

NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 031 - Folder 005

Ideas - Crime and Drugs

Ideas - crime
and
Drug - coerced abstinence

DRAFT -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Drug Policy and Communications Ideas

Coerced Abstinence in the Criminal Justice System:

- **Background:** This is the single, most popular anti-drug strategy that Democrats should be supporting. Coerced abstinence has better than 80% support from the public, and -- more importantly -- it is good drug and crime policy.
- **Our prisons are filled with crime-committing drug addicts.** According to a recent study, drug and alcohol abuse are implicated in the crimes and incarceration of 80% -- or 1.4 million -- of the 1.7 million men and women in America's jails and prisons. These 1.4 million offenders violated drug laws, were high or drunk when they committed their crimes, stole property to buy drugs, or have a history of drug and alcohol abuse.
- **The bigger the habit, the longer the rap sheet.** While 41% of first-time offenders in state prisons have a drug history, 81% of repeat offenders (5 or more convictions) are drug-involved. Failure to test, treat, and sanction these inmates results in criminals being returned to our communities with dangerous drug habits intact. The choice is simple: test/treat prisoners so that they are less likely to be re-arrested or use drugs (73% and 44%, respectively) -- or release them into communities to commit more crimes to feed their addiction (as many as 191 crimes per addict).
- **Legislative Opportunities:** (1) Fight for FY 99 appropriations to provide \$200 million in funding for a series of coerced abstinence initiatives, including drug courts; (2) Require states to adopt zero tolerance for drugs in prisons-- by increasing penalties for drug trafficking into and within correctional facilities-- as a condition of receiving prison construction funds; and (3) Allow States to use their federal prison construction funds to test, treat, and sanction drug offenders under criminal justice supervision.
- **Communications Opportunities:** (1) July announcement of drug courts grants; (2) July release of data on drug use by arrestees; (3) September implementation of state plans to test and treat prisoners and parolees.

Kids and Drugs

- **Background:** From the public's perspective, this is perhaps the most important part of the Drug War. Although teen drug use remains below its peak levels, it has nearly doubled between 1991 and 1996. The best opportunity to identify Democrats with delivering a no nonsense message to youth is by supporting the Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. Other opportunities include fighting to expand Safe and Drug-Free Schools and after school programs -- which Republicans are likely to either cut or not support.

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- **Make sure kids get the message on drugs.** If America's children do not get the message today -- clearly and unequivocally -- that drugs are dangerous and wrong, they will fuel tomorrow's drug epidemic. That is why the Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, which will go nationwide this summer, proposes using the full power of the media -- television, radio, Internet -- to teach kids about the danger of drugs and to encourage parents to talk to their children about drugs.
- **Provide kids with adult supervision in the after school hours.** During a typical week, an estimated five million school-aged children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision. Research indicates that during these unsupervised hours children are more likely to engage in at-risk behaviors, such as committing crimes and using drugs.
- **Keep kids free of violence and drugs in school.** The Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program is the federal government's largest youth anti-drug prevention program -- providing funds for drug and violence prevention programs in virtually every school district in the nation.
- **Legislative Opportunities:** (1) Support and champion continued funding for the \$195 million Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; (2) Dramatically expand after-school care (\$200 million in FY 99) to serve over half a million children every year; (3) Fund 1,300 new drug-prevention coordinators to improve the effectiveness of drug prevention efforts for 6,500 middle schools across the country; (4) Oppose efforts to cut funding for Safe and Drug-Free Schools; and (5) Support youth drug testing initiatives (e.g., voluntary drug testing in schools, drug testing for driver's licenses).
- **Communications Opportunities:** (1) July 9th national roll-out of the Anti-Drug Media Campaign; (2) August release of the Household Survey on Drug Abuse; (3) Announcement of pilot program to promote teen drug testing for driver's licenses; and (4) August release of Safe and Drug-Free Schools Report.

Drug Enforcement

- **Background:** Any Democratic drug strategy must include tough anti-drug enforcement provisions. Our best opportunities include focusing on the recent increases in certain parts of the country in heroin and methamphetamine use. Other opportunities include money laundering, and improving enforcement and interdiction along the Southwest Border with more manpower, improved coordination, and new technologies.
- **Methamphetamine use spreading east.** Initially popular in the West and Midwest, methamphetamine use and trafficking is starting to spread eastward. The most recent Pulse Check by ONDCP confirms that methamphetamine is now an emerging drug in cities such as Baltimore, Boston, and Washington, D.C.

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- **Heroin popular with youth.** Another new ONDCP study shows heroin use stable or rising across the country. And while the majority of heroin users are older, chronic users who inject the drug, the number of new, younger users who snort or smoke the drug continues to rise in areas all over the country. One recent study showed that more 8th graders were using heroin than 12th graders, and that the percentage of children using heroin doubled between 1991 and 1996.
- **Continue to establish adequate control over Southwest border.** Administration efforts along the Southwest border have made a difference: violent crime is down in California, New Mexico, and Texas. However, much more needs to be done. In addition to adding manpower, emerging technology must be harnessed to aid in interdiction efforts, and overall coordination efforts at the border should be improved.
- **Legislative Opportunities:** (1) Support increased border funding, including: 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, infrastructure (e.g., barriers, lighting, fencing), technology (e.g., ground sensors, infrared cameras), and advanced technologies for drug detection; (2) Add new DEA agents to support initiatives to combat meth and heroin trafficking; (3) Fight to pass Rep. Velasquez's legislation on money laundering; and (4) consider legislation responding to the Supreme Court's decision in the *Bajakajian* case.
- **Communications Opportunities:** (1) July event to launch new anti-narcotics strike force; (2) July release of COPS grants to combat meth; (3) Announcement to unveil final regulations on Geographic Targeting Orders (GTOs) to help crack down on money laundering; (4) July release of Justice Department data on drug use by arrestees (includes data on heroin and meth use in certain cities); and (5) Announce release of new Heroin Action Plan being developed by the Administration.

Increased Drug Treatment

- **Background:** Treatment remains an important component of a Democratic drug strategy. Studies have shown that for each dollar that government spends on treatment its gets a \$7 return on its investment in the form of reduced drug use (40%), reduced health costs (hospitalizations drop by one-third), and reduced crime (criminal activity drops by two-thirds). Nonetheless, an estimated 1.7 million Americans require treatment but are unable to get it. Democrats should fight to help close this treatment gap.
- **Legislative and Communications Opportunities:** (1) Fight for the Administration's proposed increase of \$200 million in the Substance Abuse Block Grant; and (2) Support Rep. Ramstad's legislation on health care "parity" for substance abuse treatment and challenge other Republicans to do the same.

Ideas - Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/20/97

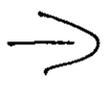
RAHM / BRUCE / ELENA :

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND
A LIST OF THE MOST
RECENT UPCOMING
DOT REPORTS. I'VE
ONLY GOT A COPY OF
ONE OF THEM (PREVENTION +
COMMUNITY POLICING), BUT
I'LL DO MY BEST TO
REVIEW THEM + KEEP
TRACK OF THEM FOR NEWS
PURPOSES.

Joe

Upcoming DOJ Reports – October

Subject	Expected Release Date*	Synopsis
Assessment of "Three Strikes" Laws (NIJ)	Oct. 8	Too early to tell impact of "three strikes" laws
Juvenile Offenders and Victims 1997 Update (OJJDP)	Oct. 8	Formal release of report previewed at June conference
Policing in Emerging Democracies (NIJ)	Oct. 14	Summary of conference and reprint of papers from 1996 event with State Dept.
Crime Prevention and Community Policing: A Vital Partnership (BJA)	Oct. 15	Looks at eight cities to show the philosophical and operational linkages between community policing and crime prevention
Use of Hallucinogens (NIJ)	Oct. 16	Shows some increases in use of hallucinogens among young people
Prisoner Petitions in Federal Courts, 1980-95 (BJS)	Oct. 29	Tracks historical trends in volume and type of filings
Report to Congress on Confidentiality of Information Concerning Addresses of Abused Spouses	Week of Oct. 20	Required by Crime Act; surveys the means by which abusers may utilize public-domain sources to obtain location information
Report to Congress on Domestic Violence and Stalking	Week of Oct. 27	Required by Crime Act; surveys incidence of domestic violence and stalking, and the Department of Justice's response
Criminal Victimization 1993-1996 (BJS)	Oct. 26	Results of annual national survey on crime victimization; certain findings released already
<i>On the Horizon</i>		
Characteristics of Adults on Probation (BJS)	Week of Nov. 3	Demographic overview of probation population
Police Use of Force (NIJ/BJS)	Nov. 1	Collection of data required by 1994 Crime Act on incidents of police use of force



*K

October 17, 1997 (4:42pm)

Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995 (BJS)	November 9	Synopsis not yet available
Homicide in Eight Cities (NIJ)	Mid-November (American Society of Criminology Meeting)	Synopsis not yet available
Profile of Jail Inmates 1995-96 (BJS)	December	Demographic overview of population in local jails
Capital Punishment 1996 (BJS)	December 7	
Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997 (BJS)	January 1998	
Violence between Intimates, 1992-95 (BJS)	January 1998	
Violence Against Women, 1992-1995 (BJS)	March 1998	



* Expected release dates subject to change

For further info: Harri j. Kramer, OJP/OCPA 307-0703; Tony Sutin, OASG 514-8950

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Prisoner Petitions in Federal Courts, 1980-95 (BJS)	Oct. 29	Tracks historical trends in volume and type of filings
* Violence Among Middle School and High School Students: Analysis and Implications for Prevention (NIJ)	Oct. 29	Analyzes relationship among antagonists, sequence and location of events, and goals and justifications for violence; recommends that prevention efforts focus on these issues
Report to Congress on Confidentiality of Information Concerning Addresses of Abused Spouses	Oct. 22	Required by Crime Act; surveys the means by which abusers may utilize public-domain sources to obtain location information
* Report to Congress on Domestic Violence and Stalking	Week of Oct. 27	Required by Crime Act; surveys incidence of domestic violence and stalking, and the Department of Justice's response
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October 21, 1997 (8:15am)

* Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995 (BJS)	November 9	Synopsis not yet available
* Homicide in Eight Cities (NIJ)	Mid-November (American Society of Criminology Meeting)	Synopsis not yet available
Profile of Jail Inmates 1995-96 (BJS)	December	Demographic overview of population in local jails
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October 21, 1997 (8:15am)



Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject:

Bruce:

Wecome back! Hope you had fun -- mine's just about to start. I though I'd leave you some notes on some of the miscellaneous outstanding crime team related items:

1. COPS Report. We had a meeting w/Kent and various reps from Justice to keep pushing for a beefed up version of this report to release on the crime bill anniversary. You and/or Leanne will want to touch base w/John Hart at the COPS Office to make sure this is on track and satisfactory.
2. Juvie. Not much too report. DOJ has put together an appropriations strategy (Rahm and Leanne have if you don't) that stresses priorities such as research, evaluation and technical assistance...ugh. I've spoke w/OMB, though, and their clear on our priorities -- (1) discretionary \$ for prosecutors/courts, if possible; if not, add to Senate and House versions of juvie block grant; and (2) Senate's \$75 million in discretionary funds for at-risk youth (House has \$100 million block grant).
3. Crack. Liz Fine has taken a crack -- forgive the pun -- at some overall talking points and strategy for our review. She's working with ONDCP on this now, and will be scheduling meetings every 2 weeks. We should attend. The next meeting should be the week after next.
4. Sex Offenders. DOJ and Correspondence are reviewing a draft of Rahm's proposed POTUS letter to the gov's, and the federal directive has been set for some time. Leanne can bring these to closure next week if you/Rahm want to finally get them out.
5. Youth Crime Gun Interdiction. Our funds to expand this to 10 new cities were spent for other purposes by the Hill just prior to the break. Treasury and OMB are aware of this and trying to fix, but I thought you should know if it comes up.
6. Military Surplus Guns. Senator Lautenberg intends to fight Rep. Murtha's rider to the Treasury-Postal approps to force ATF to let certain military surplus guns to be imported into the country for sale. Treasury intends to work with him to defeat this amendment, and WH legis. affairs has informed Murtha of our strong opposition. You can talk to Beth Weaver at Treasury about this (622-2011).
7. Prison Drug Testing/Treatment. DOJ is taking a cut at a directive to change the guidelines for prison grant \$ to require states to -- (1) establish baselines to measure prison drug use; (2) to improve upon those baselines each year; and (3) to crackdown on guards who help bring drugs into prisons. Rahm has expressed that he wants to do this pruddy soon, and have the AG and McCaffrey the same day with an event/speech. Leanne can follow-up on this for you w/DOJ.

Hears - crime



Jose Cerda III

07/25/97 07:48:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Subject: Lame Event Ideas

EK:

Not much for crime ideas during the long-awaited vacation, but here's a few suggestions:

1. Finally sign directive on federal sex offenders and issue letter to governors on importance and progress of national registry.
2. Brady. If something breaks on Brady -- that is to say, if both AR and OH are solved -- we could do a small Brady message event where the AG and Rubin make a statement on Brady. Perhaps they could release an update/mini-report on how the vast majority of state and local agencies are still doing Brady checks or embrace some legislative proposal. I'm not too optimistic about this option though. Things are still slow moving.
3. Drug Event. Have McCaffrey and Shalala release the Household Survey and NIJ crack report do out in a couple of weeks, and emphasize the administration's overall commitment on the issue -- and particularly the Anti-Drug Media Campaign. Perhaps ONDCP could unveil some preliminary ads or media ideas.
4. COPS Report. While I was hoping that we could hold this until the 9/13 Crime Bill anniversary, we could release a week or two early. However, the report still needs some work.
5. Indian Law Enforcement Directive. The President could sign this directive, and the VP and/or the AG and Babbit could release it and talk about the problem at a press conference.

Ideas-crime



Jose Cerda III

06/26/97 11:21:48 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Subject: Crime Events for the Summer

Elena:

Here's mine and Shima's quickie ideas for the summer:

1. Youth Gun Interdiction. Soon after July, the Treasury Department will be ready to release a one-year report on the 17-city gun tracing initiative announced by the President last year. For the first time, these cities will have an unprecedented amount of information about the guns used to commit crimes in their communities. Some of the report's general findings include:

- 4 out of 10 crime guns recovered by police are from youth (17 and under) or juveniles (18 to 24);
- more than half of all crime guns are semiautomatic pistols, and more than 70 percent are handguns, generally;
- at least a quarter of the crime guns that police recover from juvenile and youth come from legitimate retail sales and are rapidly diverted to the black market; and
- while thousands of guns are available, crime guns are constrained to a relatively small number of makes and models in each city.

We should release this report (in of the 17 cities, if possible) and announce an expansion of the youth gun interdiction/tracing initiative to another 10 cities. We are currently working with OMB to find funds for this purpose, and we may be able to authorize the use of additional funds for state and local law enforcement in the juvenile crime bill. Moreover, this event could be used to keep pushing Congress to pass the President's juvenile crime legislation.

2. COPS Report. The Justice Department's COPS office has been working on a report that shows how the President's cops program has helped reduce crime in about 10 cities. It's a snapshot in time of how the COPS program is working, and is intended to help give the Administration credit for continued drops in the crime rate. We could release this report in August at NAPO's (National Association of Police Organizations) annual convention (August 8 - 13).

3. Brady Response. Assuming the Supreme Court strikes down the portion of the Brady Bill requiring state and local enforcement to conduct background checks, we could schedule an event (about 2 weeks from now) with state and local law enforcement to announce their recommendations to ensure that "no background check, no handgun" remains the policy in the 27 Brady states. Potentially, we could have the chief law enforcement officers of the 27 Brady states with their plans for continued Brady background checks -- as well as

announce a Brady legislative fix to support them in their efforts.

*Ideas - Crime***MEMORANDUM**

TO: RAHM EMANUEL
FROM: DENNIS BURKE
RE: CRIME ISSUES
DATE: MAY 1, 1997

1) Overall Crime Issue -- Debate for Remainder of the Year

Other than the 100,000 police officer commitment, there will be no single issue more central to the President's crime legacy than the success of the Brady Law. The Supreme Court will be deciding the Brady case within the next five weeks. If the Court finds this law unconstitutional, which most Court experts agree will occur, this decision will dominate the crime debate for the rest of the year, and whether we effectively respond will determine our success on the crime issue for the first half of the second term.

If we implement our strategy and capitalize on the public's reaction to this decision, we will force the Republicans into a very defensive position on crime. It will also further solidify our support in the law enforcement community, which the Republicans recently have been actively attempting to regain.

The most important aspect of our response is for the President to propose a legislative fix to the Brady Court decision and demand that the Republicans pass it immediately. From then on, the President should continue to demand that any crime/youth violence legislation sent to him must include a Brady fix. This will box-in the Republicans. The Senate will not be able to consider crime/youth violence legislation on the floor without a Brady amendment being offered.

Every day that the Republicans delay in passing the Brady fix legislation is another day that a felon can freely buy a handgun. Republicans will not be able to criticize the Administration on crime without having to answer why they haven't passed Brady fix legislation.

The Brady Strategy

If Court Rules Brady Law Unconstitutional

Three elements of the law would most likely still be in effect --- 1) Brady's

5-day waiting period; 2) Requirement that gun dealers obtain a statement from purchasers concerning the proposed handgun sale; and 3) Transfer by gun dealers of the statement to state or local law enforcement officers. In addition, the decision would apply only to 24 Brady states, and not to the Brady "alternative" states (where state legislatures have established an alternative system that meets federal standards).

Law enforcement officials would be able to continue to conduct criminal record checks of handgun purchasers -- but only on a voluntary basis. And most law enforcement officials believe that the vast majority of local chief law enforcement officers would continue to perform background checks.

Response Actions

The communications message from this strategy would be straightforward - the majority of the Brady Law is still intact, but criminals should have no safe haven. The law should be clear: no background check, no gun sale.

- Presidential Statement. The President would make a statement at the White House with the Bradys condemning the decision and directing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Treasury to review the decision and within a week present you with legislative options.
- Law Enforcement/Bradys Event At an event, within a short period of the ruling, the President would stand with the Attorney General, Secretary Rubin, numerous law enforcement chiefs and sheriffs, Members of Congress, and the Bradys to announce the following:
- Legislation. Announce legislation addressing the Court decision and challenge Congress to pass it quickly (in addition, Treasury is currently reviewing whether any actions could be taken by Executive Order in conjunction with or instead of legislation). Here are the options being considered:
 - ✓ 1. Regulate Firearms Dealers -- prohibit federally licensed firearms dealers from selling handguns unless a law enforcement official certifies that a background check will be conducted.
 2. Condition federal crime program funding upon states and localities agreeing to abide by background check requirements. This option would provoke some resistance in the law enforcement community.
 3. Federal Operation --- turn over background check operations to the FBI and ATF.

in
Any

4. No Legislative Response -- Brady is currently scheduled to sunset 1998 and be replaced with a instant background check system. legislation will probably not pass this Congress.

[You recommended option #1 to the President. Under this option, most chief law enforcement officers will conduct background checks; but any who refuse will have to take responsibility for halting all handgun sales in their area. This approach sticks to a simple overall message -- no background check, no gun sale. Handgun Control supports this approach.]

- Law Enforcement Pledge. Release a pledge signed by chiefs and sheriffs from across the nation vowing to continue to voluntarily enforce the Brady Law.
- Reno/Rubin Letter. Release letter from Reno and Rubin to every police chief and sheriff in the country urging them to continue their public safety duty to conduct background checks on handgun purchasers. The letter would be sent electronically by Treasury to all state and local law enforcement entities, and also sent to state attorneys general.
- ATF Letter. Release ATF Director Magaw letter to all Federal Firearms Licensees notifying them of the Court decision and informing them that their obligations under Brady remain unaffected.

2) Overall Drug Issue

As the Brady case will dominate the crime issue, crack cocaine sentencing will drive the drug issue. Although the release of the Sentencing Commission's report on April 29th did not garner that much attention, Republicans will be looking to capitalize on the Reno/McCaffrey report when it is released in 60 days and attempt to paint the President as soft on drugs -- "Just like we told you, Clinton is soft on drugs; he is now dramatically reducing crack cocaine sentences."

McCaffrey and Reno will clearly recommend that we adjust the disparity by lowering crack cocaine penalties. Whatever we do will not be enough to receive the support of the left and the Republicans will jump on us for any adjustment down. But at a minimum, their recommendations should not reduce crack penalties as much as the Sentencing Commission -- we at least need to be in the middle on this one. It would be helpful to have the Sentencing Commission criticizing us too. Indeed, although it might be difficult to structure, a better scenario would be to have the President ask for tougher sentences than what Reno and McCaffrey

recommend to him.

Republicans will quantify how drastic the crack penalties are reduced by the Administration's new position -- large % in reduction, etc. And they will reach out to law enforcement to side with them on this issue. Indeed, the crack issue could be the defense that the Republicans are looking for to offset any law enforcement fallout they suffer for their opposition to Brady.

Justice and ONDCP need to have a strategy developed before they dump a recommendation on the President to reduce crack penalties.

Crack Recommendation Strategy

- 1) Every United States Attorney should sign a letter to Reno in support of any adjustment -- that it is sound criminal justice policy and will help that perform their federal role in the fight against drugs,
- 2) Any police or state and local prosecutors in support of an adjustment must be discovered and enlisted to speak in support of the Administration's position. We should be reaching out to Democratic State Attorney Generals and district attorneys, like Mike Barnes, right now.
- 3) ✓ Individuals like Wayne Budd, an African-American who was Bush's Associate Attorney General and is a current member of the Sentencing Commission, need to be out front vocally supporting the Administration's support of any change in sentencing.
- 4) ✓ It is essential that Reno get the support of Constantine on this issue. If Constantine is permitted to freelance with his criticism of the Administration on this issue -- like he was on the Mexico Certification issue -- it could cause considerable damage for the Administration.
- 5) Justice should compile a list/talking points of all the sentencing increases under the Clinton Administration and drug prosecutions and achievements.

In addition, we should hold a few drug events in the next 60 days so that we can create some inoculation from any criticism for supporting a reduction in crack sentences.

Drug Strategy Letter

Now that we have a budget deal, the President should send a letter to the Speaker and Senate Majority Leader to let them know that he expects his Drug

Strategy to be fully funded. For example, the drug strategy budget that the President submitted to Congress at the beginning of the year includes adding 168 DEA agents, 76 new FBI agents for the Southwest Border strategy; 37 new U.S. Attorneys to fight drug trafficking, \$45 million over last year for Drug Courts, and \$33 million over last year in prison drug testing/treatment funds. Congress should not shortchange these initiatives.

Mayors Conference

The President should use this event to announce his Methamphetamine report and Federal criminal drug testing report (25 city report) -- one showing the Clinton Administration's efforts to confront and cut-off an emerging drug and the other showing President Clinton's unprecedented effort to rid our federal criminal justice system of drugs and make it an example for how state criminal justice systems can break the cycle of crime and drugs.

His remarks should provide groundwork for the eventual McCaffrey/Reno crack report. He should emphasize the federal role in fighting drugs -- targeting drug kingpins and major traffickers (dismantling the Cali Cartel, the Abrega conviction), protecting our borders (Southwest Border strategy), fighting emerging drugs (methamphetamine). The federal government is in a partnership with states and cities in the fight against drugs, but its role must be distinct and we should reduce overlap and turf wars.

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

The President's FY 98 Budget Submission includes \$175 million for a national anti-drug media campaign directed towards our youth. This initiative is the cornerstone behind the number one goal in the President's National Drug Control Strategy -- to reduce youth drug use. The President and General McCaffrey have already indirectly challenged the media to match our contribution dollar for dollar so that \$350 million would be dedicated to anti-drug ads. Unfortunately, we will not be able to expend any funds on this initiative until we enact the appropriation bill. ONDCP can, however, expend discretionary funds in their FY 97 budget to begin producing anti-drug ads.

At a Rose Garden event, the President would kick-off his Administration's anti-drug media campaign with one of the celebrities who has committed to appear in an ad. President Clinton would also release a letter that he is sending to every network issuing his challenge that they match our contribution and begin dedicating more air time to anti-drug ads (ONDCP is currently reaching out to celebrities and sports figures such as Michael Jordan, Grant Hill, and Tiger Woods to tape anti-drug ads).

Drug Strategy Letter

Before Congress returns from their long August recess, the President would

~~send a letter to the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader urging them to ensure when they return that his drug budget is fully funded as they conclude the appropriations process.~~

3) Youth Violence

The President sent his legislation to the Hill in late February. It is now May and there has been little to no action by Congress on this legislation.

Short-term Announcement: At opportune time, President sends a letter to the Speaker and Senate Majority Leader demanding that they move quickly on this Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation, citing particular incidents that have occurred relating to gangs since he sent his strategy to Congress.

Signing: If the legislation is enacted this year (if not, the Republicans should be forced to pay a large political price) then the President would travel to Boston to sign his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation, the site of his initial announcement. He would also announce that his National Gang

? Tracking Network is now operating throughout the Northeast and other regions will soon be able to access it.

Other Announcements on Youth Violence

Anti-Gang Prosecutor Event

The cornerstone of the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is a \$200 million anti-gang prosecution grant program. The President would meet with prosecutors from across the country in the Oval Office where they would thank him for his strong support in fighting gangs. The prosecutors -- Republican and Democrat -- would urge Congress to move quickly to pass the President's bill.

After schools Initiatives Event

To highlight his 1000 new after schools initiatives in his Anti-Gang Bill, the President would visit a successful after schools program and meet with the kids who have been positively impacted by the schools staying open in the evenings, on the weekends, and in the summer. That day, he would also announce that HHS is providing several million dollars in grants from its FY 97 appropriation for new after schools programs across the country.

4) Other Gun Issues

1) Gun Trafficking / Kids and Guns

Background: On July 8, 1996, the President announced the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative -- a 17 city effort to reduce youth violence resulting from illegal access to firearms by young people. Through this initiative, police departments trace all the crime guns they recover in the city, including those involving youth, providing a picture of local illegal gun markets and avenues of strategic enforcement.

Announcement: The President receives a report from Secretary Rubin that outlines the success in the 17 pilot cities; announces that we are expanding it to more cities; and endorses Congressman Schumer's Gun Kingpin bill, which provides a new federal offense for gun running.

2) Expand Empire State Building Gun Regulations.

Background: On March 5, 1997 announced 3 new control measures -- 1) Safety lock Directive to all Federal law enforcement agencies; 2) Tighter regulations on all gun sales in response to the Empire State Building tragedy; 3) Cop Killer Bullet legislation.

After the tragic shootings at the Empire State Building, the President asked the Treasury Department to review options that may be necessary to address any existing deficiencies relating to the purchase of firearms by nonresident aliens.

Secretary Rubin responded in a letter recommending:

1) amending the form all gun purchasers are required to complete (as well as the Brady Form) so that it will be necessary for purchasers to attest that they are, in fact, residents of the state. In the case of aliens, this would require that they meet the 90-day residency requirement currently stipulated in the regulations; and

2) that regulations governing the establishment of residency be amended to specifically include requirements that aliens must establish proof of residency through the use of substantiating documentation (e.g. utility bills) in addition to photo identification.

Although briefly considered, we did not extend the additional requirements of proof of residency to all citizens.

New Initiative: President announces that he is directing Treasury to amend its regulations further to ensure that all citizens are required to provide photo identification and other proof of residence (e.g. utility bill). Such a change in the regulations would have prevented John Hinckley and Colin Ferguson from buying the firearms they used in their shootings.

when?

5) Drug Testing

- 1) Federal Criminal Justice Drug Testing Initiative. In December 1995, the President directed the Attorney General to implement a universal policy providing drug testing of all Federal arrestees prior to the determination for pre-trial detention or release. He also directed her to establish a policy whereby federal prosecutors will request sanctions, such as detention, and on-going testing for arrestees who fail these initial drug tests.

The initiative was piloted in 25 judicial districts. Each district now has a program up and running. This is a great example of one of the President's small ideas having an impact. His Administration is the first to implement drug testing and sanctions as a method to break the cycle of crime and drugs. Not only is a status report a good announcement good for the Mayors Conference, but this is also an initiative that, once mocked as an election year stunt, is now working effectively and making a difference..

- 2) Prison and Parolee Drug Testing. Last year, the President pushed Congress to pass a provision requiring states to drug test prisoners and parolees as a condition for receiving 1994 Crime Bill Prison grant funding. On December 12, 1996, the President announced that the Justice Department had developed drug testing and sanction guidelines to assist states in meeting the new requirements. The guidelines require states to implement a post-conviction program of controlled substance testing, interventions, and sanctions with articulated policies and procedures by September 1, 1998.

Announcement: Prison Drug Testing Initiative Director. President would announce that he has asked a high profile criminal justice expert/top professor-type (or Commission w/ high profile Chair) to administer this program. Over the next 12 months, this Director will work with all 50 states to ensure that their drug testing plans are adequate and up to speed. This announcement will show Presidential commitment and action. Just as important, it takes control of the monitoring of states out of bowels of the Justice Department bureaucracy, where it would otherwise not occur.

- 3) Drivers' License/Drug Testing. The Department of Transportation and ONDCP need to be pushed to ensure that some states enact drug testing/drivers license programs to show progress on the President's initiative. ONDCP has funding in their current budget to give grants to

Didn't we ask
Reno + MeC to
do this in a
radio address?

a few states. It is only a matter of time before a reporter realizes nothing has happened with this initiative.

6) Victims

Background

On April 15, 1997, the Attorney General submitted a report to the President that outlines a comprehensive strategy to advance the rights of victims. The report is in response to the President's June 27, 1996 directive and contains several new measures that assist and protect the interests of victims.

On June 27, 1996, President Clinton announced his support for a victims rights amendment to the United States Constitution. For the interim before an amendment is ratified, he also directed the Attorney General to take immediate action to improve the treatment of victims in the federal, state, military and juvenile criminal justice systems. Specifically, he directed her "to hold the federal system to a higher standard than ever before, to guarantee maximum participation by victims under existing law and to review existing legislation to see what further changes we ought to make."

The Report describes measures that the Justice Department has taken over the last year to improve victims' rights and proposes a legislative package that includes:

- A national automated victim information and notification system so that a victim can know the status of a case at any time.
- President Clinton's proposal to provide employment protections to victims who wish to attend proceedings in their case without fear of reprisals at work.
- Key additions to the Federal victims' bill of rights including the right to address the court at pertinent proceedings.
- The right of victims to have their interests considered in decisions regarding the site of a trial.
- Authorization of up to \$500,000 from the Crime Victims Fund to assist victims of the Oklahoma City bombing.
- A presumption that victims are entitled to attend juvenile delinquency proceedings and the proceedings will be open to the public.
- Stronger federal restitution provisions for victims including granting them the authority to enforce a restitution order in the same manner as a civil judgment.
- Broader authority to seek detention of defendants who seriously threaten victims.

Announcements/ Initiatives

Three things the President can do on the victims issue:

1) Expose Congressional Inaction. Urge Congress to pass a victims bill of rights constitutional amendment and pass his victims protection legislation. Congress is moving very slowly on the former and will most likely on the latter, so we should capitalize on their delay and continue to bring up how their inaction is hurting victims.

2) Victims Fund. Announce that he is sending legislation to the Hill that would cap the victims fund so that any overflow could go to other worthwhile initiatives. Currently, the funding is all formula and goes to the same victims providers regardless of the amount in the fund. Because of the Daiwai and ADM cases, the fund is overflowing. The President could point to other initiatives that could be funded with the overflow (e.g. scholarships for the children of officers slain in the line of duty).

3) Speedy Trials. Announce support for a "Victim's Right to Closure." The President would announce his support for a right of victims to a trial and final disposition of the case free from unreasonable delay. The Justice Department considered this as a part of the Victims legislative package but dropped it. I think it is still worthwhile pursuing. It allows the President to talk about delays in the justice system, how they work to the advantage of the defense, and how they impact victims. The simple message: justice delayed is justice denied -- we need to reform our criminal justice systems so that defendants can no longer purposefully delay justice.

7) Crime Bill Programs

Throughout the year, we should continue to emphasize the implementation and success of the 1994 Crime Bill.

1) COPS Hiring Announcements. Throughout the coming year, the Justice Department will have several rounds of new COPS announcing. During 1997, 17,000 additional new community police officers will be funded by the Justice Department.

For the Third Anniversary of Crime Bill signing on September 13, 1997, the President and the Attorney General would swear-in the "75,000th cop" signifying that the program is 3/4's towards the President's goal of 100,000 new police officers in three years.

2) Violence Against Women. Justice should prepare a report on the success of the Violence Against Women program -- how much funding we have provided, etc. We should also look into a directive that the

President can sign in this area. It is only a matter of time before we get hit again on the lack of prosecutions under this initiative.

- 3) Prison Grants. Justice Department will continue to release prison grants throughout the year. We should highlight these grants, especially if we could announce some before the McCaffrey/Reno crack report.

8) Urban Crime

- 1) One-Strike HUD

Background: In March 1996, the President announced the implementation of the One-Strike policy for public housing. HUD has been collecting information on the number of public housing agencies that are implementing the policy.

Announcement: the HUD Secretary would provide the President with a one-year progress report on One-Strike. If grant announcements were ready for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants or Operation Safe Home, they could also be announced.

- 2) Hot Spots

In their effort to address the big city saturation problem, the COPS office is going to emphasize targeting officers for "hot spots." This is an approach that we should draw attention to as a positive expansion on our community policing initiative. We should look into announcing Jack Maple, Bratton's former chief lieutenant and a very colorful and respected policing expert, as a consultant on the development of a "hot spots/quality of life" policing initiative by the COPS office.

9) Value Issues

- 1) Nanny Checks

This is a great "values" issue. Unfortunately, we have history on this issue that might come back to haunt us. The President signed the National Child Protection Act of 1993 -- the Oprah Bill into law. It required records of abuse against children be transmitted to the FBI's national record system and encouraged states to adopt legislation requiring background checks on individuals prior to assuming responsibility for care of children, the elderly, or the disabled. Because it only encouraged states and did not require, states have not responded to the Oprah Bill.

With that in mind, though, there are two items we can announce:

- 1) Screening Guidelines. The Justice Department is ready to release guidelines that give general guidance on how to screen employees for sensitive positions (i.e. nannies, day care workers, school bus drivers).
- 2) Compact legislation. We considered making an announcement on this last year but held back because of the history on the Oprah Bill. My understanding is that we have yet to resubmit it to Congress this year. We could contend that the compact makes the Oprah Bill a reality.

The President would urge states to participate in the compact agreement that states will be permitted to enter through this legislation. Currently, with the exception of a handful of states, conflicting state statutes prevent states from effectively exchanging criminal history records for non-criminal justice purposes. The Compact organizes an electronic information sharing system among the States and the Federal government to exchange records for a variety of legally authorized noncriminal-justice purposes -- e.g., camp counselors, child-care workers, school bus drivers.

- 2) Parental Responsibility
In a speech on youth violence and drugs, the President would encourage more states and localities to adopt parental accountability or responsibility laws, so that parents are held accountable for the acts of their children.
- 3) Shaming Sentences
In a crime speech, the President would announce his continuing commitment to truth-in-sentencing for violent crimes and then pivot into his support for alternative sentencing when appropriate, such as shaming sentences, which instill the values of a community and deter illegal activity. He would encourage more states and localities to support shaming sentences for minor offenses -- so that juveniles offenders are forced to apologize in public and adults are morally condemned through public identification of their non-violent acts.

10) Sex Offenders

- 1) Sex Offender Registry President would visit the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Arlington, Virginia where he would take a tour of facility and announce that the interim National Sex Offender Registration system -- which he directed the Attorney General to develop in the June 21, 1996 Radio Address -- is now up and running.

He would also announce that he is signing an Executive Order instructing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to insure that sex offenders released from Federal and Military prisons are listed in the national registry.

The President would also announce his support for an Arizona statute that provides for life-time parole for sex offenders and direct the Attorney General to develop legislation to provide for life-time parole of sex offenders so that they are continuously monitored.

11) Missing Children

This is a great issue that the President should continue to champion. May 16th is National Missing and Exploited Children Day. The President and the First Lady would host an event in the Rose Garden honoring National Missing and Exploited Children. John Walsh, Mark Klaas, Colleen Nick (who met with the President after her daughter, Morgan, was reported missing) and others would be in attendance.

Announcement

The President would unveil a PSA -- in which he appears -- that would be used for serious child kidnaping cases where the child is abducted by a stranger. The President would also release a letter that he is sending to all 50 Governors asking them to post missing children photos in all state government buildings and property, modeled after his 1996 Directive requiring all Federal facilities to post such photos.

12) 3-1-1

Background

In response to a public safety crisis created by clogged 9-1-1 services across the nation, on July 23, 1996, President Clinton asked the Attorney General to work with the FCC, law enforcement and the telecommunications industry to develop a national community policing number for non-emergency calls. On February 13, 1997, the FCC responded to the President by setting aside 3-1-1 for non-emergency public safety use. With funding from the Justice Department, the City of Baltimore has already instituted a 3-1-1 system and it has been enormously

successful in reducing 9-1-1 backlog.

Announcement

The President would travel to Colorado to announce that it is the first state to adopt state-wide use of 3-1-1 and that it will serve as a model for other states. He would urge every state to adopt 3-1-1 by the year 2000.

13) New Law Enforcement Technology.

In a radio address, the President would announce that his Administration is ushering in a new age in police technology that will not only help prevent crime but also make policing safer. Through this Administration's efforts, we are on the verge of a "smart gun" that can only be fired by the actual gun owner; advanced "concealed weapons technology" that will keep gun-toting criminals off our streets; "crime mapping" that will pinpoint crime patterns and reduce crime like it did in New York; and "gun shot detection" which will help locate criminals.

14) Personnel

Later this year, the President should appoint a new Administrator for DEA. A new dynamic DEA Administrator would show that the President is interested in this issue and that it is a priority. Such an action would be analogous to the McCaffrey nomination on a smaller scale. Reuben Greenberg, the Chief of Police of Charleston, South Carolina, who is an African-American, would be a tremendous choice. The same could be said for ATF.

**Domestic Policy Council
Initiatives and Events for 1997**

Crime and Drugs

March

Prison Drug Testing Last year, the President pushed Congress to pass a provision requiring states to drug test prisoners and parolees as a condition for receiving 1994 Crime Bill Prison grant funding. Unfortunately, during the process Congress amended this provision to preclude states from using prison grant funds to help pay for the drug testing. The President's Anti-Gang Bill includes a provision permitting states to use 1994 Crime Bill funding for drug testing.

On December 12, 1996, the President announced that the Justice Department had developed drug testing and sanction guidelines to assist states in meeting the new requirements. The guidelines require states to implement a post-conviction program of controlled substance testing, interventions, and sanctions with articulated policies and procedures by September 1, 1998.

These guidelines should be now be followed up with two actions:

- 1) **Presidential Letter to Governors.** President sends a letter to all 50 governors informing them that reducing cycle of drug abuse in our nation's criminal justice systems is one of his top priorities and he has every intention of making these deadlines a reality. He would seek their support in passing the Anti-Gang Bill provision, which would greatly assist them in achieving the mutual goal of breaking the cycle of crime and drugs.
- 2) **Prison Drug Testing Initiative Director.** President would announce that he has asked a high profile criminal justice expert/top professor-type (or Commission w/ high profile Chair) to administer this program. Over the next 12 months, this Director will work with all 50 states to ensure that their drug testing plans are adequate and up to speed. This announcement will show Presidential commitment and action. Just as important, it takes control of the monitoring of states out of bowels of the Justice Department bureaucracy, where it would otherwise not occur.

Safety Lock Event and Executive Order (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #1) A provision in the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Bill requires Federal Firearms License Dealers to sell a safety lock with any handgun. To highlight this provision and serve as an example, the President would announce that he is directing all federal law enforcement agencies to require that handguns be issued with a safety lock (I believe ATF

already has this requirement). The President would sign the directive at a White House event accompanied by the Bradys and law enforcement.

The event could be held on March 30th, which is the 16th anniversary of Jim Brady's shooting.

Hard Liquor Advertising For years, the hard liquor industry has voluntarily agreed not to show liquor ads on TV. Some companies have now broken that agreement. In furtherance of his National Drug Control Strategy roll-out, the President would send a letter to the FCC requesting that they consider restrictions on hard liquor advertising on television during certain time periods.

Sex Offender Registry President would visit the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Arlington, Virginia where he would take a tour of facility and announce that the interim National Sex Offender Registration system -- which he directed the Attorney General to develop in the June 21, 1996 Radio Address -- is now up and running.

He would also announce that he is signing an Executive Order instructing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to insure that sex offenders released from Federal and Military prisons are listed in the national registry.

ABC Radio Anti-Drug Town Hall The President has already agreed to participate in a radio town hall for ABC in Mid-March in which he would field questions and discuss youth drug use with youth and parents.

April

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign The President's FY 98 Budget Submission includes \$175 million for a national anti-drug media campaign directed towards our youth. This initiative is the cornerstone behind the number one goal in the President's National Drug Control Strategy -- to reduce youth drug use. The President and General McCaffrey have already indirectly challenged the media to match our contribution dollar for dollar so that \$350 million would be dedicated to anti-drug ads. Unfortunately, we will not be able to expend any funds on this initiative until we enact the appropriation bill. ONDCP can, however, expend discretionary funds in their FY 97 budget to begin producing anti-drug ads.

At a Rose Garden event, the President would kick-off his Administration's anti-drug media campaign with one of the celebrities who has committed to appear in an ad. President Clinton would also release a letter that he is sending to every network issuing his challenge that

they match our contribution and begin dedicating more air time to anti-drug ads (ONDCP is currently reaching out to celebrities and sports figures such as Michael Jordan, Grant Hill, and Tiger Woods to tape anti-drug ads).

Anti-Gang Prosecutor Event (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #2)

The cornerstone of the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is a \$200 million anti-gang prosecution grant program. The President would meet with prosecutors from across the country in the Oval Office where they would thank him for his strong support in fighting gangs. The prosecutors -- Republican and Democrat -- would urge Congress to move quickly to pass the President's bill.

After schools Initiatives Event (Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy Event #3).

To highlight his 1000 new after schools initiatives in his Anti-Gang Bill, the President would visit a successful after schools program and meet with the kids who have been positively impacted by the schools staying open in the evenings, on the weekends, and in the summer. That day, he would also announce that HHS is providing several million dollars in grants from its FY 97 appropriation for new After schools programs across the country.

Victims Constitutional Amendment In June 1996, the President announced his support for a constitutional amendment for victims rights -- to guarantee victims the right to be notified, to receive restitution, receive reasonable protection measures, and to be heard at sentencing and parole hearings.

At a White House event, the President would:

1. Urge Congress to pass the Amendment quickly;
2. Receive a report from the Attorney General -- in response to his June 25, 1996 Directive -- outlining measures taken by the Justice Department to increase and improve Federal level victim's services and protections;
3. Announce the creation of a Federal victim notification system; and
4. Announce additional funding from the Victims Crime Fund -- which is larger than ever before -- that will be provided to victims services and shelters throughout the country.

This event could occur on April 19, the third anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing or during April 14-18, which is National Crime Victims Week.

May

Mayor's Drug Conference In announcing the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy, President Clinton stated that he will be convening a White House Mayors Conference on Drug Control on May 21st. This is in response to a request from Chicago Mayor Daley, who is currently chair of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The President could use that event to announce a new drug initiative or a development in one of the other listed initiatives. For example, he could announce the Chair of the Prison Drug Testing Program or kick-off his anti-drug media campaign.

National Peace Officers' Memorial On May 15th, the President would speak on the Mall to law enforcement and families in honor of National Peace Officers' Memorial Week. He would urge Congress to pass his safety lock proposal so that more gun violence deaths can be prevented.

National Missing and Exploited Children Day May 16th. The President and the First Lady would host an event in the Rose Garden honoring National Missing and Exploited Children. John Walsh, Mark Klaas, Colleen Nick (who met with the President after her daughter, Morgan, was reported missing) and others would be in attendance.

The President would unveil a PSA -- in which he appears -- that would be used for serious child kidnaping cases where the child is abducted by a stranger. The President would also release a letter that he is sending to all 50 Governors asking them to post missing children photos in all state government buildings and property, modeled after his 1996 Directive requiring all Federal facilities to post such photos.

Summer

Brady Law Supreme Court Case Late Spring/Summer. When the Supreme Court decides the challenge to the Brady Law, assuming we lose, the President would hold an event at the White House with law enforcement and the Bradys where he would announce:

- 1) Proposed legislation that he is sending to the Hill to address the Supreme Court case and that he is calling on Congress to immediately pass it;
- 2) A letter from Reno and Rubin to chief law enforcement officers nationwide asking them to continue enforcing Brady checks; and that
- 3) He has already received a signed pledge from numerous Police Chiefs and Sheriffs across the nation that they will continue to conduct Brady checks.

COPS Hiring Announcements Throughout the coming year, the Justice Department will have several rounds of new COPS announcing. During 1997, 17,000 additional new community police officers will be funded by the Justice Department.

For the Third Anniversary of Crime Bill signing on September 13, 1997, the President and the Attorney General would swear-in the "75,000th cop" signifying that the program is 3/4's towards the President's goal of 100,000 new police officers in three years.

Parental Responsibility Bill In a speech on youth violence and drugs, the President would encourage more states and localities to adopt parental accountability or responsibility laws, so that parents are held accountable for the acts of their children.

Drug Strategy Letter Before Congress returns from their long August recess, the President would send a letter to the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader urging them to ensure when they return that his drug budget is fully funded as they conclude the appropriations process.

Fall

Signing of Anti-Gang Bill/ National Gang Tracking Network President Clinton would travel to Boston to sign his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation, the site of his initial announcement. He would also announce that his National Gang Tracking Network is now operating throughout the Northeast and other regions will soon be able to access it.

First State-wide Implementation of 3-1-1 In response to a public safety crisis created by clogged 9-1-1 services across the nation, on July 23, 1996, President Clinton asked the Attorney General to work with the FCC, law enforcement and the telecommunications industry to develop a national community policing number for non-emergency calls. On February 13, 1997, the FCC responded to the President by setting aside 3-1-1 for non-emergency public safety use. With funding from the Justice Department, the City of Baltimore has already instituted a 3-1-1 system and it has been enormously successful in reducing 9-1-1 backlog.

The President would travel to Colorado to announce that it is the first state to adopt state-wide use of 3-1-1 and that it will serve as a model for other states. He would urge every state to adopt 3-1-1 by the year 2000.

Other Potential Report Announcements Throughout the Year.

HUD One-Strike for Public Housing Report March. In March 1996, the President announced the implementation of the One-Strike policy for public housing. HUD is starting to

collect information on the number of public housing agencies that are implementing the policy. In March, the HUD Secretary would provide the President with a one-year progress report on One-Strike. If grant announcements were ready for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants or Operation Safe Home, they could also be announced.

Violence Against Women Report Summer. One of the most important and far-reaching sections in the 1994 Crime Bill was the Violence Against Women Act. The Attorney General would provide the President a report outlining its progress to date.

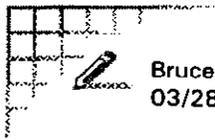
Shaming Sentences. The President would encourage more states and localities to support shaming sentences for minor offenses -- so that juveniles offenders are forced to apologize in public and adults are morally condemned through public identification of their non-violent acts.

In a crime speech, the President would announce his continuing commitment to truth-in-sentencing for violent crimes and then pivot into his support for alternative sentencing when appropriate, such as shaming sentences, which instill the values of a community and deter illegal activity.

New Law Enforcement Technology. The President would announce that his Administration is ushering in a new age in police technology that will not only help prevent crime but also make policing safer.

Through this Administration's efforts, we are on the verge of a "smart gun" that can only be fired by the actual gun owner; advanced "concealed weapons technology" that will keep gun-toting criminals off our streets; "crime mapping" that will pinpoint crime patterns and reduce crime like it did in New York; and "gun shot detection" which will help locate criminals. (... and DNA technology that will locate the "real killers!!!")

February 26, 1997



Bruce N. Reed
03/28/97 02:41:20 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: A Smart gun for every youth cadet

----- Forwarded by Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP on 03/28/97 02:39 PM -----

Dennis K. Burke

03/25/97 05:58:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: A Smart gun for every youth cadet

1. Smart Guns.

Perfect timing on your request. NIJ is about 2-4 weeks away from announcing that they have chosen a prototype smart gun that they will start testing in the field. They are providing a \$500,000 grant to consortium of companies such as Colt Manufacture to demonstrate the gun.

The gun will have a "Active Radio Frequency Tag" that will permit the gun to be only fired within a 3 feet (or less) range from a wrist band that the police officer will wear. The gun will also have a "lasar-aiming element" so that when the officer points his gun at a bad guy, a red dot will appear on his target. Supposedly, this serves as an effective warning to the culprit that he could potentially be blown away so he better calm down. This stuff is so cool.

I told Boyd to wait this time before he leaks all of this to the paper.

2. Police Youth Academies.

I talked to Justice Department -- BJA has funded the NYPD youth academy program for two years at about \$50,000 per year. This is a summer program that Bratton started and that Safir has continued.

COPS told me that they have never considered this and that -- because of FY 97 appropriations language -- they are prohibited from using funds for non-hiring grants.

However, they admitted to me that they received reprogramming approval from Congress to

fund \$75 million in backlogged applications for their "Problem-solving Partnerships" program. This is the program that we tried to Brattonize and they were resisting. In fact, I recall Bratton having a grant application for this program to fund a Comstat initiative for about 20+ New England towns (I have much more that I have learned on Comstat in the last day that I want to share w/ you at some point --- this is great stuff that we could probably be doing more on).

I have a call into Brann to push him on the youth academies.

Ideas - crime, drugs

Subject: Status of DPC Crime and Drug Initiatives
Date: March 24, 1997

Megan's Law Guidelines

Background: Justice Department is finalizing state guidelines on Megan's Law -- requiring community notification of sex offenders -- and reforms to the Wetterling Act -- which requires convicted sex offenders to register with states for 10 years.

Action: On Thursday March 27th, at a White House event, the President will 1) announce Megan's Law guidelines; and 2) sign a Directive to the AG and Secretary of Defense to instruct federal and military offenders to notify state registration agencies concerning the release to their areas of federal sex offenders.

Assault Weapons Clips

Background: Senator Feinstein has written and spoken to the President regarding the importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices into the United States.

Action: Treasury Department has provided information on current extent of the problem. Issues to be resolved: 1) congressional fallout for supporting/proposing a ban on the importation of assault weapon clips.

Victims Directive

Background: Last April, when the President announced his support for a victims rights constitutional amendment, he also directed the Attorney General to report back to him with recommendations on how to improve the protections and services in the Federal system for victims.

Action: Justice Department has been sitting on a draft report for several months. They have been informed that we would like to announce it the during Victims Week -- April 14-19.

POTUS letter to FCC on Hard Liquor ads

Background:: Draft letter to FCC urging them to review the decision of some liquor companies to bread their voluntary agreement to not purchase TV ads.

Action: Presidential event scheduled for April 1st.

Outstanding issue: Shalala opposition to letter.

DoJ's Report on Internet Bomb-Making material

Background: A provision in the Anti-Terrorism Bill directed the Attorney General to conduct a study concerning the extent to which there is available to the public material in any medium that provides instruction on how to make bombs, the extent to which information has been used in incidents of terrorism, and the need for additional laws on this issue.

Action: The Justice Department has completed a report that concludes that it would be "appropriate and beneficial to adopt further legislation to address this problem directly, if that can be accomplished in a manner that does not impermissibly restrict the wholly legitimate publication and teaching of such information, or otherwise violate the First Amendment."

Outstanding issue: Should we announce suggested legislation outlined in the report as an Administrative proposal?

Brady Case Strategy

Background: Supreme Court will soon decide on the constitutionality of the Brady Law.

Action: Several prong strategy -- 1) Legislation reforming Brady Law in response to Supreme Court decision 2) Pledge signed by chiefs and sheriffs to continue to enforce Brady 3) Reno/Rubin letter to all chiefs and sheriffs urging them to continue to enforce Brady 4) ATF letter to all FFLs notifying them of their continued legal obligations under the rest of the Brady Law.

Nanny Checks

Background:

Action:

Regulating Prescriptions Drug in the mail

Background: During ABC Radio Town Hall, the President stated that he was going to examine whether we can better regulate prescriptions drugs traveling through the mail.

Action: ONDCP has contacted FDA and Postal Service for information on current regulations on prescriptions drugs sent through the mail. Should

have some feedback from ONDCP early this week.

Upcoming Issues

Crack Cocaine

Sentencing Commission has informed us that they will be proposing amendments to the sentencing guidelines on May 1st to resolve the disparity between crack and powder cocaine sentences. In 1995, the Sentencing Commission recommended that crack cocaine sentencing guidelines be reduced to powder cocaine levels. Congress passed legislation rejecting those recommendations and the President signed this legislation. It appears Sentencing Commission will now propose a "pinch" solution -- lower crack penalties partially and raise powder cocaine penalties.

Outstanding issue: Administration position on any changes to sentencing guidelines needs to be determined.

Supreme Court Internet-porn case

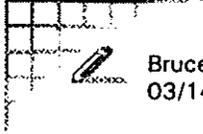
Background: The Supreme Court just heard oral arguments on the constitutionality of the Communications Decency Act -- which makes transmitting indecent material on the Internet punishable by two years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. A decision striking down the provision as unconstitutional could come down early this summer.

Action: We should begin considering legislation that would address an adverse Court decision.

Meetings

COPS Program --- rescheduled

file - Ideas - crime



Bruce N. Reed
03/14/97 04:58:35 PM

Record Type: Record

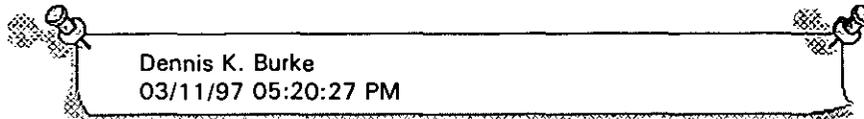
To: Dennis K. Burke/OPD/EOP
cc: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Subject: Your Ideas

I know you're busy taking away the right to bear arms, but I hope you'll set aside some time to follow up on some of the excellent ideas you put forward in your initiatives memo. In addition to the ones we've already talked about, like the sex offender registry, the Victims deal (can we do a bipartisan event the week of April 14?), the after schools initiative, Brady, and of course, gun clips, can you push forward on:

1. Mayors Drug Conference -- something, anything, to make news with]
2. Bullet proof vests -- did we give up on that?
3. the Missing Kids directive ?
4. HUD report ?
5. Smart Guns?

Your shoes will be impossible to fill, and your legacy is at stake. Thanks. The criminals will breathe easier when you leave here. (But the child pornographers in Arizona will be running scared.)

Ash Dennis



Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Nanny Checks

I talked to Kent Markus about the nanny checks. The Oprah Bill really did not do anything. It merely encourages states to allow criminal history checks to be conducted for non-criminal purposes and added a few extra categories for the FBI to include in their database.

Up until now, it has been entirely a matter of state law -- each state determines how they will provide criminal history records to someone for a non-criminal purpose. There are some minor exceptions -- people who are employees of Federally-insured banks have criminal history background checks conducted upon them for employment.

Last year, Justice sent to the Hill what is known as a "Compact " agreement, in which states enter into an agreement to share criminal history info for non-criminal purposes. We were going to do an event around it -- bragging about how we were going to permit parents to conduct background checks on nannies, schools on bus drivers, etc. -- but then realized that the POTUS had made a very similar statement around Oprah a few years back.

Kent thinks there is room to do something here -- unfortunately, nothing by executive action -- and we would have to concede that Oprah really hasn't done anything in the last few years, too.

DEA-crime

Handwritten mark

State of the Union Proposals

Crime and Drugs

Home Drug Testing Kits. The President should announce a new FDA policy on home drug testing kits – now ready to be announced by FDA – that overturns a restrictive policy developed during the Reagan and Bush Administrations, which kept these kits off the market. This new standard would give parents a potentially useful tool to help raise their children in a drug-free home. (Family category issue, too)

Yes/

Parental Accountability. The President should encourage more states and localities to adopt Parental Accountability or Responsibility laws, so that parents are held responsible for the acts of their children.

At least 10 states passed parental responsibility laws in 1995 and six more in 1996, with additional municipal ordinances expanding the coverage of such laws. Some states have adopted or expanded civil statutes holding parents financially responsible for damage done to private or public property, the costs of incarcerating their child in a secure facility, and a growing number of states -- including Arkansas -- permit the court to order the parents to participate in community service, parenting classes, and attend the juvenile court hearings.

Yes -
already
True
with

Shaming Sentences. The President should encourage more states and localities to support Shaming Sentences for minor offenses – so that juveniles offenders are forced to apologize in public and adults are morally condemned through public identification of their non-violent acts.

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The President should announce his continuing commitment to truth-in-sentencing for violent crimes and then pivot into his support for alternative sentencing when appropriate, such as shaming sentences, which instill the values of a community and deter illegal activity.

New Law Enforcement Technology. The President should announce that his Administration is ushering in a new age in police technology that will not only help prevent crime but also make policing safer.

Through this Administration's efforts, we are on the verge of a "smart gun" that can only be fired by the actual gunowner; advanced "concealed weapons technology" that will keep gun-toting criminals off our streets; "crime mapping" that will pinpoint crime patterns and

reduce crime like it did in New York; and "gun shot detection" which will help locate criminals.

Families

Child Safety Seats. The President should announce a new Federal rule -- promulgated by NHSTA -- that will standardized child safety seats for cars.

✓ Presently, 80-90% of parents with child safety seats are misusing them, putting the child's life in danger. This rule -- which DoT is ready to announce during "Child Passenger Safety Week, February 9th" -- will require a uniform attachment for child safety seats that would ensure that the seat is properly attached. Parents should have the comfort that their child is traveling safely.

✓ No School, No Driver's License. The President should encourage more states -- like Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia -- to require children to be in school in order to secure a driver's license. Like his driver's license drug testing initiative, minors should not be granted the privilege to drive a car unless they earn it -- stay in school and drug-free.