025	500,000	- 55	<b>-</b> 7
UNAIDS				242,000		0	- 100
Total cost-sharing	602,773	1,990,653	1,692,041	5,001,153	4.747.000	196	-5
Public donations		852,639	620,305	1,258,285	655,000	103	- 48
Total	59 590 153	56.887.861	49.002.519	59.904.183	75.331.000	22	25

NOTES: Ranked by pledges made in 1999. Earmarked multi-year contributions are shown according to the year in which they are pledged irrespective of the year(s) for which they are meant. Unearmarked contributions are shown according to the year for which they are pledged.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SAFETY REIMBURSEMENT ACT OF 2000

## HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Ms. NORTON, Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Public Safety Reimbursement Act of 2000. The bill provides an annual federal contribution to reimburse the District for the considerable services the Metropolitan Police Department provides every year to cover the many national events and activities that occur here because the District is the national seat of government. Examples of these services are too numerous to detail. Some of the most familiar are the many events and demonstrations, from the Million Man March to the federal Millennium event at the Lincoln Memorial last month. Events, large and small, of every variety occur with great frequency and cannot proceed without the work of our police force. The MPD is at the center, from the extensive logistical preparations to the on duty time protective services. The bill is strongly supported by D.C. Police Chief Charles Ramsey, who joined me at a press conference on the bill here in the Capitol earlier today.

The annual amount provided in the bill would reimburse the District for the considerable services the Metropolitan Police Department provides every year to cover the many national events and activities that occur here because the District is the national seat of government. Examples of these services are too numerous to detail. Some of the most familiar are the many events and demonstrations, from the Million Man March to the federal Millennium event at the Lincoln Memorial last month. Events, large and small, of every variety occur with great frequency and cannot proceed without the work of our police force. The MPD is at the center, from the extensive logistical preparations to the on duty time guarding and facilitating the event itself.

Further, residents see our police every time the President moves outside the White House complex because all traffic stops while our police line the streets to assure the President's safe passage. The Congress itself frequently uses our police department—from the annual State of the Union address, when officials and citizens converge on the Hill, to unusual events, such as the funeral following the tragic killing of the two Capitol Police officers almost two years ago. Cabinet officials, the President, and Members of the House and Senate, not to mention other federal officials and agencies all use the MPD as if it were a hometown police force they had bought and paid for. Actually they pay nothing. In countless ways on a daily basis, federal officials and tourists alike get excellent D.C. police protection free of charge.

A prominent example from last year dramatically points up how the cost of federal events has been transferred to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. A ragtag gang of racists and anti-Semites calling themselves the American Nationalist Party came to Washington in August to petition their federal government for redress of their grievances, such as they were. However, it was the District government that picked up the tab to the tune of a half million dollars for police protection. At

the same time, pro-human rights groups held a large, peaceful rally at the Lincoln Memorial to counter the Nazis. Whether marginal and extreme, like the Nazis, or mainstream and pro-democracy like the counter-rally last summer, D.C. police participation is indispensable to every demonstration and national event that occurs in this city. The right to assemble is a precious constitutional right available to all and must be protected for all. However, those who come here seek the attention of the national government, not the D.C. government, and the cost should be borne by American taxpayers, not D.C. taxpayers.

The bill I introduced today places financial responsibility where it belongs. There are two important grounds for this bill, one statutory and the other historical precedent. The statutory basis is the 1997 Revitalization Act, where we traded the federal payment for a much larger federal assumption of state costs. However, we nevertheless preserved the right of the District to receive a federal contribution. We wrote language into the Act providing: "The unique status of the District of Columbia as the seat of the government . . . imposes unusual costs and requirements which are not imposed on other jurisdictions and many of which are not reimbursed by the federal government." The Revitalization Act (Section 11601) therefore allows "for each subsequent fiscal year [after FY 1998], such amount as may be necessary for such contribution.'

The second basis for a designated public safety contribution is historical precedent. Separate from the annual federal payment, the Congress has traditionally appropriated additional funds for public safety purposes. Amounts have ranged from five million dollars

to 30 million dollars, depending on the need and public safety issues arising in the particular year. Such funds have been appropriated for national events in other jurisdictions as well. Just last year, Congress included five million dollars to help cover police costs during the WTO meeting in Seattle. Here in the District, there has always been a consistent congressional understanding that police work in the nation's capital necessarily involves the federal and national interest and deserves special and unique support. Thus, I am asking the Congress to return to its original understanding of its responsibility for a share of public safety in this city, specifically for police protection for national and federal events.

I will be conferring with other Members of Congress and with Police Chief Ramsey concerning a specific amount for FY 2001. However, I want to emphasize that I do not intro-

duce the bill simply to get extra money from the federal government, as desirable as that would be. This is the first in a series of bills I will be sponsoring to try to get ahead of revenue problems beyond the District's control that are on the way. We are proud that with a large assist from the \$5,000 Homebuyer Credit, the District has begun stabilizing its population. However, it will be years before the District has a tax base of residents and businesses adequate to support the city through good, moderate, and bad economic times. This important financial issue has been masked by today's excellent economy. However, our surplus is not largely a product of that economy, but of the state costs the Revitalization Act removed from the city. The D.C. Police Safety Reimbursement Act I introduced today is among several bills that will be necessary to make up for a decline in the economic output expected by next year, according to regional analysts, including Professor Stephen Fuller of George Mason University. It would be foolish to await another crisis. The time to prepare is now. This and other bills designed to ward off forecasted trouble is the only way to keep the District's finances on an upward trajectory. The D.C. Public Reimbursement Act builds on cost justification the Congress itself has long accepted. The annual amounts would not be a gift from the federal government. They would be payment for services rendered to the President, Congress and the federal government by the Metropolitan Police Department.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill vital to the continuing recovery of the nation's capital