

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Crime -
Cabinet
Initiatives

CABINET CHIEFS OF STAFF

CRIME MEETING

March 2, 1994

I. Legislative Update

Ron Klain

* Calendar

* Strategy

II. Communications Strategy

Rahm Emanuel

III. Policy Initiatives Discussion

Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda
Jennifer O'Connor

WEEK ONE FEBRUARY 28 to MARCH 6

Policy Announcements

Brady Bill Implementation. Through Monday, we will be working to maximize the news around the implementation of the Brady Bill. This will include Cabinet travel, briefings by Treasury and ATF officials, and release of a Justice Department report on the use of guns purchased at dealers by violent criminals.

Street Sweeper Ban. Secretary Bentsen will announce a ban on the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 shotgun – an anti-terrorist weapon originally developed in South Africa that was banned from importation in 1984 and is now produced domestically. This assault weapon would be banned as part of the Feinstein-DeConcini-Metzenbaum assault weapons ban, but ATF can effectively ban this weapon immediately as a "destructive device." You approved taking this course of action in a Reed/Cerda memorandum dated November 10, 1993.

Violent Crime Initiative. Attorney General Reno and Secretary Bentsen – joined by the heads of all the federal law enforcement agencies – will announce the National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. This proposal directs each United States Attorney to convene a working group of all law enforcement agencies in the district involved in addressing violent crime. These groups identify priority violent crime problems in their area – like gang violence – in order to launch a coordinated federal-state-local attack. Upon request, the Justice Department will provide from its headquarters a response team of federal prosecutors, experienced in violent crime and narcotics prosecutions, to assist in local law enforcement efforts.

Drug Courts. The current Drug Court provision in the Senate crime bill does not cover the full range of criminal justice drug treatment opportunities – enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, and corrections, including probation, parole, and innovative programs like boot camps. And the House is not on record in support for Drug Courts. We have worked with Justice – as well as a group of Drug Court judges – to draft a much more flexible grant program, which Representative Schumer has asked to introduce on the Administration's behalf. We hope to have Representatives Schumer, Washington and the Attorney General introduce the new drug court legislation this week. Lee Brown will also highlight the proposal in a speech.

Cabinet Events

Feb 28 Secretary Bentsen will visit the 5th Police Precinct in Washington, DC, and view some of the weapons they have confiscated on the streets of DC.

Feb 28 Attorney General Reno will do a street walk in Boston, followed by a press conference at Police Headquarters to discuss the success Boston has had with its background check system.

Lee Brown will join DC's Police Chief, former heavyweight boxing champion Riddick Bowe, and others in destroying the more than 2,000 guns collected by Bowe's gun buy-out program.

Secretary Riley will visit the Frederick Douglas High School in Baltimore and discuss the recent increase in violence.

Secretary Pena will address the mid-year conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Virginia.

WEEK TWO MARCH 7 to 13

Policy Announcement

Ban importation of military surplus firearms and inexpensive handguns. The importation of large numbers of surplus military rifles and handguns from Eastern Bloc countries, China, and, soon, Vietnam is a serious emerging problem. We are working with State and Treasury to formulate a mechanism to ban the importation of these guns through authority provided you in the Arms Export Control ACT (AECA).

Cabinet Events

Mar 9 Secretary Riley, Lee Brown, and Ron Noble will attend a Leadership Day for California, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Mar 11 Secretary Cisneros will announce the publication of \$251.7 million in Drug Elimination Grants.

WEEK THREE MARCH 14 to 20

Policy Announcements

Jobs and Crime Prevention. We will announce a series of measure to help fight crime through job programs and other crime prevention initiatives. We hope to build on the Ounce of Prevention Council by adding elements of the Youth Fair Chance Initiative developed by Secretaries Reich, Cisneros, and the Attorney General. We hope to introduce the Ounce of Prevention Council as separate legislation, broaden its mission to include a jobs program targeted to youth in high-crime areas, require that

participants sign a pledge to remain drug-free, crime-free and not father any illegitimate children, broaden its membership to include the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury, and increase its 5-year authorization to \$1 billion.

Child Pornography. The Justice Department is currently finalizing a proposal to augment the Administration's child pornography enforcement efforts. It includes a 50% increase in the number of prosecutors assigned to these cases as well as other changes.

Cabinet Events

Mar 16 Attorney General Reno, Secretary Riley, and Lee Brown will attend a Leadership Day for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

WEEK FOUR MARCH 21 to 27

Policy Announcements

Law Enforcement Technology. We are working to develop technology and defense conversion initiatives that can be used to support law enforcement efforts. The complete package will include an acceleration of Justice and Defense efforts to apply defense conversion efforts to law enforcement – providing access to Defense Department equipment and technologies. It will also include measures to maximize the Information Highway as a tool for law enforcement and will expand cooperative projects of the ONDCP's research arm and ARPA.

Improve Boot Camps. Justice is in the process of finalizing the most comprehensive evaluation of boot camps to date. It is expected to support the conventional wisdom – boot camps are slightly more effective and less costly than conventional prisons but have not lived up to original expectations. We are working to offer a package of improvements prior to the report's issuance in mid-April.

Announce expected Crime Bill benefit to states. After the House has completed drafting its version of the Crime Bill, we can release a report that indicates the range, in dollars, of benefit for each state.

Cabinet Events

Mar 24 Attorney General Reno will attend a Leadership Day for North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington.

WEEK FIVE MARCH 28 to APRIL 3

Policy Announcement

Custom's Anti-Smuggling Program. Currently, Custom's 2,800 agents, who have primary responsibility for our border security, are authorized to conduct complete investigations into all import/export offenses – except those involving drugs. Since 1981, Justice has "cross-designated" some Customs agents to conduct drug smuggling investigations. Presently, 1,300 Customs agents have temporary drug investigative authority, while Customs' other 1,500 agents are not permitted to share responsibility for this work. We hope to correct this inefficiency by extending to all Customs agents the authority to investigate smuggling crimes – including drug-related ones. This will make significant federal resources available immediately to combat drug-related crime at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

Cabinet Events

Mar 30- Secretary Cisneros' national community development conference will include
Mar 31 segments related to crime and violence.

*Crime -
Cabinet Initiatives*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA

FROM: JENNIFER O'CONNOR

SUBJECT: CRIME INITIATIVE MEMORANDUMS

Attached are all crime initiative memos I have received as of 6:00pm today. Additional agency information is expected tomorrow morning.

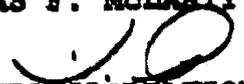
Let me know if you need anything else.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. McLARTY

FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA 
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: CRIME INITIATIVE

SUMMARY

I have reviewed the material on the Administration's crime initiative. I have also conducted an internal review of ongoing and potential crime initiatives within the Department.

In short, there are a number of specific "transportation-related" crime initiatives (which I have outlined below). I believe, however, that most of the DOT-specific crime initiatives will have a relatively small impact in terms of public interest and that I can best champion the crime initiative by doing outreach that focuses on my experience as a big city mayor, connects with the hispanic community, and reinforces the major messages/themes of the crime debate (i.e. "three strikes you're out").

RESPONSE TO WHITE HOUSE MEMO

We are happy to explore with the Department of Justice the recommended initiative to help high-crime public transportation systems crackdown on crime. As described below, the FTA already has some programs in place. The one caveat I would offer is that we must target carefully any events/activities to places where transit crime is perceived to be a big problem. We do not want to stir fear and anti-transit sentiment by creating an issue where there isn't one.

TRANSPORTATION RELATED INITIATIVES

Federal Transit Administration

The FTA views transit crime in the context of the urban society within which transit operates. Hence the FTA technical assistance program on transit security is designed to support the efforts of local transit systems and law enforcement authorities. The FTA conducts a number of activities designed to enhance security in the transit system. These include: developing security courses and training transit security professionals; writing and distributing informational material on the best local security methods; sponsoring a 1-800 computer Safety and Security Bulletin Board that provides users with information on security training, publications, legislation, and events; issuing formula grants to fund security projects.

U.S. Coast Guard

The Coast Guard enforces all applicable federal laws over and on United States waters. Coast Guard law enforcement activities fall into the broad categories of drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement, and alien migration interdiction. From 1988 -1992 the Coast Guard has confiscated over 1,200 tons of marijuana and, over 110 thousand pounds of cocaine. It has conducted over 600 drug seizure cases.

Obviously, if the White House wants to focus on drug interdiction the Coast Guard can play a role. The potential liability is that the FY95 budget reduced the Coast Guard's interdiction funding.

Federal Highway Administration

The FHWA's Intelligent Vehicle Highway System (IVHS) program is bringing advanced communications, computerization, and control technologies to vehicles and the roadside. Examples of potential IVHS user services related to crime prevention include:

- o automated "May-Day" communications that enable travellers to communicate directly with emergency services.
- o route guidance - driving directions would be available on in-vehicle systems, thus helping to reduce the number of lost and confused motorists (who are more vulnerable to crime).
- o automated vehicle identification can provide for tracking of individual vehicles from a central location and could enhance police response to stolen vehicles.
- o public travel security - advanced sensors in transit stations, parking lots, and bus stops could help deter crime.

National Highway Transportation Safety Administration

NHTSA's main focus is on highway safety and accident reduction. "Anti-crime" initiatives are focused on combatting drunk and drugged driving. Because of this focus, NHTSA has developed a close working relationship with several national law enforcement organizations including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Operation C.A.R.E, and the National Sheriffs' Association.

Special traffic enforcement operations always include a criminal interdiction emphasis. For Example, Operation Western 9, conducted in October 1993, involved nine state police and highway patrol agencies. During a 24 hour period 5,000 tickets were issued (including ones for drunk and drugged driving). In addition, 81 criminal arrests were made. This was the 6th special operation conducted with the IACP.

Another key initiative managed out of NHTSA is the Motor Vehicle Titling, Registration, and Salvage Advisory Committee. This Committee was created by Congress when it passed the Anti-Car Theft Act. The Committee is prepared to issue its final report and recommendations to the President. This could present a good opportunity for new actions and initiatives.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

March 1, 1994

**MEMORANDUM TO MACK MCLARTY
CHIEF OF STAFF**

**FROM: BILLY WEBSTER
LESLIE THORNTON**

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CRIME/VIOLENCE INITIATIVES

In consideration of options to build on Secretary Riley's "State of American Education" address, we offer the following comments regarding possible crime/violence initiatives.

◆ **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

Strengthening the connection between family and schools is central, we believe, to the prevention and reduction of youth and gang violence. To that extent, we strongly support the Administration's consideration of options that help build this bridge. We would urge, however, that this effort not be presented as a collection of isolated, add-on initiatives, but that it be approached systemically. High standards of academic achievement and personal conduct are codependent. Thus, a family initiative, in conjunction with our major new education legislation, *i.e.*, Goals 2000, National Service, and School-to-Work, afford the Administration with significant opportunities to help provide youth the support they need to counter the peer and gang pressures that produce delinquent behavior.

Also, we should be careful to consider the important distinction between the national effort, *i.e.*, one that involves the support of schools, businesses, communities, and service organizations, and the federal effort. The federal effort would include interagency efforts, as well as presidential initiatives.

◆ **FAMILY INVOLVEMENT CAMPAIGN -- A NATIONAL RESPONSE**

In his February 15, 1994, "State of American Education" address, Secretary Riley announced a new Family Involvement Campaign and called upon parents, families, and communities to take responsibility for our children. Among other things, the Secretary challenged every adult "to take a special interest on the lives of our young people; to act as mentors and tutors; to instill in every child a love of learning." While the focus of the Secretary's speech was on enabling children to attain high academic standards, it goes

without saying that personal conduct, discipline, and responsibility are necessary ingredients for success.

Parent-school compacts, in which families and schools recognize their mutual responsibility for a young person's success, are a comprehensive way to minimize some of the environmental factors that promote violence and prevent high achievement. These compacts would require parents to commit to helping their children through such activities as reading together, scheduling daily homework, keeping in touch with the school, knowing their children's whereabouts, and talking to their teenager about schooling and personal conduct. In turn, the school would provide support for the parents through training staff to value and reach out to parents, giving parents a voice in decisions, and extending school hours to give students an alternative to the streets.

Another program/effort that might be considered would *bring parents into schools during the day*. We have found that merely having parents present in schools reduces violence and cuts down on disciplinary problems. Schools we have looked at use parents in a variety of roles from walking the hallways to sitting in class.

Business support for families through flexible schedule time or an hour (or more) of released time a month for employee school visits would give some parents the only ability they have to follow-through on school-related commitments. Other business supported initiatives like lunchtime family seminars for employees, or advertising that promotes family, learning and positive conduct, might also be considered.

● **FAMILY INVOLVEMENT CAMPAIGN -- THE FEDERAL ROLE**

One interagency effort already in place -- the *Safe Haven* program currently funded by the Departments of Education, HUD and Justice -- could be expanded to promote the campaign effort and used to "reconnect kids with their parents, families and communities." The Department of Education can work with HUD and Justice to expand the concept, maybe bringing in such groups as Boys and Girls Clubs of America, to develop Safe Havens or School/Community Centers in major urban areas across the country. It appears that ED, HUD, and Justice are moving in this direction, but aside from the Department's limited support of the Safe Haven Program, our efforts are not effectively coordinated. With support from the White House we believe we could -- without any additional funding -- develop a major initiative establishing centers in schools and community centers that would provide youth and their families with a host of "safe" and productive activities, and coordinating and/or consolidating disparate activities.

◆ **RECONNECTING WITH AT-RISK YOUTH -- A JOINT NATIONAL/FEDERAL RESPONSE**

We strongly support the development of a major *"mentoring program."* A similar initiative was recommended by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Violence Prevention. The Group recommended that a major initiative (One Million Mentors) be undertaken. Apparently, there was some discussion with the First Lady regarding such an initiative; we were informed that she was highly supportive. Raising one million mentors might be ambitious, but by working with other agencies, state and local governments, and with the private sector, we could find a significant number of people who are willing to serve as mentors for "at-risk" youth.

Another effort in reaching "at-risk" youth should focus on the *youth serving organizations*. We should consider an initiative to provide support for organizations currently serving youth, e.g., Boys and Girls Clubs, to expand into areas not normally served by these groups. By expanding the role of these organizations, we should be able to reach many more youth who are not served by anyone. A meeting with all the national youth service groups and organizations was held about two years ago on this issue. There was a considerable amount of interest in expanding programs to reach heretofore unreached youth. Unfortunately, there was no follow-up by the Bush Administration (ONDCP had lead) and the effort ended. A joint ED/ONDCP initiative could re-raise interest in this type of effort.

◆ **POLICE IN SCHOOLS -- A JOINT NATIONAL/FEDERAL RESPONSE**

Because police and security should not be the only program a school uses to combat crime and violence -- police by themselves are not an effective violence prevention strategy - we recommend that efforts in this area be balanced with the development of comprehensive strategies to prevent violence. Moreover, as police in school efforts have not really been evaluated, and because the issue raises sensitivities for a variety of reasons, we would recommend that activities be supported on a demonstration basis.

One model may be better use of existing school police and other law enforcement resources. For example, many schools have *DARE* officers providing students with training in the area of drug education and prevention. Evaluations have shown that while the officers' efforts in drug education and prevention have not been very effective, they have been effective in developing better relationships with students. *DARE* officers could be used in a variety of violence prevention efforts, including training teachers and staff on violence prevention. Another existing effort, directly related to crime and violence, is the *Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT)* program developed by representatives from Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), with strong support by Senator DeConcini. Since 1991, 400 officers from 200 agencies in 34 states have been trained to present core curriculum in junior high and middle school classrooms. The eight week program, targeted at 7th graders, is designed to help these young people become responsible members of their

communities by setting goals for themselves, resisting pressures, learning how to resolve conflicts, and understanding how gangs impact the quality of their lives (see attached materials).

◆ **OTHER EFFORTS**

We (Education, HHS, Justice) have discussed holding a follow-up *conference on violence prevention* (you may remember that the first conference held last July). This follow-up conference would focus on programs and strategies that are working to prevent violence. Preliminary discussions with the Deputy Secretary have already taken place and discussions with Justice and HHS are planned. The last conference was very favorably received and therefore we may want to build upon it, by formally announcing that we (multiple agencies) will be hosting another one.

Lastly, we anticipate that the *Safe Schools Act* will pass shortly. The Secretary and the White House may want to consider using passage of this critical piece of legislation to announce that ED will shortly be making \$20m available to Local Education Agencies for violence prevention activities.

◆ **THE PRESIDENT'S ROLE**

The President can provide the leadership and visibility required if this campaign is to become a truly successful national and federal effort. The Family Involvement Campaign could also represent a concrete follow-up to his statement that *"Governments don't raise children. Parents do."*

Over the next several weeks, the Education Department will be preparing the groundwork for the campaign by bringing in parenting experts and major organizations that could support the initiative, including representatives from parent organizations (e.g., PTA), school organizations (e.g., teachers organizations), businesses (e.g., Chamber of Commerce), and service organizations (e.g., Elks, Junior Achievement). Following on these meetings, the President could:

- o formally launch the "Family Involvement Campaign" at a White House event such as the expected signing of GOALS 2000 in the third week in March. GOALS 2000 includes major roles for parents, while connecting high academic standards with achieving safe and drug free schools;
- o make presidential speeches and visits to sites and programs that characterize exemplary parent involvement activities that jointly support high standards of academic achievement and high standards of personal conduct, as well as programs specifically geared to combat crime and violence.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

MAR 1 1994

MEMORANDUM TO MACK MCLARTY

RE: Your Request for Comment on Issues Relating to the Crime Bill

1. Potential Secretarial visit during the week of March 13. You have asked that we schedule a Secretarial appearance to highlight crime and violence prevention activities or proposals. I could:

- visit an HHS grantee carrying on promising gang prevention, violence prevention, or substance abuse prevention activities with young people; or
- visit a comprehensive youth-serving program offering the kind of holistic activities to young people -- academic, recreation adult role models, and assistance with preparing to enter the labor market -- that HHS wants to promote with a \$10 million budget request which we have made to Congress for fiscal 1995.

In either case I could meet and talk with young people about their views and ideas concerning what we need to do as a country to reduce crime and violence.

Another possibility is an event that is already scheduled. I have a major address scheduled for March 11 keynoting a very significant national conference on family violence. In this address I will place strong emphasis on the need to enact the Violence Against Women Act which is part of the crime bill. I will also call attention to an important new research and public education initiative on violence against women currently getting under way at the Centers for Disease Control, for which funds have already been appropriated this fiscal year. This speech is an extremely important prevention event.

2. Comments on the "crime and violence initiatives" memorandum shared with Cabinet members last week. First a general comment: The list of options could be enriched with items contained in the report of the Interagency Task Force on Violence which was submitted to the President recently. The report, the work product of over a hundred federal officials, offered numerous policy suggestions in both the law enforcement and the prevention areas. We would be happy to supply additional copies.

Boot camps. Drug treatment in the boot camps should be funded by way of the crime bill. The new HHS hard core treatment initiative reaches 74,000 hard core abusers. It is difficult to justify using those funds in the boot camps, which will be receiving an appropriation of their own under the crime bill.

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The crime bill should, however, provide explicitly that the expertise of HHS' Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) is to be utilized in developing the drug treatment programs in the boot camps. Also -- and this is extremely important -- all drug treatment offered in boot camps, prisons, and jails under the crime bill should be for alcohol abuse as well as illegal drug abuse. The appropriate terminology in the legislation is substance abuse, not drug abuse.

Ounce of Prevention. Senators Dodd and Bradley (the latter working with Senators Domenici and Danforth) added two amendments to the crime bill in the Senate that deserve far more attention than they have received. They contemplate turning schools into community centers and involving nonprofit organizations as well in providing constructive activities for young people in the afternoon and evening and during the summer. These are vitally important antiviolence initiatives that should be highlighted in any Administration pronouncements and advocacy that focus on prevention. The President should mention them explicitly when discussing the prevention aspects of the crime bill.

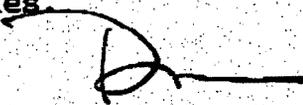
Gangs. The potential involvement of HHS in gang prevention activity is understated in the memorandum. HHS' Office of Community Services, with its extensive ties to community development corporations and community action agencies, can play a major role in gang prevention. Also, the concept of gang prevention should be approached more broadly and more imaginatively. For example, it would still be relevant to consider offering gang members (and other disadvantaged young people) roles serving fellow citizens in earthquake relief activities in Los Angeles. Another example: HHS' Administration on Developmental Disabilities recently suggested recruiting gang members to work with the disabled in various ways. One specific idea was to hire gang members to work on projects to create curb cuts for handicapped accessibility.

Gun. The gun importation suggestion in the memorandum is interesting and undoubtedly worthwhile but lacks a contextual statement of analysis of where it fits into an analytical framework of next possible steps on firearm regulation. It is important that we have a strategic approach to this subject. Instead of ad hoc and reactive approaches to ideas that happen to present themselves, we should have a clear menu of options for next steps, as well as a direction for longer term strategy. One gun-related item of interest to HHS that could be added to the crime bill at little cost is to fund the Centers for Disease Control to undertake data-gathering on the specific facts on individual gun deaths and injuries and also sponsor research on gun safety. Better information on the circumstances of gun deaths and injuries would be enormously helpful in designing prevention strategies and public policies.

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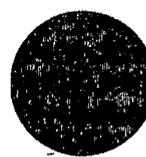
Family violence, hate violence, and sexual assault. Looking toward the future, it is important to begin broadening the discussion of violence to include violence in the home, sexual assault, and hate and interethnic violence. These are all pressing problems. The crime bill does address violence against women, which is worthy of emphasis in public discussion.

HHS Initiatives. We are developing new proposals and better coordination of existing activities to deal with prevention and amelioration of adolescent violence, violence in families, hate violence, and research on gun injuries and gun safety. In addition, we are re-examining and strengthening our messages on substance abuse prevention. We will keep you advised on the progress of these activities.



Donna E. Shalala
Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



*Crime -
Cabinet
Initiative*

February 22, 1994

TO: Ron Klain
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed

FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*

SUBJ: Follow up to Tuesday luncheon with Cabinet officials

The luncheon was a terrific event and listening to the participants who went on to the health care briefing, I believe we can say that definitely a coalition is forming among the cabinet officials on the crime/violence/personal safety issues.

Three items I believe we need to address in follow up to luncheon:

1. Some kind of regular conference call or meeting for department contacts to maintain momentum, "engagement."
2. A more systematic way of (a) receiving their input on the specific and final content of the bill and (b) bringing the interagency groups together we wish to see working on initiatives like those outlined in the notebook.
3. A scenario for holding a meeting in a couple of weeks with Edelman, Kunin, Bilchik (Justice) on the issue of the Violence Prevention Task Force report. On this item I will no later than this weekend come up with some specific suggestions. In the meantime, I have had a good conversation with Bilchik on holding such a meeting in exchange for them not calling a meeting of the full working group in the meantime, and I asked Secretary Shalala to visit with Peter Edelman on the need to focus not on the release of the report, but on the items outlined at the luncheon today; she agrees completely. Let me know if any of you feel we need to move more quickly on this matter.

Thanks!

cc: Christine Varney

Crime-
Cabinet
Initiative

February 21, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: CHRISTINE VARNEY
JENNIFER O'CONNOR

SUBJECT: Cabinet & White House Working Crime Luncheon
Vice President's Ceremonial Office, Old Executive Office Building
12:00 - 1:00 pm, Tuesday, February 22, 1994

EVENT

- * You and Vice President Gore are hosting a luncheon with the Members of the Cabinet most involved in the Administration's crime initiative. The Members of the Cabinet attending are: Secretaries Bentsen, Ron Brown, Reich, Shalala, Cisneros, Peña, Riley, Attorney General Reno and Director Lee Brown. White House staff working on the crime bill will also attend. **Your talking points are attached.**

YOUR ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION

- * Your role at the luncheon is to give the Members of the Cabinet a set of concrete objectives to accomplish as part of our Crime Bill effort. You will also close the meeting.

LOGISTICS

- * At 11:30 am you will proceed to the Vice President's West Wing office for a briefing for the luncheon. Christine Varney, Rahm Emanuel, Jose Cerda and Jennifer O'Connor will brief you and Vice President Gore.
- * You will proceed to the Vice President's Ceremonial Office at noon, where you will join your luncheon guests.
- * Vice President Gore will open the luncheon with remarks. He will then introduce Attorney General Reno, Ron Klain and Pat Griffin who will discuss legislative substance, process and strategy for the Crime Bill.
- * Attorney General Reno, Ron Klain and Pat Griffin will make remarks. Their remarks will be informal, inviting discussion and questions.
- * Vice President Gore will introduce Stan Greenberg and Rahm Emanuel who will discuss the Administration's political and communications strategy.
- * Stan Greenberg and Rahm Emanuel will make remarks. Again, their remarks will be informal, encouraging discussion.
- * Vice President Gore will then introduce you. You will discuss the projects and events we need the Members of the Cabinet to undertake in order to pass the Crime Bill.

PROGRAM NOTES

- * Luncheon participants include:

Vice President Gore
Chief of Staff McLarty
Secretary Bentsen
Attorney General Reno
Secretary Ron Brown
Secretary Reich
Secretary Shalala
Secretary Cisneros
Secretary Peña
Secretary Riley (may be late due to President's speech)
Director Lee Brown

Phil Lader, Deputy Chief of Staff
Carol Rasco, Asst. to the President for Domestic Policy
Pat Griffin, Asst. to the President for Legislative Affairs
Alexis Herman, Asst. to the President for Public Liaison
Marcia Hale, Asst. to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs
Bernie Nussbaum, Counsel to the President
Rahm Emanuel, Asst. to the President and Dep. Director of Communications
Jack Quinn, Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Christine Varney, Deputy Asst. to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet
Ron Klain, Counselor to the Attorney General
Bruce Reed, Deputy Asst. to the President for Domestic Policy
Jose Cerda, Senior Analyst for Domestic Policy
Jennifer O'Connor, Special Asst. to the President for Cabinet Affairs
Stan Greenberg

- * A copy of the briefing book to be distributed at the luncheon is attached.

- * The goals of the luncheon are:

- * To engage these Members of the Cabinet in the Administration's crime initiative. Most of them, other than Attorney General Reno, have not been highly involved to date. We would like each of them to participate in media events, constituency outreach and departmental crime projects in the next month and a half.
- * To dispel the existing notion that the bill is a shoo-in for passage. We must communicate that to shape a bill that includes the Administration's goals will take a significant effort in the coming weeks.
- * To give them concrete objectives for the next month and a half.

ATTACHMENTS

- * Talking Points
- * Briefing Book

TALKING POINTS FOR MACK MCLARTY

- * Thank you once more for attending this working lunch. Passing a Crime Bill that includes the President's and the Administration's goals is among our top priorities in the next couple of months. We need your help, individually and as a team, in order to be successful.
- * As you have heard much about our strategies, it now falls to me to outline the concrete objectives that we need you to achieve to ensure our success.
 - 1) **Maintain the high profile of our crime efforts through strategic regional events.**
 - * We will be asking you to travel to congressional districts, targeted so as to best help our legislative efforts.
 - * Between now and the end of March, we request that you work with us to plan a **minimum of three events** which highlight our crime efforts.
 - 2) **Reach out to constituents of key Members of Congress through our Leadership Days.**
 - * Leadership Days are events in which we ask 10 or so Members of Congress from key districts to invite leaders from their districts to come to the White House for a briefing on our crime efforts.
 - * We have hosted two Leadership Days in the past two weeks, covering constituents from seven East Coast states and the District of Columbia. Vice President Gore, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Cisneros, Secretary Riley and Director Lee Brown participated in these Leadership days.
 - * These events, which we first began during our NAFTA initiative, prove to be very useful in getting constituents excited about our efforts. They return home, reach out to the press and to their communities and elected officials to talk about the work we're doing.
 - * We have scheduled one Leadership Day per week through the end of March. A calendar is included in your briefing books. We ask you to participate in these and we will call you to schedule you into them.

3) **Highlight your Department's role in the Administration's crime efforts by developing an initiative or project that we can announce sometime in the next six weeks.**

- * In your briefing book, there is a section called "Departmental Initiatives." These are suggested projects that your departments can engage in that highlight our crime efforts.
- * They are only suggestions -- developed in conversations between our staff and your staff. You may have other ideas or you may want to alter these ones. We would like your feedback and we would like you to work with us in accomplishing either these projects or others like them.
- * Secretary Cisneros has already gotten one project underway. I want to use it as an example for you. Vice President Gore, Secretary Bentsen, Attorney General Reno and Director Brown recently joined Secretary Cisneros in announcing Operation Safe Home -- a project to fight crime in public housing.

Operation Safe Home is a new initiative that combines some work that was already underway in the various departments, with some new projects, a new focus and a new working relationship between the departments involved. Since the announcement, Secretary Cisneros has been travelling, talking about this new initiative with different groups around the country. He has even, I believe, announced some successes in Boston and New York.

- * With Operation Safe Home as an example of a kind of project that invigorates work already underway in your departments and gives it a new focus and direction, I want to go through some of the ideas our staff has developed for combinations of other departments. I will only touch on them, and you can follow up with Carol or Rahm or Christine.
- * **SUGGESTED PROJECTS:**

1. **Stop the importing of military surplus firearms and other inexpensive handguns.**

Up until 1984, Congress banned the importation of military surplus firearms. In 1984, Congress passed an amendment which allowed the importation of such firearms that qualify as curios and relics. This amendment was not a serious problem until now.

With the break-up of the former Soviet Union, most former European Bloc countries as well as China are now allowed to export surplus military firearms to the US. The Bureau of Alcohol and Tobacco estimates that 95,000 such weapons were exported last year. And the potential problem is enormous.

You'll find in your briefing paper a few possible options for how the Treasury and State Departments might look at resolving this problem and eliminate the importation of both military surplus guns and other inexpensive guns currently coming into the country.

2. **An Anti Gang Initiative.**

Youth gangs are at the center of the public's concern with crime and violence. We can address this problem by coordinating a variety of existing agency efforts. Some ideas for how the Justice and Treasury Departments might join and strengthen their efforts are also in your briefing paper.

3. **Build on Secretary Riley's "State of American Education" Speech.**

Last week at his State of American Education Speech, Secretary Riley sent a strong message about the need for parents and communities to take responsibility for our children. Your departments can work together to encourage and assist parents and communities. A few ideas include:

- * Promoting family involvement by using local HUD and education facilities as homework rooms.
- * Using some small funds, federal facilities and technical assistance from the Departments of Education, Justice and the Drug Office to promote programs in which groups of role models reach out to at-risk youth.

Some other ideas along these lines are also included in your briefing paper.

4. **Police in Public Housing.**

Secretary Cisneros can build on Operation Safe Home by expanding HUD's efforts to create incentives for police officers to live in public housing and other high crime areas.

5. **Law Enforcement Technology Initiative.**

This idea may particularly interest Vice President Gore. The Administration is pursuing technology and defense conversion initiatives that could be used to support local law enforcement efforts. In addition, the Vice President's office has been examining ideas for how the Information Superhighway can assist law enforcement. We could combine these various efforts into a coordinated package that will help local and state law enforcement better do its job.

6. **Improve Boot Camps.**

Recent news reports have suggested that while boot camps are effective in some areas, they have not lived up to their expectations. The Justice Department has been thoroughly examining boot camps and will have a report ready sometime soon, I understand. I would like to have your departments, particularly Labor, Justice, HUD and HHS, work with Justice to have a specific package of improvements ready to announce when the Attorney General is ready to release her report. Some thoughts on potential improvements are included in your briefing paper.

7. **Implement a public transportation safety initiative.**

Some of our best work is done when we assist local law enforcement in better doing their jobs. One area ripe for such work is in the area of crime in public transportation. Attorney General Reno and Secretary Peña might work together to help a few areas with high-crime public transportation figure out how to crack down on crime.

- * Again -- these are options. Ideally, we would like you to be able to announce these initiatives sometime in the next six to eight weeks. And our staffs will work with yours to bring these ideas to fruition. [Note -- Carol Rasco, Rahm Emanuel and Christine Varney are the point people for these projects.]
- * Thank you. [Close the meeting.]



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Crime - Cabinet Initiatives

Washington, D.C. 20201

To: Bruce

Fr: G.S.

We need to discuss this.
How do we coordinate w/ Justice?
Will we get memos from other
departments like DHS?
Can we call a follow-up mtg.
w/ all interested parties.

(G.S.)

TO: George Stephanopoulos, Senior Advisor to the President
Bruce Reed, Deputy Domestic Policy Advisor

THROUGH: Kevin Thurm, Chief of Staff *Justin King for*

FROM: Peter Edelman, Counselor to the Secretary *PBE*

SUBJECT: Provisions in the Violent Crime Control and Law
Enforcement Act of Particular Interest to HHS

The Department of Health and Human Services has concerns about both specific provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act as passed by the Senate and the allocation of the limited amount of funding available for crime bill programs in fiscal year 1995. There are a number of specific items in the Senate bill that we hope the Administration will support in conference. On the other hand, there are several provisions, in the areas of substance abuse treatment and prevention, gang prevention and child abuse, that duplicate existing programs and provide for insufficient coordination between DHHS and DOJ. We believe these issues must also be addressed in conference.

In addition, since we understand that \$2.4 billion will be set aside for crime bill programs in fiscal year 1995, we believe that at least \$100 million should be made available for prevention activities. We have taken this opportunity to highlight several programs that are particularly important pieces of a violence prevention agenda. If we are going to address the issue of dramatically increasing violence in our homes and on our streets, we must provide substantial funding for comprehensive community-based prevention programs targeted at children and their families and for local economic development and job creation.

We understand that the House may only agree to conference on those provisions that have passed both the House and Senate. If this is the case, action will need to be taken in the House early this session in order to ensure that the prevention provisions remain in the bill Congress passes. We also understand that the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) has requested a meeting with members of the Administration to discuss the crime bill. The prevention initiatives and economic development provisions are of great interest to the CBC and are an important part of the balanced attack on crime the bill sets forth. It is also important to note that there is bipartisan support for the

prevention provisions in the Senate, so strong support from the Administration for these initiatives would please members across the political spectrum.

I. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN CONFERENCE

(A) Keeping "Prevention" Pieces in the bill

There are a number of provisions in the bill that focus on prevention and are important to retain in conference. Several of these provisions, we strongly believe, should be funded in fiscal year 1995. They will be discussed again in the funding section below.

The Violence Against Women Act contains a number of provisions that focus on prevention. These provisions are an important piece of our efforts to ensure that women and children are safe in their homes and in their communities. We believe the following programs should be included in the final bill and should remain housed at DHHS, as provided in the Senate bill:

*** Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Assaults** -- This program authorizes funding for rape prevention and education programs conducted by rape crisis centers or similar nonprofit entities. Twenty-six percent of the funds must be used for programs targeted for junior high and high school students.

*** Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Female Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth** -- This provision authorizes the Secretary of HHS to make grants to non-profits for treatment, counseling and information and referral for female runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to or are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.

*** Domestic Violence and Family Support Grant Program** -- This provision authorizes grants to support programs to prevent and stop domestic violence, including training of law enforcement officers, victims services programs, education and prevention programs, and shelters.

*** Additional Funds for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act** -- This provision provides additional funds for programs to prevent violence within families and assist families at risk of experiencing violence.

*** Educating Youth About Domestic Violence** -- This program funds the development and implementation of four model programs for educating young people about domestic violence and violence among intimate partners. Responsibility for carrying out this section is delegated to the Secretary of Education.

In addition to the programs in the Violence Against Women Act, there are a number of other prevention programs that we consider very important:

* **The Ounce of Prevention Fund** -- This provision establishes The Ounce of Prevention Fund to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Secretaries of HHS and Education and to include the Secretaries of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Fund would provide grants for a range of prevention activities, including youth enrichment and recreation programs, mentoring and tutoring programs, and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs.

 * **National Community Economic Partnership** -- This provision is an important part of a prevention strategy because it provides funds to communities to establish businesses and create jobs. The inclusion of a job creation initiative in the crime bill is of particular interest to the Congressional Black Caucus. This provision authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide nonrefundable lines of credit to community development corporations to establish revolving loan funds that will increase business and employment opportunities in distressed communities.

* **Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program** -- This program would also be run under the auspices of the Ounce of Prevention Council. Under this program, the Council will provide grants to community-based organizations in each state to develop school-based after-school, weekend, and summer recreation and education programs for children in disadvantaged communities. Both this provision and the Olympic Youth Development Centers have strong bipartisan support.

* **Olympic Youth Development Centers** -- This program would also operate under the auspices of the Ounce of Prevention Council. The Council will make a grant to the United States Olympic Committee to establish youth development centers for use after school, on weekends and holidays, and in the summer.

* **Youth Violence Prevention Block Grants** -- This provision provides funds to states to establish and coordinate programs to prevent youth violence and make grants to public and private agencies to develop education, training, prevention, treatment and rehab programs in the area of youth violence. As currently drafted, the program will be administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. While we strongly endorse the idea of providing additional funds to prevent youth violence, this initiative would largely duplicate work already being done at DHHS in the Drug Education and Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth program and the Youth Gang Drug Prevention program. We believe funding in this area should go to DHHS to continue its work in this area or, at the very least, language should be added requiring collaboration with DHHS in this area and coordination with existing DHHS programs.

(B) Problems with Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Provisions in the bill

Although H.R. 3355 now includes a single paragraph instructing the Attorney General to consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the bill's substance abuse treatment and prevention components, the requirement does not track individual authorization language nor does it ensure that each DOJ program will collaborate with existing programs in DHHS. Given the degree of overlap between the programs created in the bill and existing programs at DHHS and the limited funds available for substance abuse treatment and prevention, these programs must be carefully coordinated to avoid duplication and ensure the most efficient use of resources.

We are particularly concerned about the duplicative nature of two programs, **Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants** and the **Department of Justice Community Substance Abuse Prevention**. The Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention grant programs overlaps with DHHS programs that fund both gang prevention activities and substance abuse treatment for juveniles. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) High Risk Youth Project has already initiated programs in this area including grants specific to the juvenile justice system and treatment networks. The portions of this provision that deal with substance abuse prevention and treatment should be authorized to DHHS to avoid the establishment of duplicative programs.

If these programs remain in DOJ, language must be included requiring collaboration between DHHS and DOJ in these areas and coordination between any programs funded under this section and existing DHHS-funded programs.

The Department of Justice Community Substance Abuse Prevention program replicates the existing Community Partnership program in DHHS. This provision should be deleted from the bill and the authorization allocated to SAMHSA's Community Partnership program to enable it to fund more community partnership programs consistent with the goals of this legislation.

The bill also creates a number of new programs that have substance abuse treatment components, **Drug Court Programs, Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders, Boot Camps and Prisons for Violent Drug Offenders, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Prisoners, and Drug Treatment in Federal Prisons**. In each instance, the authorizing language should require that these programs provide substance abuse treatment with comprehensive aftercare services and that they coordinate with existing SAMHSA programs on initiatives involving diversionary treatment programs for offenders and the provision of substance abuse treatment in various criminal justice environments. In addition, language should be included in each provision mandating collaboration between DOJ and DHHS on any substance abuse

treatment initiatives and coordination of any programs funded under this sections with existing DHHS-funded programs.

We also believe that the **National Commission to Study the Causes of the Demand for Drugs in the United States** is unnecessary. DHHS already has the expertise and knowledge base to conduct this study. If, however, a commission is to be established its mission should be expanded to cover abuse of alcohol and other licit drugs that have a significant bearing on criminal behavior, the reduction of demand for substances by use of effective treatment methodologies, and effective approaches to treating alcohol and other drug abuse and addiction.

Finally, the bill focuses primarily on drug, rather than substance abuse, treatment and prevention, thereby excluding alcohol from the prevention and treatment-related programs authorized. Authorizing language should be reviewed to ensure that the bill language is consistent throughout and that all programs focus on "substance use and abuse".

(C) Other Provisions of Concern to HHS

There are a range of other provisions in the bill that affect DHHS. We strongly support the **National Domestic Violence Hotline Grant** which would be established through a grant awarded by the Secretary of HHS.

We also support three studies authorized by the bill: (1) a **Study of the Number and Cost of Injuries Resulting from Domestic Violence** that would be conducted by CDC and include recommendations for strategies for reducing the incidence and cost of such injuries; (2) a **Study of Mental Health Treatment within the Juvenile Justice System** that would be conducted by the Attorney General in collaboration with DHHS (SAMHSA) to evaluate the prevalence of mental illness among youth in the juvenile justice system and develop a model system for assessment and treatment of the mental health needs of these youth; and (3) a **Sense of the Senate Regarding A Study of Out-of-Wedlock Births** that would be conducted by HHS and the National Center for Health Statistics to analyze the increase in out-of-wedlock births and present Congress within 12 months an analysis of the problem, its causes and possible remedial measures.

In addition to our concerns about a number of the substance abuse treatment and prevention provisions discussed above, there are several other provisions in the bill that we find problematic.

The provision establishing a **Community Programs on Domestic Violence Grant Program** within DHHS overlaps significantly with the Domestic Violence Grant program authorized in the Violence Against Women Act, and also is redundant since the activities described can be done under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. While we certainly support additional funding in

the area of domestic violence prevention, there is no need to create a new program when DHHS already has the authorization to fund these activities.

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement initiative which establishes a DOJ grant program to provide funds for domestic violence and child abuse prevention and enforcement in rural areas also duplicates existing Administration for Children and Families' programs. These activities are already funded under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. If additional funds are available in this area, they should be used to expand existing DHHS programs. If the program remains in DOJ, language should be added requiring collaboration with DHHS in this area and coordination with existing DHHS programs to ensure that these programs and activities are complementary and not duplicative.

DHHS strongly objects to the approach taken in the provision concerning the **Prohibition on Payment of Federal Benefits to Illegal Aliens**. While we agree with the goal of this provision, we believe that changes in eligibility should be accomplished by amending specific benefit program statutes rather than through a broad-based provision in the crime bill. In addition, these requirements should be consistent with Administration initiatives, particularly in the area of health care reform.

We also have concerns about the **Agreement to Assist in Locating Missing Children Under Parent Locator Service** provision which requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into an agreement with the Attorney General to make the services of the Parent Locator Service available to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the purpose of locating any parent or child. We believe DOJ should have access to this service only for the same purposes that HHS has access, to enforce State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child or to make or enforce a child custody determination.

II. CRIME BILL FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

Given the limited amount of crime bill funding available for new programs in fiscal year 1995, it is particularly important that some funds be provided for violence prevention programs. We believe there are several community-based violence prevention initiatives included in the bill as it passed the Senate that could be grouped together to provide critical new services to communities struggling to reduce both youth and domestic violence. These programs were also mentioned in the discussion about keeping "prevention" in the crime bill.

The Domestic Violence and Family Support Grant Program, authorized as part of the Violence Against Women Act, will provide communities with funding to support programs designed to

stop and prevent domestic violence. We recommend that \$25 million be allocated for this program.

We also strongly support the **National Community Economic Partnership** amendment to the Senate bill. This provision will provide critical assistance to disadvantaged communities struggling to improve economic opportunities and provide jobs for young people. Jobs and economic infrastructure are an important aspect of a strong violence prevention program. We recommend that \$25 million be provided for this program.

The **Ounce of Prevention Fund** authorized in the Senate bill will enable various federal agencies to work together to strengthen our national efforts to reduce violence and substance abuse among our youth by establishing high quality enrichment and recreation programs for at-risk youth. The Fund would provide grants to community-based applicants for afterschool and summer academic enrichment and recreation programs, mentoring, tutoring, and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs. We recommend that the Fund be allocated \$25 million.

The bill also authorizes the **Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program** to be operated under the auspices of the Ounce of Prevention Fund. This program would provide funds for community-based organizations in disadvantaged neighborhoods to establish extracurricular, academic and sports programs primarily utilizing existing public school facilities. The program emphasizes the development of community-based public-private partnerships to operate these programs. We recommend that \$25 million be provided for this program.

Sarah Walzer and I have been handling these issues for DHHS. We would be pleased to meet with whoever you designate for follow-up discussions and to provide any assistance necessary as the bill goes to conference.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

copy to Rahm
Kee

Crime -
Cabinet
initiatives

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. McLARTY
FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA *[Signature]*
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
SUBJECT: CRIME INITIATIVE

SUMMARY

I have reviewed the material on the Administration's crime initiative. I have also conducted an internal review of ongoing and potential crime initiatives within the Department.

In short, there are a number of specific "transportation-related" crime initiatives (which I have outlined below). I believe, however, that most of the DOT-specific crime initiatives will have a relatively small impact in terms of public interest and that I can best champion the crime initiative by doing outreach that focuses on my experience as a big city mayor, connects with the hispanic community, and reinforces the major messages/themes of the crime debate (i.e. "three strikes you're out").

RESPONSE TO WHITE HOUSE MEMO

We are happy to explore with the Department of Justice the recommended initiative to help high-crime public transportation systems crackdown on crime. As described below, the FTA already has some programs in place. The one caveat I would offer is that we must target carefully any events/activities to places where transit crime is perceived to be a big problem. We do not want to stir fear and anti-transit sentiment by creating an issue where there isn't one.

TRANSPORTATION RELATED INITIATIVES

Federal Transit Administration

The FTA views transit crime in the context of the urban society within which transit operates. Hence the FTA technical assistance program on transit security is designed to support the efforts of local transit systems and law enforcement authorities. The FTA conducts a number of activities designed to enhance security in the transit system. These include: developing security courses and training transit security professionals; writing and distributing informational material on the best local security methods; sponsoring a 1-800 computer Safety and Security Bulletin Board that provides users with information on security training, publications, legislation, and events; issuing formula grants to fund security projects.

U.S. Coast Guard

The Coast Guard enforces all applicable federal laws over and on United States waters. Coast Guard law enforcement activities fall into the broad categories of drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement, and alien migration interdiction. From 1988 -1992 the Coast Guard has confiscated over 1,200 tons of marijuana and, over 110 thousand pounds of cocaine. It has conducted over 600 drug seizure cases.

Obviously, if the White House wants to focus on drug interdiction the Coast Guard can play a role. The potential liability is that the FY95 budget reduced the Coast Guard's interdiction funding.

Federal Highway Administration

The FHWA's Intelligent Vehicle Highway System (IVHS) program is bringing advanced communications, computerization, and control technologies to vehicles and the roadside. Examples of potential IVHS user services related to crime prevention include:

- o automated "May-Day" communications that enable travellers to communicate directly with emergency services.
- o route guidance - driving directions would be available on in-vehicle systems, thus helping to reduce the number of lost and confused motorists (who are more vulnerable to crime).
- o automated vehicle identification can provide for tracking of individual vehicles from a central location and could enhance police response to stolen vehicles.
- o public travel security - advanced sensors in transit stations, parking lots, and bus stops could help deter crime.

National Highway Transportation Safety Administration

NHTSA's main focus is on highway safety and accident reduction. "Anti-crime" initiatives are focused on combatting drunk and drugged driving. Because of this focus, NHTSA has developed a close working relationship with several national law enforcement organizations including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Operation C.A.R.E, and the National Sheriffs' Association.

Special traffic enforcement operations always include a criminal interdiction emphasis. For Example, Operation Western 9, conducted in October 1993, involved nine state police and highway patrol agencies. During a 24 hour period 5,000 tickets were issued (including ones for drunk and drugged driving). In addition, 81 criminal arrests were made. This was the 6th special operation conducted with the IACP.

Another key initiative managed out of NHTSA is the Motor Vehicle Titling, Registration, and Salvage Advisory Committee. This Committee was created by Congress when it passed the Anti-Car Theft Act. The Committee is prepared to issue its final report and recommendations to the President. This could present a good opportunity for new actions and initiatives.