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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
February 9, 1994

CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFING WITH CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,
MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND

TO: Dr. Lee Brown
DATE: Thursday, February 10, 1994
LOCATION: Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
TIME: 9:30 AM - 12:00 noon
FROM: Steve Hilton, Chris Lin

I. PURPOSE

This is a briefing for approximately 150 leaders from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island about the provisions, benefits and importance of the President's crime initiative. This is the first in a series of state leadership briefings. We will hold such briefings once a week through the end of March.

II. BACKGROUND

Crime has been defined by the public as its #1 concern and a problem which they would like the President to take stronger action on. This briefing gives us an opportunity to present the President's stance on crime and violence to the people who fight or are impacted by crime in their local communities on a daily basis; in other words, those who are experiencing these problems on a grassroots level. The participants consist of police chiefs, police officers, religious leaders, school superintendents, teachers, local elected officials and other community leaders.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Vice President Gore
Attorney General Reno
Secretary Riley
Dr. Lee Brown
Steve Hilton

Confirmed:
Rep. Ackerman, D-NY
Rep. Kennelly, D-CT
Rep. Klein, D-NJ
Rep. Neal, D-MA
Rep. Olver, D-MA
Rep. Studds, D-MA

Pending:
Rep. Schumer
Rep. Maloney
Rep. Lowey
Rep. Slaughter
Rep. Hochbrueckner
Rep. Pallone
Rep. Meehan

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed. There will be a stakeout following the briefing.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the holding room of Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.
- You will be introduced by Steve Hilton.
- You will discuss the drug strategy and take questions.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Agenda
- Sequence of Events
- List of Participants
- Other Supportive Materials

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
February 9, 1994

CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFING WITH CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,
MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND

TO: Secretary Riley
DATE: Thursday, February 10, 1994
LOCATION: Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
TIME: 9:30 AM - 12:00 noon
FROM: Steve Hilton, Chris Lin

I. PURPOSE

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II. BACKGROUND

Crime has been defined by the public as its #1 concern and a problem which they would like the President to take stronger action on. This briefing gives us an opportunity to present the President's stance on crime and violence to the people who fight or are impacted by crime in their local communities on a daily basis; in other words, those who are experiencing these problems on a grassroots level. The participants consist of police chiefs, police officers, religious leaders, school superintendents, teachers, local elected officials and other community leaders.

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Vice President Gore
Attorney General Reno
Secretary Riley
Dr. Lee Brown
Steve Hilton

Confirmed:

Rep. Ackerman, D-NY
Rep. Kennelly, D-CT
Rep. Klein, D-NJ
Rep. Neal, D-MA
Rep. Olver, D-MA
Rep. Studds, D-MA

Pending:

Rep. Schumer
Rep. Maloney
Rep. Lowey
Rep. Slaughter
Rep. Hochbrueckner
Rep. Pallone
Rep. Meehan

IV. PRESS PLAN

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V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the holding room of Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.
- You will be introduced by Steve Hilton.
- You will discuss Safe Schools as well as other prevention initiatives including job training, school-to-work, and national standards; and you will take questions.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Agenda
- Sequence of Events
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- Other Supportive Materials

White House Public Liaison
Crime Leadership Briefing 2-10-94
as of noon 2-9-94

Chief Richard Abele
Chief of Police
Norwich Police Department
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

Mr. Brian Adams
student
Hamden, CT 06514

Mr. Walter Alicia
President
New York Hispanic Society of Police
Officers
New York, NY

Ms. Gloria Aloise
Astoria, NY 11105

Chief John Ambrogio
Chief of Police
Hamden, CT 06518

Mr. Michael Ashe
Hampden County Sheriff
Ludlow, MA 01056-1079

Chief George Aylward
Chief of Police
Middletown Police Department
Middletown, Connecticut 06457

Ms. Elizabeth Bauza
student
Washington, DC 20002

Mr. William Bennett
District Attorney
Hampden County
Springfield, MA 01103

The Honorable Jim Bishop
Mayor of Montclair
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043

Mr. William Bracey
Chief of Patrol (Retired)
New York City Police Department
Jamaica, NY 11434

Judge William Bristol
Monroe County Court
Rochester, NJ 14614

Mr. Michael Brook Fisher
Cumberland County Prosecutor
Bridgeton, NJ 08302

The Honorable Robert Brown
Mayor
Orange, NJ 07050

Mr. Roger Brown
President
Major League Food Management
Services
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

Detective Deborah Callis
Hartford Police Department
Hartford, CT 06120

The Honorable Matt Capano
Mayor of West Paterson
Borough of West Paterson
West Paterson, NJ 07424

Mr. Wilfredo Caraballo
President-Elect
HNBA
Newark, NJ 07102

Mr. William Carbone
Director
Alternative Sanctions for the State of
Connecticut
Wethersfield, CT 06109

Commissioner Patrick Carroll
Police Commissioner
New Rochelle Police Department
New Rochelle, NY 10801

Mr. William Celester
Director
Newark Police Department
Newark, NJ 07102

Ms. Karen Clark
Ambrose Shoemaker
Horseheads, NY 14845

Ms. Hilda Classon
Executive Director
Community-Free Democrats
New York, NY 10024

Patrolman Hugh Clements
Providence Police Department
Providence, RI 02909

Reverend John Collins
Trmont United Methodist Church
New Rochelle, NY 10801

Chief Thomas Conroy
Acting Chief of Police
City of Rochester
Rochester, NY 14614

Chief Joseph Croughwell
Chief of Police
Hardorf Police Department
Hartford, CT 06120

Mr. Armando Cruz
Principal
Hartford High School
Hartford, CT 06106

Ms. Estela De La Cruz
President
New Jersey State Hispanic Bar
Association
Fort Lee, NJ 07024

The Honorable Robert DeCrescenzo
Mayor
Town of East Hartford
East Hartford, CT 06108

Chief Douglass Dortenzio
Chief of Police
Wallingford, CT 06492

Mr. Ronald Epstein
Salem County Prosecutor
County of Salem
Salem, NJ 08079

Ms. Almado Espinoza
United Food Commercial Workers
Farmington, CT 06032

Chief Ralph Evangelous
Chief of Police
Gardner, MA 01440

Mr. Anthony Fernandez
United Auto Workers
Cranford, NJ 07016

Chief Bobby Fields
Chief of Police
Chesilhurst Police Department
Chesilhurst, NJ 08089

Mr. Joe Firine
New Haven Block Watch
New Haven, CT 06511

Mr. Michael Flynn
Worcester County Sheriff
West Boylston, MA 01583

Mr. Armando Fontoura
Essex County Sheriff
Office of the Sheriff
Newark, NJ 07102

Mr. James Forcinito
Cumberland County Sheriff
Birdgeton, NJ 08302

Reverend Maxine Foster Duram
Pastor
West Haven, CT 06516

Mr. David Fraczyk
858 Filmore Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14212

Mr. William Frisch
Deputy Superintendent
West Boylston, MA 01583

Mr. Dennis Gabryszak
Town Supervisor
Town of Cheektowaga
Cheektowaga, NY 14227

The Honorable Joseph Ganim
Mayor of Bridgeport
Bridgeport, CT 06605

Mr. Lonnie Garris, Jr.
Principal
Hillhouse High School
New Haven, CT 06511

Mr. Vatche Ghazarian
Civil Engineer
A.N.C.
Woodside, NY 11377

Reverend Dr. Arlee Griffith
Pastor
Berean Baptist Church
Baldwin, NY 11510

Chief Harry Harman
Chief of Police
East Orange Police Department
East Orange, NJ 07108

Ms. Linda Heimer
New York, NY 10044

Ms. Ashanti Hinton
student
New Haven, CT 06511

Mr. Vincent Iezzi
Teacher, Director of Health, Physical
Education and Substance Abuse
Programming
Hamden, CT 06518

Mr. Luis Ithier
AFSCME - District 37
New York, NY 10007

District Attorney Robert T. Johnson
District Attorney
Bronx DA Office
Bronx, NY 10451

Mr. Michael Kendall
Archdeacon
Episcopal Diocese of New York
New York, NY 10025

Mr. James King
State Director, New York State Small
Business Development Center
State University of New York
Albany, NY 12246

Chief Milton King
Chief of Police
Police
Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

Mr. Charles Knox
Director of Public Safety and
Superintendent of Police
Port Authority of New York and New
Jersey
Jersey City, NJ 07306

Mr. William Kohn
107th Precinct Community Council
Flushing, NY 11365

Lt. Stanley Konesky, Jr.
Branford Department of Police
Branford, CT 06405

Ms. Phyllis Korn
Executive Director
Alternatives for Battered Women
Rochester, NY 14604

Detective Steve Liss
112th Precinct
Forest Hills, NY 11375

Chief Frank LoGioco
Clifton Chief of Police
Clifton, NJ 07015

**Representative Marie Lopez
Kirkley-Bey**
Vice Chair, Government Administration
and Election
Banks, Government Administration and
Elections Planning and Development
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

Mr. Larry Maddock
Chairman
Public Safety Committee for Rep. Klein
Florham Park, NJ 07932

Patrolman Michael Marcocio
Providence, RI 02909

Chief David McCarthy
Chief of Police
Greenfield Police Department
Greenfield, MA 01301

Mr. James McGettigan
Atlantic County Sheriff
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

Mr. Mark Monteverdi
Manager, Constituency Programs
Philip Morris Companies
New York, NY 10017

Reverend Harold Morris
Bronx, NY 10454

Chief H. Philip Muller
Police Chief
Sea Isle City Police Department
Sea Isle City, New Jersey 08243

Chief Richard Munsey
Paterson Chief of Police
Paterson Police Department
Paterson, NJ 07510

Captain James Nickles
Ocean City Policeman
Ocean City, NJ 08226

Ms. Elena Nightingale
Special Advisor to the President of
Senior Program Offices
Carnegis Corporation
Washington, DC 20037

Mr. James Norman
Executive Director
Action for a Better Community
Rochester, NY 14608

Ms. Cleopatra Notarides
Psychology Teacher
Institute for Family Interaction
Cranford, NJ 07016

Commissioner Robert Olson
Police Commissioner
Yonkers Police Department
Yonkers, NY 10701

The Honorable Carmen Orechio
Mayor of Nutley
Nutley, NJ 07110

Ms. Ernestine Ostensen
William Pitt
Danbury, CT 06810

The Honorable William Pascrell, Jr.
Mayor of Paterson
Paterson, NJ 07505

Ms. Janet Pearce
Director
United Way of Southeastern
Connecticut
Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335

Mr. Ralph Peterson
Mayor, Former Police Chief
Pleasantville, NJ 08232

Mr. Guy Petix
President
Clifton Policeman's Benevolent
Association
Clifton, NJ 07015

Ms. Marilyn Piurek
Director
Polish American Congress
New Haven, CT 06515

Ms. Lucy Price
Prudential Williamson Realtors
Toms River, NJ 08753

Mr. John Pritchard
President
National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives
Brewster, NY 10509

Mr. Edward Pulver
Seafarer's International Union
New Jersey State AFL-CIO
Jersey City, NJ 07302

Chief Robert Redfern
Chief of Police
Easthampton Police Department
Easthampton, MA 01027

Mr. Howard Relin
Monroe County District Attorney
Rochester, NY 14614

Reverend Schuyler Rhodes
New York, NY 10012

Mr. Manuel Rivera
Superintendent
Rochester City School District
Rochester, NY 14614

Mr. William Rivera
Special Programs Administrator
Child Guidance Clinic
New London, Connecticut 06320

Mr. Howard Robinson
Regional Vice President
National Business League Region III
Atlantic City, NJ 08401

Chief Peter Roddy
Chief of Police
Leominster Police Department
Leominster, MA 01453

Judge Kenneth Rudolph
New Rochell, NY 10805

Chief Thomas J. Russo
Chief of Police
Montclair Police Department
Montclair, NJ 07042

Mr. Robert Saltzman
Attorney
Bronx, NY 10451

Ms. Elizabeth Scheibel
Northwest District Attorney
District Attorney's Office
Northampton, MA 01060

Judge Sandy Scher
City Judge of New Rochelle
Specter, Scher, Feldman, Et Al.
New York, NY 10007

Mr. Joseph Sciamo
Vice President to Financial Aid and
Student Recruitment
St. John's University
Jamaica, New York 11439

Chief James Shay
Chief of Police
East Hartford Police Department
East Hartford, CT 06108

The Honorable Thomas Sheridan
First Selectman
Town of Waterford
Waterford, Connecticut 06385

Mr. Faraq Siyam
President
MetFood of Westside
Jersey City, NJ 07304

Mr. Michael Slivinski
Linden, NJ 07036

Ms. Audrey Smith
Founder and President
Parents and Friends of Murdered
Children
Rochester, NY 14605

Reverend Dr. Paul Smith
Pastor
First Presbyterian Church
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Chief Edmund Spinelli
Police Chief
Penns Grove Police Department
Penns Grove, New Jersey

Ms. Ellen Stubbs
President
Coalition of Northeast Associations
Rochester, NY 14605

Commissioner Henry Thomas
Police Commissioner
President of National Urban League of
Springfield
Springfield, MA 01109

Mr. Jesse Thompson
Durvea Ford
Brockport, NY 14420

Ms. Liz Thorpe
student
Rosa DeLauro Youth Anti-Crime
North Haven, CT 06473

Chief William Tocco
Johnston Police Department
Johnston, TI 02919

The Honorable Michael Traficante
City of Cranston
Cranston, RI 02910

Mr. Alfred Tudino
President
Rhode Island F.O.P.
Providence, RI 02908

Mr. Michael Urbano
student
Branford, CT 06405

Dr. Elona Vaisys
Yale University
North Haven, CT 06473

Ms. Mitalisa Villafane
Leadership, Education, and Athletics in
Partnership for New Haven Youth
New Haven, CT

Mr. Thomas Voelkl
Chief of Police
Town of Brighton
Rochester, NY 14618

Mr. George Vose, Jr.
Director
Rhode Island Department of
Corrections
Cranston, RI 02908

Ms. Theresa Watson
Deputy Director
U.R.I. Ocean State Center for Law and
Citizen Education
Providence, RI 02908



Mr. Wilbur Williams
President
Delran Ford, Incorporated
Delran, NJ 08075

Mr. Arthur Wolf
New York, NY 10010

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Christine Varney

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor *J.O'Connor*

SUBJECT: CABINET AND VICE PRESIDENT CRIME LUNCHEON

Between now and March 28, the Administration is conducting a focussed campaign for our crime initiative. The goal of this effort is to educate the public about the President's crime proposals and the items he wants to see in the crime bill that emerges from Conference Committee. First, we are working to raise the profile of our crime efforts through a series of media events with the President, Vice President and Cabinet members. Second, we are conducting Leadership Days to reach out to key constituencies about our efforts. Third, our Congressional briefings and meetings aim to shape a bill that includes the President's priorities and is complete before Easter Recess.

To kick off this five week effort, we are bringing the Cabinet members who will be most involved in this effort together for a lunch meeting.

AGENDA

- * The Vice President will kick off the meeting, emphasizing to the Cabinet members the importance of their role in this effort and thanking them for the time they will put into these events in the coming weeks.
- * Rahm will discuss the elements of our strategy -- what we want the Cabinet Secretaries to do in the coming weeks and why.
- * Stan Greenberg will discuss public perceptions of our crime priorities, what our polling shows, how people respond to various messages. It would be helpful for this discussion to run the gamut from punishment to schools to prevention to guns so that the Cabinet members see their role in it.
- * Paul Begala or another communications strategist would discuss the Cabinet's message on crime. This

discussion would be helpful if it were both broad, covering a general message, but also specific enough to address the differences in the way Secretary Riley and Secretary Bentsen will talk about the issue.

- * Ron Klain or Bruce Reed will discuss the specifics of the crime bill. Most of the Secretaries, other than Attorney General Reno, are not familiar with the details of the Senate bill, what we want out of the Conference Committee, and what the best and worst case scenarios are.

The Secretaries who will be involved in this effort include: Bentsen, Reno, Cisneros, Riley, Lee Brown, Shalala, Reich, Pena and Ron Brown. Secretary Cisneros and Director Lee Brown are not available for this meeting. We have invited the other Cabinet Secretaries and Mack McLarty to the luncheon.

February 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Tony Wilson

FROM: Christine Varney

SUBJECT: Lunch meeting on crime for VPOTUS and selected Cabinet members

Between now and March 28, the Administration is conducting a focussed campaign for our crime initiative. The goal is to educate the public about the President's crime proposals and the items he wants to see in the crime bill that comes out of Conference Committee. We are working to raise the profile of our crime efforts through a series of media events with the President, Vice President and Cabinet members. We are also conducting Leadership Days to reach out to key constituencies about our efforts. And our Congressional briefings and meetings are the third element of our strategy.

To kick off this 5 week effort, we would like to bring the Cabinet members who will be most involved in this effort together for a lunch meeting. Ideally, the Vice President would kick off the meeting, emphasizing to the Cabinet members the importance of their role in this effort and thanking them for the time they will put into these events in the coming weeks. We would have Stan Greenberg discuss public perceptions of our issues. And Paul Begala or another communications strategist would discuss the message we want the Cabinet to send.

I discussed this yesterday with Jack Quinn. He thinks its a good idea and said we should find a time with you for it. How is Tuesday February 15? It doesn't necessarily have to be a lunch - although that would be best.

Please get back to me at 456-6280 or Jennifer O'Connor at 456-2572 early today. THANK YOU!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

**CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFING WITH CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,
MASSACHUSETTS, AND RHODE ISLAND**

TO: Attorney General Reno
DATE: Thursday, February 10, 1994
LOCATION: Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
TIME: 9:30 AM - 12:00 noon
FROM: Steve Hilton, Chris Lin

I. PURPOSE

This is a briefing for approximately 150 leaders from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island about the provisions, benefits and importance of the President's crime initiative. This is the first in a series of state leadership briefings. We will hold such briefings once a week through the end of March.

II. BACKGROUND

Crime has been defined by the public as its #1 concern and a problem which they would like the President to take stronger action on. This briefing gives us an opportunity to present the President's stance on crime and violence to the people who fight or are impacted by crime in their local communities on a daily basis; in other words, those who are experiencing these problems on a grassroots level. The participants consist of police chiefs, police officers, religious leaders, school superintendents, teachers, local elected officials and other community leaders.

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Vice President Gore
Attorney General Reno
Secretary Riley
Dr. Lee Brown
Steve Hilton

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Rep. Kennelly, D-CT
Rep. Klein, D-NJ
Rep. Neal, D-MA
Rep. Olver, D-MA
Rep. Studds, D-MA

Pending:
Rep. Schumer
Rep. Maloney
Rep. Lowey
Rep. Slaughter
Rep. Hochbrueckner
Rep. Pallone
Rep. Meehan

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed. There will be a stakeout following the briefing.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the holding room of Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.
- You will be introduced by Steve Hilton.
- You will discuss the major pieces of the crime bill that we want to see passed and take questions.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Agenda
- Sequence of Events
- List of Participants
- Other Supportive Materials

AGENDA

CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFING

**OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 450**

February 10, 1994

WELCOME

Steve Hilton

Deputy Assistant to the President

Deputy Director of Public Liaison

Dr. Lee Brown

Director

Office of National Drug Control Policy

THE VICE PRESIDENT

BREAK

Janet Reno

United States Attorney General

Richard Riley

Secretary of Education

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Dr. Lee Brown
10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	The Vice President
10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	BREAK
11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Attorney General Reno
11:30a.m. - 12:00a.m.	Secretary Riley

TALKING POINTS

- Lee Brown -- reiterate 1994 Drug Strategy announcement made on Wednesday
-- take q & a
- VPOTUS -- discuss the need for not only government involvement but personal responsibility
-- discuss how the President's crime initiative fits into a larger strategy (along with our drug strategy, safe schools, EITC, empowerment zones, community development banks, etc.) to rebuild our nation's communities; i.e., we are making an investment in our communities
-- mention that Reno and Riley will be discussing the details of the President's firm but fair crime policy
-- take q & a
- Janet Reno -- discuss the major pieces of the crime bill that we would like to see passed
-- take q & a
- Dick Riley -- discuss Safe Schools
-- cite job training, school-to-work, national standards as a means of prevention
-- take q & a

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

07-Feb-1994 09:45am

TO: Karen L. Hancox

FROM: Jennifer M. O'Connor
 Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: RE: Crime Bill targetting

The Cabinet members who can travel are:

Attorney General Reno
Secretary Bentsen
Secretary Riley
Secretary Cisneros
Dr. Lee Brown

And for specific types of events:
Secretary Shalala
Secretary Pena

If we are successful, we could get each of the top list to do 3 trips and each of the second list to do 2 trips between now and the end of March. So we are looking at a total maximum of 19 visits.

If you could prioritize 25 or so districts (so we have a little flexibility to work around their schedules), I can work on setting some of these up.

Thanks!

To do:

1. Leadership day -- Riley and Reno Thurs Feb 10
2. Briefing for Cab Secs who will do leadership days
3. Talking points for Cab Secs who will do leadership days
4. Other drug events -- get dates, times, confirmations of event
-- talk through with advance people what will happen;

Needs:

1. National Drug Control Strategy Talking points (already exist)
2. President's Crime Initiatives Talking Points -- ask Rahm
3. Schedule of

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

07-Feb-1994 08:54am

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Christiana Lin
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: RE: Cabinet briefing for Leadership Day

J-

Flo, from our office and I are working on gathering information for briefing packets for the Cabinet Members. We will follow the same model as NAFTA. These packets would include:

1. A briefing paper (similar to the style of briefing paper for the President w/purpose, descr. of background, the audience make-up, sequence of events, press plans, etc.) Included in this document would be a list of Members who have been invited to attend (I've tried to stay away from CD's based on legal issues).
2. A formal agenda
3. Talking points for each Cabinet Member -- the Cabinet Members should have a sense of what each other is saying so that they do not repeat each other (we need to decide this and discuss).
4. Background materials that we will be distributing to the audience including fact sheets on Senate and House Bills, as well as our community development and empowerment initiatives.
5. Regional press clipping on the crime initiative.

The first one is, obviously the hardest. The rest would be based on the first. Call me when you get a chance. We will discuss what we have. Thanks (my direct line is 6-6657/or pager is #4507)

-C

CS

052564SS
LA002-03

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{2/6}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

Mr. President:

Attached are two Cabinet memos concerning possible youth employment initiatives in the crime bill. I've circulated these to Carol, Bruce, Ron Klain, and Rahm.

Ron, Bruce and the DOJ team are working the House side to try to get some of these ideas, along with other crime prevention ideas proposed by the Black Caucus, included in the Crime bill. They'll keep you posted.

[Signature]
John Podesta

COPY
from ORM

*Let's make sure you do a lot in a few places (is a lot in a lot of places)
we want to make sure we're in a lot of places
John = let's make sure*

Copies to:
Ron
Ron Klain
Bruce Reed

2/15 Christine Varney

94 FEB 4 P7:51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO *JR*
 LABOR SECRETARY ROBERT B. REICH *BR*
 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
 HENRY G. CISNEROS *Henry*

SUBJECT: Strengthening Youth Employment Linkages in the Crime
 Bill: Needed Steps to Help Prevent Violence

DATE: February 3, 1994

In response to your request, this memorandum outlines our ideas for preventing crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth and ex-offenders. We propose to:

- (1) Add a very targeted employment program designed to prevent crime by addressing the needs of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders in high-crime, high-poverty inner city and rural areas. This program would be modeled in part after the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program. Funding: at least \$1 billion over five years.
- (2) Include or enhance specific employment-related features, where appropriate, in existing provisions of the Senate-passed crime bill. As examples, aftercare services to include job training and placement could be required as a component of drug treatment grants, and the education and training components of bootcamps and alternative sentencing arrangements could be strengthened to complement shock incarceration.

Bleak employment prospects among disadvantaged youths demand that the battle against crime proceed on several fronts. Those who commit crimes must be caught and punished; at the same time, prevention programs, including ones which make employment a reasonable, available alternative for at-risk youth, must be undertaken to break the cycle of poverty, crime and violence (see Appendix). Experience with employment-related programs demonstrates that they are effective at fighting crime. For example, Job Corps participation reduces the incidence of serious crime and work experience combined with job training in prisons has been shown to lower recidivism. As you said in the State of the Union, young people must have "something to say yes to" or the battle against crime will not be won.

Create a Crime Prevention Youth Employment Program

We propose a program that would build upon the targeting and neighborhood-centered approaches of the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program (Representative Maxine Waters is a strong supporter of Youth Fair Chance). The new program would be designed to be highly leveraged, would focus on violence prevention and be targeted on neighborhoods with a substantial number of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders, and would include employment components aimed at developing meaningful job paths. The initiative would be financed from the Crime Control Fund.

The current Youth Fair Chance program is targeted directly at inner-city and rural areas with poverty rates of 30 percent and higher. Within these high-poverty areas, all youth and young adults age 14 to 30 can be served regardless of family income, thus avoiding stigma. The Youth Fair Chance program saturates neighborhoods of roughly 25,000 people with a comprehensive program, aiming to directly expand and alter the opportunities of youths in those areas (about 6,750 individuals age 14 to 30 live in each neighborhood).

The Youth Fair Chance model provides a framework upon which many initiatives can be added; our proposal would expand upon the model in several ways.

- o There would be an even more intense focus on high-crime areas with substantial numbers of at-risk youth and youthful ex-offenders. Because at-risk youth, young offenders, and gang members are frequently concentrated in public housing and assisted housing projects, this initiative targets resources to these communities, in addition to other sites.
- o Through grant criteria and other means, the program would insist that grantees develop programs that include access to legitimate private sector jobs. This would involve a variety of strategies, such as mentoring or microenterprise.
- o An employment component such as a youth conservation corps or public service employment would be added.
- o The requirement that local governments involve the full, larger community in the effort to leverage federal funds would be strengthened. Collaboration between the local areas, the private sector, community-based organizations and nonprofits would be stressed.
- o Educational linkages would be beefed up, and would include a strong role for community colleges, as well as incorporating the successful work-based learning approach used in San Jose's Center for Employment and Training program (CET).

Incorporate other Employment-Related Provisions into the Crime Bill

As passed by the Senate, and in the provisions which the House has already passed, the crime bill contains a number of grant programs which have some focus on preventing crime by keeping young people out of the criminal justice system or seeking to prevent recidivism by those who do enter. We have identified a number of these programs which could benefit from strengthened or additional employment-related provisions. The approach is to design programs that offer the carrot of real economic opportunity to complement the stick of punishment. Our proposals would be flexible to meet the diverse needs of various populations and communities, and would leverage the federal government's contribution to get states, localities and the private sector to do more.

For example, in order to better address recidivism, we propose expanding the existing boot camp provisions in the Senate bill to strengthen the aftercare services following shock incarceration. The aftercare services would include necessary education, job training and placement designed to help ex-offenders obtain meaningful employment. Moreover, the education and training components in the boot camps themselves should be enhanced. The education and training components both in the boot camps and during the aftercare period should be premised upon approaches that have proven successful, such as the Job Corps.

Other crime bill programs, such as the Residential Drug Treatment, Drug Court, Youth Development Center, and Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention provisions, also would benefit from improved aftercare requirements or other specific employment linkages.

The Secretary of Labor is sending a separate memorandum that will include additional proposals for incorporating employment linkages into the crime bill.

Conclusion

The combination of strengthening existing crime bill provisions by adding employment linkages and a stand-alone prevention-through-employment program would improve the crime bill by better tuning the balance between crime control and crime prevention. It provides further evidence of our "tough and smart" approach to the serious problems of crime and violence in our communities.

Appendix 1. Deteriorating Economic Conditions and Rising Crime

A major factor underlying the nation's rising crime problem has been the growing concentration of poverty and the erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youths.

The 1990 Census suggests an increasing concentration of poverty in the United States. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of census tracts with 40 percent or higher poverty rates almost doubled, as did the population living in such high-poverty tracts. These areas are very likely to have high crime rates; for example, a recent study indicated that between 1986 and 1989, the rates of violent crime in public housing in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and Phoenix were more than double that for these respective cities as a whole.

In particular, during the last twenty years, the economic and social well-being of disadvantaged American youths and young adults -- those with limited education or skills who are from poor families and impoverished neighborhoods -- has deteriorated substantially.

- o The real wages of the young and less-educated plummeted, breaking the historic pattern of rising earnings for American workers at all skill levels. In the early 1990s the real wages of recent male high school graduates were more than 20 percent below those of the previous generation; the decline in pay of young high school dropouts has been even more extreme.

- 
- o More disadvantaged young men and young women are "idle," not in school, working, or looking for work. Approximately 50 percent of out-of-school young Americans (those age 16 to 24 years) without a high school degree are currently not employed. And more than 70 percent of young black high school dropouts are currently not employed. Many of these out-of-school youths are persistently out of work and have the potential for being permanently lost to the legitimate economy.

- 
- o At the same time, the proportion of young men in trouble with the law has increased dramatically. Almost 700,000 young men from 16 to 34 years of age were incarcerated in 1989. Richard Freeman of Harvard estimates that approximately 50 percent of 18 to 34 year old, black male, high school dropouts had criminal records in the late 1980s. No other developed country faced such levels of crime among its youth.

It also bears mentioning that ex-offenders frequently lack legal employment, in part because little effort is made at facilitating their transition into the labor market. Freeman found that youth jailed in the mid-1980s had a far greater chance of future unemployment than comparable young people with similar educations and work histories but who had not been in prison.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO *JR*
 LABOR SECRETARY ROBERT B. REICH *BR*
 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
 HENRY G. CISNEROS *HC*

SUBJECT: Strengthening Youth Employment Linkages in the Crime
 Bill: Needed Steps to Help Prevent Violence

DATE: February 3, 1994

In response to your request, this memorandum outlines our ideas for preventing crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth and ex-offenders. We propose to:

- (1) Add a very targeted employment program designed to prevent crime by addressing the needs of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders in high-crime, high-poverty inner city and rural areas. This program would be modeled in part after the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program. Funding: at least \$1 billion over five years.
- (2) Include or enhance specific employment-related features, where appropriate, in existing provisions of the Senate-passed crime bill. As examples, aftercare services to include job training and placement could be required as a component of drug treatment grants, and the education and training components of bootcamps and alternative sentencing arrangements could be strengthened to complement shock incarceration.

Blank employment prospects among disadvantaged youths demand that the battle against crime proceed on several fronts. Those who commit crimes must be caught and punished; at the same time, prevention programs, including ones which make employment a reasonable, available alternative for at-risk youth, must be undertaken to break the cycle of poverty, crime and violence (see Appendix). Experience with employment-related programs demonstrates that they are effective at fighting crime. For example, Job Corps participation reduces the incidence of serious crime and work experience combined with job training in prisons has been shown to lower recidivism. As you said in the State of the Union, young people must have "something to say yes to" or the battle against crime will not be won.

Create a Crime Prevention Youth Employment Program

We propose a program that would build upon the targeting and neighborhood-centered approaches of the Labor Department's Youth Fair Chance program (Representative Maxine Waters is a strong supporter of Youth Fair Chance). The new program would be designed to be highly leveraged, would focus on violence prevention and be targeted on neighborhoods with a substantial number of at-risk youth and young ex-offenders, and would include employment components aimed at developing meaningful job paths. The initiative would be financed from the Crime Control Fund.

The current Youth Fair Chance program is targeted directly at inner-city and rural areas with poverty rates of 30 percent and higher. Within these high-poverty areas, all youth and young adults age 14 to 30 can be served regardless of family income, thus avoiding stigma. The Youth Fair Chance program saturates neighborhoods of roughly 25,000 people with a comprehensive program, aiming to directly expand and alter the opportunities of youths in those areas (about 6,750 individuals age 14 to 30 live in each neighborhood).

The Youth Fair Chance model provides a framework upon which many initiatives can be added; our proposal would expand upon the model in several ways.

- o There would be an even more intense focus on high-crime areas with substantial numbers of at-risk youth and youthful ex-offenders. Because at-risk youth, young offenders, and gang members are frequently concentrated in public housing and assisted housing projects, this initiative targets resources to these communities, in addition to other sites.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich *fr*

SUBJECT: Additional Employment-Related Proposals to Incorporate Into the Crime Bill

DATE: February 4, 1994

To fill out the suggestion for incorporating youth employment initiatives in the crime bill -- which Attorney General Reno, Secretary Cisneros, and I are forwarding to you -- I offer the following specific possibilities. Let me know which if any you'd like us to pursue.

- o Cops-on-the-beat could be used as intermediaries and mentors for disadvantaged youth who hope to connect with the labor market.
- o The Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants program could be modified to specifically authorize funds for targeted community service employment projects and to include an educational and training component. These grants should be targeted to high-crime, high-poverty areas and linked to other employment programs.
- o The Boot Camps, Alternative Punishments for Young Nonviolent Offenders, Regional Prison Grants Program, and Grants for Community-based Violent Juvenile Facilities provisions could be amended to include an expansion of the Labor Department's Federal Bonding Program. Ex-offenders and other high-risk job applicants often fail to obtain positions because their criminal backgrounds prevent them from receiving commercial bonding. The Federal Bonding Program provides fidelity bonding insurance coverage to this group. The program has proven successful; the average default rate is only 2 percent. Any expansion in the program would have to be done carefully so that the default rate would remain low.
- o Grants for Community-Based Violent Juvenile Facilities could be extended in part depending on whether proposals include successful education and job training components such as the Job Corps, as well as comprehensive aftercare and job placement services that facilitate the transition of juveniles back to their communities.

- o Similarly, the selection of sites under the Regional Prison Grants Program could depend in part on whether the installation proposes to use a portion of its facility for alternative education and job training programs with demonstrated effectiveness.

The Labor Department is continuing to analyze the crime bill for other areas where employment-related provisions could be incorporated.

7/10/94
DRAFT

January 10, 1994

I. Budgetary Matters

- The Administration should work with the conferees to ensure that the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund is included in the final version of the bill. We believe that such a funding mechanism is essential to ensuring that the promise of the Crime Bill is realized.
- The Administration should also work to amend the Senate omnibus crime bill to authorize using the Trust Fund to fund the Edward Byrne Memorial formula grants and to make it clear that other priority matters which arguably already may be financed through the Trust Fund, eg. the Brady Act and assistance in housing state incarcerated criminal aliens, in fact can be.

II. Community Policing

- The Administration should continue to strongly support the community policing program which, in basic form, is included in the Senate omnibus legislation and passed the House. We should work to have the program authorized and funded at the levels in the Senate Bill.
- As we work with the conferees to resolve differences between the Senate and House we should be guided by four primary objectives: (1) expanding and enhancing community policing; (2) maximizing the number of additional police on the streets; (3) being responsive to provide resources to address pressing needs, particularly violent crime; and (4) providing the flexibility necessary to create a manageable federal awards and oversight process.
- To accomplish these objectives we should support modifications that: (1) give DOJ direct management of the award process for the maximum manageable number of larger jurisdictions (probably those over 100,000 population) and have state run, closely monitored, competitions for smaller ones; (2) adjust the funding distributions and mandates in a manner which will provide more funding to the areas with the most severe crime problems and greatest need for additional police officers (typically the larger, urban jurisdictions); and (3) provide increased discretion to the Attorney General to use the 15% of the funding not mandated for hiring/rehiring to target funding to jurisdictions and activities where the greatest impact can be achieved.

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III. Federalization of Crime

- To further a policy a rational division of responsibility for investigating and prosecuting crimes between the federal and state governments, the Administration should seek to exclude from the final legislation and leave to the states which have traditionally handled such matters the Senate provisions making a federal crime of (1) all murders committed with a firearm; (2) the use, possession, or carrying of a firearm during the commission of a state crime of violence or drug offense; and (3) crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance.
- The Administration should support with modification the Senate provisions concerning Criminal street gang offenses. The modifications should seek to focus the offenses on those gangs that have an actual impact on interstate commerce or commit crimes in more than one state.
- The Administration should support with modification the Senate provisions concerning Interstate enforcement of the Violence Against Women Act of 1993. The modifications should seek to focus the provisions on the interstate nature of the abuse, and supplement rather than to duplicate the efforts of local authorities in this area.
- The Administration should continue to review other provisions creating new federal offenses, eg. parental accountability for juvenile crimes and obstruction of a lawful hunt, and seek, where possible, to remove any where state enforcement is most efficient and modify others to ensure that federal involvement contributes to effective law enforcement.

*Very expensive
- much \$ from
DOJ*

IV. Gun Control

- The Administration should strongly support the Feinstein Amendment banning assault weapons; the President himself should weigh in with the House Leadership to press for its inclusion in the conference bill.

DRAFT

- The Administration should seek to include in the crime bill a provision, not in the Senate Bill or House passed legislation, which would prevent automatic restoration of firearm rights to persons convicted of felony offenses whose civil rights are restored by operation of state law.
- The Administration should support the Youth Handgun Safety Act with modification to make it more easily enforceable and ensures that the existing five-year penalty for transfer of a firearm to a minor by a licensed dealer is not diluted.
- The Administration should seek to modify section 416 of the Senate Crime Bill calling for a study of incendiary ammunition such as "Dragon's Breath". The modification would convert the study to a total ban on such ammunition, which has no sporting or law enforcement use.

V. Regional Prisons

- In order to provide needed additional prison capacity in the most cost effective and sensible manner, and in a manner which the states will support, the Administration should work to revise section 1341 of the Senate Crime Bill (the Regional Prison provision) to establish a federal grant program funding state creation and operation of additional prisons, including regional prisons, to house violent offenders. This would replace a program under which the federal government would construct and operate these facilities.
- The Administration should support with modification the "truth in sentencing" requirements for states participating in section 1341 programs. The modifications should focus the provisions to have states target resources on repeat violent offenders and to provide incentives to the states to manage their correctional systems more wisely.

VI. Sentencing

*3 Strikes
out*

DRAFT

- The Administration should take a strategic view to mandatory minimums, arguing for the superiority of the Guidelines system and that mandatory minimums be converted to "directives" to the Sentencing Commission to raise offense levels in certain categories or for particular offenses, while analyzing each proposed mandatory minimum provision on a statute-by-statute basis and taking appropriate positions.
- The Administration should support and improve "safety-valve" or "carve-out" provisions, such as the one in the Senate Bill, under which certain categories of defendants would be exempted from mandatory minimums and would, instead, be sentenced under the Guidelines.
- The Administration should support with modification sections 2408 and 5111 of the Senate Crime Bill (the so called "three strikes your out provisions"). The modifications should focus the provisions on violent, serious recidivists and true career offenders.

VII. Child Pornography

- The Administration should continue to support an amendment to the crime bill to make it clear that the child pornography statutes encompasses all depictions of children designed or intended to appeal to a lascivious interest including depictions not currently covered which are created by computer imaging or the doctoring of photographic negatives.

Crime

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

06-Jan-1994 11:41am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jose Cerda, III
Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: Crime Hearings -- CBC

Yesterday, the Congressional Black Caucus invited four cabinet members -- Reno, L. Brown, Cisneros, and Shalala -- to participate in hearings they are holding next Thursday on pending crime legislation. As you may know, the CBC has been very critical of the Senate crime bill and introduced its own crime bill last year. To my knowledge, none of the cabinet members have accepted the CBC's invitation yet, but they will have to respond soon. If several of them attend, there is a considerable chance that we may send mixed signals on the Administration's position/message on the crime bill. Should we worry about this?

Distribution:

TO: Rahm Emanuel
TO: Christine A. Varney
TO: Lorraine C. Miller
TO: Bruce N. Reed

CC: Carola McGiffert
CC: Jennifer M. O'Connor
CC: Elizabeth A. Bernstein

Agencies

- Congressional
- ? Chief of Staff

Wt

- Lorraine
- Karen Hancox
- Bruce
- Jose
- Rahm or Liz B.

Christine

Schedule Proposal

date 11/17/93

<u> </u> ACCEPT	<u> </u> REGRET	<u> </u> PENDING
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TO: Ricki Seidman

FROM: Marcia Hale *mlh*

REQUEST: meeting with mayors and police chiefs to discuss crime

PURPOSE: To emphasize the President's commitment to the issue of violent crime. To further his commitment to Mayor Abramson to host the mayors at the White House to discuss crime.

BACKGROUND: The U.S. Conference of Mayors called an emergency meeting on November 15, 1993 in Chicago, IL, with the police chiefs to discuss violent crime. The attached letter from the President was sent to the meeting and promises a White House meeting.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President promised Mayor Abramson on a flight back from Lexington, KY that he would call this meeting to address violent crime.

DATE AND TIME: between November 29, 1993 - December 15, 1993 (prefer December 11 - 15)

DURATION: 1 hour

LOCATION: Oval Office or Cabinet Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Vice President
Attorney General Reno
(see attached list for November 15 participants)

REMARKS REQUIRED: Event memorandum to be prepared by Intergovernmental Affairs and talking points to be prepared by Domestic Policy)

MEDIA COVERAGE: pool spray

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: If possible

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: If possible

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: If possible

RECOMMENDED BY: Marcia Hale

CONTACT: Dawn Friedkin x 7060

cc: Loretta Avent
Joan Baggett
David Gergen
Alexis Herman
Roy Neel
Carol Rasco
Patti Solis
Christine Varney
Tony Wilson

CONFIRMED LIST OF ATTENDEES
EMERGENCY MEETING ON VIOLENT CRIME
Chicago, IL -- November 15, 1993

MAYORS

Jerry Abramson - President
Victor Ashe, Knoxville
Ed Austin, Jacksonville
Sidney Barthelamy, New Orleans
Charles Box, Rockford
Emanuel Cleaver II, Kansas City
Robert Coble, Columbia
Deedee Corradini, Salt Lake City
Juanita Crabb, Binghamton
Richard Daley, Chicago
Richard Clay Dixon, Dayton
Paul Helmke, Fort Wayne
Sharpe James, Newark
Frank Jordan, San Francisco
Sharon Pratt Kelly, Washington
Patrick J. McManus, Lynn
Rita Mullins, Palatine
James P. Perron, Elkhart
Joseph P. Riley, Charleston
Paul Soglin, Madison
Wellington Webb, Denver
Michael White, Cleveland

POLICE CHIEFS

Doug D. Hamilton

Sheriff Jim McMillan
Alan J. Abadie

Stephen Bishop
Charles Austin
Ruben Ortega

Matt Rodriguez
James E. Newby
Neil Moore
William Celester, Police Director
Tony Ribera

Jerome Ivory
Ruben Greenberg
Richard Williams

William Bratton, Commissioner - Boston
Richard Neal, Commissioner - Philadelphia
Melvin McQuay, Acting Commissioner - Baltimore

PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTORS

Julian Boyd, St. Louis
Payne Brown, Fort Wayne

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1993

It gives me great pleasure to greet the mayors, police chiefs, and other officials gathered in Chicago for this emergency meeting on crime and violence. I commend Jerry Abramson, President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, for calling this session to address an issue that weighs so heavily upon our communities.

In recent months, Americans have witnessed a series of brutal crimes and acts of violence in our neighborhoods. Our feeling of security has been shaken and severely undermined. A government's primary responsibility is to keep its citizens safe and secure, and it is imperative that we rededicate ourselves to protecting people all over this nation.

I am pleased that both Houses of Congress are considering anti-crime legislation that will provide mayors and police chiefs with important resources to make our streets safe. Recent efforts in the House and the Senate to substantially increase the number of police working in partnership with communities will tremendously benefit our war against violent crime in America's neighborhoods. I firmly believe that putting more officers on the streets is a vital step in making our neighborhoods free of danger, and that it will allow us to pursue an ambitious, common sense agenda of crime control and prevention measures.

The House and Senate are also moving ahead with gun control legislation, such as the Brady Bill, that will impose waiting periods on handgun purchases to give officials time to perform background checks on buyers. This legislation is long overdue, and I hope to sign it into law soon.

I applaud all of the participants in this session for working to address the urgent issues of crime and violence. I remain as committed as ever to stopping violent crime and protecting our citizens, and I look forward to meeting with you at the White House to discuss these issues.

Best wishes for a most successful conference.

Bill Clinton

TO: Carol
FR: Bruce/Jose
DATE: October 6, 1993
RE: Suggestions for Crime Team

*Christine -
Bruce gave
me these today.
I believe Carol gave the
memo to the President yesterday.
Let me know what you think.
I will let Bruce know to add
Jennifer. Let's talk about
this when you have a
minute - Jack*

We've spoken with some Justice people, and they seem to welcome the general idea of a crime team that meets regularly. (We didn't ask the one person at Justice who might think otherwise.)

Also, you might need to talk to Lee Brown about getting Jose to be available full-time over the next few weeks to focus on crime, now that he's finished the interim drug strategy.

Here's a suggested list for the Crime Team, which we have informally dubbed the Untouchables (although the name Keystone Cops has also occurred to us from time to time):

White House

Carol Rasco (and her sidearms Bruce and Jose)
Mack McLarty (Roy Neel/Bill Burton)
David Gergen (Jody Greenstone)
John Podesta
Howard Paster (Lorraine Miller/Tracy Thornton)
George Stephanopoulos
Marcia Hale (Keith Mason)
Alexis Herman (Steve Hilton)
Christine Varney
Maggie Williams
Mark Gearan (Liz Bernstein)
Rahm Emanuel
Ron Klain
Thurgood Marshall Jr.

Justice

The Attorney General
Phil Heymann
Webb Hubbell
Sheila Anthony
Carl Stern
Eleanor Acheson

Peter Edelman, HHS
Lee Brown, ONDCP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA III

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT

With violence at epidemic levels across the country, the Administration needs to step up its efforts to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and other gun measures. This memorandum outlines an aggressive political and communications strategy for an Administration-wide assault on crime and violence this fall.

II. PRIORITIES: MORE COPS, FEWER GUNS

The crime bill and the Brady bill are on a fast track in the House and Senate. The Senate could begin floor consideration as early as next week, but more likely the week after. The House Judiciary Committee has already begun subcommittee hearings, and is scheduled to mark up the crime package the week of October 18.

The recent crime spree is fueling Congress's desire to act on crime. But to do so, we need to do two things quickly: 1) Raise the Administration's profile on the crime issue; and 2) Speak with one voice to Congress and the public about our priorities. If we want to dodge the morass of side issues that have bogged down the crime-and-guns debate in recent years, we have to be very clear about our bottom line.

Crime and violence are complicated, provocative issues, and there will never be universal agreement within the Administration or the White House on how best to reduce them. However, we believe that the Administration, Congress, and the American people can unite behind the two most urgent elements of the anti-crime agenda you spelled out in August: more cops and fewer guns.

We can't settle for one or the other -- if we're going to make Americans feel more secure, we need both. Passing the Brady bill will be an important symbolic victory, but it will soon be eclipsed if teenagers still roam the streets with assault rifles and innocent children are still dying in the crossfire. To reduce crime and Americans' fear of crime, we

need to put more police on the beat in their neighborhoods and consider a series of gun measures beyond Brady that will give police and residents a fighting chance to take their neighborhoods back. Otherwise, crime could be an even bigger issue three years from now than it is today.

III. WHAT WE NEED TO DO

A. Speak With One Voice on Crime

With so much of the Administration's attention directed elsewhere, it is critical that our crime effort be focused and consistent. The White House and Justice Department need to work hand-in-hand to promote the Administration's agenda and seize control of the crime and violence debate. Justice officials share our concern and are eager to work together. We don't know if the White House can handle another war room, but we recommend forming a team of White House and Justice staff that will meet regularly to coordinate the Administration's efforts. This group will bring respective departments from the White House and Justice together to ensure that crime is an Administration-wide priority and that we are speaking with one voice. With your approval, Carol Rasco will send a memorandum to all interested parties to send a designee and begin work right away.

B. Raise the Administration's Profile on Crime and Violence

In the past few weeks, you and the First Lady have both signaled to the press and the public that fighting crime and violence is a top priority for the Administration. We want to make sure your schedule includes opportunities for you to keep speaking out on these issues, and where possible, to continue to underscore the link between violence and health care. Anything you and the First Lady can say to specifically mention the crime bill and the Brady bill over the next two weeks will dramatically improve the prospects of passing what we want.

It would not be difficult to fold a few crime-related events into your existing schedule, without using much of your valuable time. Here are a few suggestions:

- * Use your visit to a trauma center in New Jersey this Friday to highlight the costs of crime and health care. You can laud Florio for the strong assault weapons ban he passed and for his tough line on crime in general, and make a specific pitch for the crime bill and the Brady bill. (New Jersey was one of the first states to impose a routine waiting period and background check for handgun purchases.)

- * Radio address on crime on Saturday, October 16, just before the crime bill is scheduled to come up.

- Use the upcoming release of the Administration's interim drug strategy to talk about drug violence and drug-related measures in the crime bill.

- Be prepared to give the crime bill some kind of public plug when the floor debate begins.

- Do a crime event with Mary Sue Terry in Virginia, where crime and guns are the #1 issue.

- Invite Police Chiefs from around the country to one of your weekly CEO luncheons, and make community policing and other innovative crime measures the topic of discussion.

- Bring mayors to the White House to announce the first communities to win community policing grants from the Justice Department under the \$150 million FY 93 Supplemental. The first round of applications ends later this month; Justice could begin selecting communities anytime after that. These won't be large grants -- \$1 to 4 million -- but they will make big news in medium-sized cities.

- An impromptu Friday or Saturday night visit to a D.C. emergency room.

- Attend the opening of the new D.C. drug court. You and the Attorney General have spoken about the need to use the "carrot" and "stick" of the criminal justice system to demand that drug offenders be treated and tested. The D.C. drug court, which will be opened later this month, is the first such venture funded with an HHS grant from your Administration.

- Give a major crime speech at this year's International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention. The Convention is scheduled for the same week that the crime debate is likely to begin in the House and Senate. Lee Brown and the Attorney General are already planning to speak.

- A phone call to Governor William Weld to ask his help in winning bipartisan support in Washington for the measures he proposed last week in Massachusetts: a waiting period, an assault ban, and a ban on handgun ownership by anyone under 21.

- An Oval Office meeting with Sarah and Jim Brady.

In addition to all that you and the First Lady do to promote these issues, we will put together a coordinated effort by the Cabinet -- not only Attorney General Reno and Drug Director Brown, but also Secretary Cisneros and Secretary Riley.

C. Build Support Among Key Constituencies

We are already working with Public Liaison, Intergovernmental, Political, and their counterparts at Justice to build support among key constituencies. We need to focus on the following groups:

CITIES AND MAYORS -- Cities and Mayors have much to gain from the initiatives included in the crime bill, particularly in hiring more police and reducing gun violence. Putting more police on the streets was a central issue in the Los Angeles Mayor's race, and has emerged as a key issue in Detroit, where one of the two candidates in the runoff is saying that our crime bill will mean 1,000 new cops for Detroit, and promising to deploy another 1,000 on top of that. This constituency also represents one of our best opportunities to garner Republican support for the crime bill, from Riordan in L.A. to Althaus in York, PA.

STATES AND GOVERNORS -- Although States and Governors do not stand to gain as much as Cities and Mayors, they are still an important source of support. Moreover, the issues of crime, violence and gun control are being highlighted in several gubernatorial races (NJ, VA) and have dominated the news in others (CO, FL, MA).

STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL -- While the State AGs were the original driving force behind the Biden-Reno habeas corpus compromise, they have elected not to endorse Biden's crime bill. Also, Senate staff indicate that we may have only around 20 of the 31 Democratic AGs in support of the crime bill, with key Democratic AGs in key States wavering (Butterworth of FL, Morales of TX, and Bower of GA). High-level White House calls need to be made to these individuals as soon as possible. Biden's staff will send us a list of pivotal AGs and DAs.

Republican AGs will be difficult to sway. For years, California AG Dan Lungren has led the opposition to Democratic crime bills, with habeas being his primary focus. This year he helped block the State AGs from endorsing Biden's crime bill. Lungren -- a former Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee -- can be expected to join forces with former U.S. Attorney General Bill Barr and former Justice Department Official Paul McNulty, who have established a conservative, hard-line criminal justice think tank.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS -- Many Members of Congress will have a hard time supporting the crime bill if the local DA comes out vocally against it. Last year, the DAs worked with the State AGs to defeat the crime bill. In fact, the DAs' former national President, conservative Democrat Bob Macy, stood alongside Republicans to criticize the crime bill during last year's election. This year, Macy and others endorsed the Biden-Reno compromise and attended the Rose Garden crime event.

We need to fight to keep the DAs on board, especially if the House tries to weaken habeas. The Attorney General's outreach and assurances to DAs have been helpful and must continue. We must solicit the help of friendly DAs such as Mark Stodola in Little Rock and Norm Early in Denver. Not only is Early a Clinton supporter (he spoke at the

prosecutors/Sarah Brady endorsement event last October), but he is currently President of the Black Prosecutors Association.

POLICE GROUPS — We need to make good use of major police organizations, which support the crime bill and measures to curb gun violence. At the same time, we have to neutralize a potential landmine, the Police Officers Bill of Rights, which would grant certain labor protections to rank-and-file cops. This issue, which is not included in the crime bill as introduced, would split the law enforcement community into labor and management, with police unions on one side and police chiefs (as well as Mayors) on the other. Senator Biden has made a personal commitment to the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) and the International Brotherhood of Police (IBPO) — both Clinton endorsers — to include the Police Officers Bill of Rights in the crime bill.

There is no easy answer here, but some type of commitment — or separate effort — needs to be made to get our police supporters not to insist on the Police Officers Bill of Rights. We have worked during the past few months to establish a direct network of supportive police chiefs around the country — San Diego, Boston, New York, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Chicago, St. Louis and many more cities — and we run the risk of losing this support if the Police Officers Bill of Rights becomes an issue.

COMMUNITY-BASED GROUPS — The crime bill and Brady should appeal to local crime prevention groups and other neighborhood coalitions. We are reaching out to them to help build support for the crime bill at the local level and across the political spectrum.

D. Maintain Legislative Balance

BRADY — The Brady bill will almost certainly pass the House this fall, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if the crime bill gets bogged down. The real battle will come in the Senate, where Biden is still a few votes short of cloture. His office is sending us a list of swing votes and their concerns. You and the Vice President, who helped Brady pass the Senate once before, will need to work the phones and the bully pulpit.

ASSAULT WEAPONS — This will be a real struggle in both houses, but it's a fight well worth having. The House rejected a ban by 70 votes in 1991, the day after the Luby's massacre in Killeen, Texas. But the politics of the issue have changed since then, and although the NRA says otherwise, the freshmen may be more sympathetic. Cloture will again be difficult in the Senate, which passed a relatively weak ban by one vote last time.

We should ask for a stand-alone vote on assault weapons, that keeps it separate from either the crime bill or the Brady bill. Sarah Brady has asked us not to lump the Brady bill and an assault ban together, because she feels it could doom Brady. We also need to urge Senators Metzenbaum and DeConcini, who introduced different versions of a ban, to develop a consensus proposal.

CRIME BILL — Last year's crime bill conference report passed the House by just two votes (208-206, with one Republican vote) and failed in the Senate under a filibuster threat. This year, we have gone to extremes to improve last year's bill and, hopefully, strike an appropriate liberal-conservative balance. Still, if the wrong amendment passes, there is a distinct chance that we could lose liberal or conservative votes at any point along the way. We need a careful strategy to keep the balance in both houses and in conference.

In the House, we believe the key targets are moderates (including some Republicans) and new Members. We also need to reach out to the Black Caucus, which will oppose death penalty provisions but may support our focus on more cops and fewer guns. If we do not reach out to the Caucus, we risk their vocal opposition.

In the Senate, separating Brady will make passage of the crime bill easier. The Republicans will press for more prisons, tougher sentencing, and more conservative habeas. The recent crime spree has improved the overall prospects of broad support, but may also increase pressure to pass even more conservative habeas procedures.

IV. OTHER CRIME POLICY OPTIONS

The crime bill includes many innovative approaches that don't get as much attention: boot camps, drug courts, certainty of punishment for young offenders, and so on. But to underscore the seriousness of the Administration's commitment to reduce crime and violence, we may want to consider other initiatives in the short and long term.

A. Gun Options

We can try to pass a few other gun violence measures that have broad support, either as amendments to the crime bill or as part of a separate guns package. We will ask Justice and Treasury to prepare a comprehensive list of possible measures, ranging from executive action to legislation. Some of these might pass with relatively little controversy; others would be too much for the crime bill to carry.

Here is a sampling of other gun legislation that could be incorporated into a separate gun violence package: banning assault weapons; reforming the Federal firearms licensing system by increasing the basic fee and not allowing dealers to circumvent state and local gun controls (this is what Mayor Dinkins talked to you about; it requires legislation which we can support); closing the loophole that allows convicted felons to regain their right to buy firearms; prohibiting the transfer of firearms to minors; expanding the category of persons prohibited from purchasing guns (i.e., individuals under a restraining order); limiting the multiple purchase of guns; and banning all forms of "armor-piercing" bullets. Other, more controversial measures include Senator Moynihan's bullet tax and Senator Bradley's gun tax.

B. Other Crime Options

There are several other options we can pursue immediately. They include:

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE -- The Federal Government has not sponsored a commission to look at the issue of crime and violence since the Kerner Commission more than 25 years ago, and various police chiefs, including Lee Brown, and other criminal justice types have called for one. Although we would not generally recommend government by commission, there is a compelling case for a crime and violence commission to help lay the groundwork for bold new initiatives down the road. Moreover, on many basic questions we simply don't know the right answers. A new commission -- made up of those at the front lines as well as academics -- would elevate the issue and help show the public that we want to do more than simply talk tough on crime. The Biden-Brooks crime bills include a commission on crime and violence. Peter Edelman, Phil Heymann, and Lee Brown are heading up an internal Administration working group that will be holding hearings on youth violence.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON YOUTH CRIME -- Youth crime -- particularly violent and gun-related youth crime -- has increased dramatically over the past 25 years and must be addressed. The Attorney General and Lee Brown have a tremendous interest in this issue, and would both like to develop strategies. The Attorney General has scheduled field hearings to look into the problem, and Lee Brown has expressed an interest in focusing on the impact of crime and violence on African American males.

Last year's reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Program authorized a White House Conference on Youth Crime. You could focus on this issue and establish such a conference.

FY 95 BUDGET/DRUG STRATEGY -- The FY 95 Budget will include a cross-cut analysis entitled "Safe and Drug-Free Communities." We need to utilize this section of the budget -- along with the upcoming Drug Strategy to be released -- to outline a comprehensive, credible crime and drug strategy.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The following is a list, by no means complete, of technologies that are being developed throughout the Administration and in private industry to assist in the War on Crime. Before we choose to publicly support any technology in our Initiative, we will want to make a thorough review the practical, political, and legal implications of the technology. Of course, we have already lent our support to some of these technologies, as they are being researched and developed in the Agencies. Finally, our office has done some research on the practical and constitutional implications of the emerging law enforcement technologies ..

I. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

A. National Law Enforcement Network

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| Goals | —> | Increasing efficiency |
| | —> | Reducing costs |
| | —> | Improving cooperation between law enforcement at all levels of government |

The Information Superhighway will enable government to deploy a National Law Enforcement Network. A National Network would save billions of dollars that are currently spent due to inefficient information sharing and duplication of law enforcement efforts. Moreover, the National Network would allow for cooperation between different federal agencies and between federal, state and local law enforcement officials. Finally, the National Network would provide law enforcement with shared access to missing person files, finger prints (c.f., AFIS, discussed below), mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, and other information.

B. Agencies

1. Tom Kalil and others at the **NEC** have proposed a National Law Enforcement/Public Safety Network. Tom has made the proposal to the Vice President, and has had several conversations about NII and the War on Crime with members of our office.

2. The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** currently maintains (1) the National Crime Information Center (indexing arrest warrants, missing persons, criminal records, etc.), and (2) the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (storing information on murder, rape, child molestation, and arson cases collected from police departments around the country). These seem to be the likely starting point for the National Network proposed by Tom Kalil and others.

II. ELECTRONIC SUPERVISION

- Goals:**
- > Reducing Prison Overcrowding
 - > Reducing Cost of Incarceration to Taxpayers

The cost of incarcerating criminals in America has steadily spiraled upward. Maximum-security incarceration now requires an average of \$25,000 per year, per inmate, with an initial cost of \$100,000 to construct a one-inmate cell. Such massive costs provide a compelling reason to shorten prison terms or to reserve incarceration for the most dangerous and threatening of criminals.¹²

Alternatives to imprisonment are increasingly being offered, but humanitarianism alone is not enough to justify releasing prisoners for good behavior, conferring leniency on first-time offenders, or offering work-release or other such programs where the offender is supervised in the community.

A. Current Technology

The Administration should consider announcing its support for the **Federal Electronic Supervision Program**. This home-detention system is based on current technology available from a variety of national and international corporations and already employed by the United States Administrative Office of the Courts (see discussion, below).

1. How it Works

The technology consists of an anklet transponder electronically linked to a telephone modem. Its purpose is to alert a central monitoring station when the offender moves outside of a 100-foot radius around the modem. The system also periodically checks the offenders location. Attempts to leave the specified location or to tamper with the transponder are relayed back to the monitoring station automatically.

The system also allows law-enforcement officers with "drive-by" units to check on offenders at their workplace, home or other authorized locations. Drive-by units can receive signals from unexpected locations, such as city jails or locations with reported crimes in progress.

2. Cost

A typical bracelet and receiver will cost \$1,900. a computer system to

The Vice President's remarks at this stop might include a reference to [NAME], book about Australia, "[QUOTE]."

Of course, we will need to research the legal/constitutional implications of this technology.

monitor 500 detainees can cost \$35,000. Vendors generally lease their systems, charging anywhere from \$3.50 to \$20 a day per person for hardware and monitoring. (The wide range results from below-cost price cutting to gain market share.)

3. Benefits

The benefits of the **Federal Electronic Supervision Program** may prove to be dramatic. Out of four million people nationwide under correctional supervision, as many as 500,000 are candidates for home detention. Low-risk offenders could be released and strictly supervised at a cost that they themselves could be required to pay for. Coordination between law enforcement officers and parole and probation personnel will be markedly increased, as will coordination between state and federal officials. With this system in place, officers could be notified of a crime being committed or even likely to be committed.

With the **Federal Electronic Supervision Program**, the end of the 1990's will likely see a hugely improved system of parolee and probationer supervision at a greatly reduced cost. If the system succeeds in its early stages, the public may support the release of nonviolent, low-risk offenders from costly correctional facilities, leaving only the violent, high-risk criminals behind bars.

B. **Research and Development**

We should also decide whether to support **research and development** of the **second generation monitoring system**. This technology consists of computer-controlled radio receivers. This technology will likely be in place between 1995 and 2000. The system will instantly record every place an offender goes -- not just when he or she is out of the range of the home-detention modem.

An anklet (or bracelet) transponder would send out a blip signal every five to 10 seconds that would be picked up by two separate receivers. The arrival times of the blips would determine the offender's approximate location on a city or regional grid map. Every place the offender went -- and the time he was there -- would be recorded and compiled and could then be cross-indexed against known crime scenes and times.

Experts predict that this technology will find applications beyond the prison population. They envision its use in domestic abuse cases, on outdoor expeditions, and by nursing homes. The idea has already broadened to include misdemeanor offenders, who pay the municipality a fee to wear the bracelet instead of going to jail.

C. **Political Considerations Relating to Electronic Monitoring**

Opposition to this monitoring technology has been sparse. A few right-wing commentators have argued that the monitors coddle criminals. A handful of police officials have expressed the reservation that potentially dangerous persons will

be released into the community. Civil libertarians are split on the issue: some feel the monitors provide a humane alternative to prison while others argue that monitors herald a new police state.

—> **Response:** With strong federal regulation, they offer great benefits and can enlarge people's freedoms. Convicted offenders would have the chance to participate productively in a free society. Average citizens would be more secure, free from victimization, and less taxed to pay for prisons.

D. The Administration should carefully **AVOID** supporting research and development of a **third generation of electronic supervision** which incorporates radio monitors, fuzzy logic, and medical implants. These will likely be in place sometime after the year 2001. Custom-programmed microprocessor chips will monitor the offender's physiological patterns and reactions and would recognize the advent of a violent or severely aberrant phase. The micro processor could then send out an alarm to the nearest receiver, which would relay it to the central monitoring station.

This generation of the technology is likely to be quite controversial. If the monitor is implanted under the skin (as is the Norplant contraceptive), the system can be used to control the offender's behavior if it were combined with a tiny reservoir of drugs that could be injected into the bloodstream.

Similarly, when unsuitable or alarming behavior is indicated, the microprocessor could trigger the release of a measured amount of tranquilizer or a sexually dampening chemical. There may also be the option to "shut down" an offender by the use of sleep inducing chemicals. Obviously, such uses of this third generation of monitors will generate controversy and draw opposition from civil libertarians and the defense bar. We will want to be certain to endorse only a limited use of this technology once it is developed.

E. Agency Coordination

1. The **Administrative Office of the United States Courts** has awarded a contract to BI Monitoring Corporation (the industry leader in electronically monitored systems for corrections), to provide electronic home arrest monitoring services for federal defendants and federal offenders in all federal districts throughout the nation, effective 9/15/93.

F. States

These programs have been adopted in 30 states (100 jurisdictions), from Florida to New York, Wisconsin to California.

III. OVERHAULING THE FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM

Goals: —> Focusing the majority of our

limited resources on high-risk,
violence prone probationers

—> Reducing recidivism.

A. Probation Kiosks

The Administration should announce a radical overhaul of the federal probation system with the introduction of **Probation Kiosk Reporting**. Under a **Probation Kiosk Reporting System**, the least risky, novice criminals would be monitored by reporting to automated kiosks, in a move designed to free federal probation officers to provide intensive therapy sessions to the most violence-prone probationers.

Unlike the Electronic Supervision technology (see, II above), which targets parolees, the Kiosks would serve to single out the least dangerous probationers and redirect attention toward the most threatening cases for the resources of probation services -- societies overworked critical last chance before they graduate to a prison sentence.

At present, most of the federal system's criminals sentenced to probation are required to make token visits of 10 or 15 minutes to probation officers, some as seldom as once or twice a year. Each officer typically handles 160 cases, and two out of five probationers are later arrested for other crimes and have their probation revoked as a result.

The new system of **Probation Kiosk Reporting** is likely to catch the public's eye, as less violent probationers skip the traditional face-to-face meetings and show up weekly at video identity machines that will resemble automated teller machines. The devices, primarily intended to make sure that probationers remain in the area, will free up money and personnel for the violence-prone cases.

Moreover, information about employment, housing, and other social services should be made available through the machines, which could also test voice recognition technology in the effort to verify that the probationer, and not some helpful friend, is at the screen reporting.

NOTE: If we support this federal program, the Administration should invite probation workers and supervisors to help redesign the departments services from top to bottom.

B. Political Considerations

There is little popular support for financing services for criminals who are free on probation, even though four out of every five have serious convictions as

neophyte felons.

—> **Response.** Government must start to acknowledge the cost effectiveness of spending the dollars needed to fund such programs. We must view these expenses in the context of the federal government's multi-billion dollar prison budget. We have the ability to design our own future.

In short, this new focus on violence-prone criminals, before they do something worse on the streets, is a sound investment of scarce resources. Despite the last decade's popular and political emphasis on locking up all sorts of criminals for longer sentences, current budgetary implications make clear that this innovative overhaul of the probation system is long overdue.

IV. COMBINING CAMPS WITH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Boot Camp Ed Tech. Ed Tech (Education Technology) is a New Mexico program through which kids in remote rural areas use community center computers to participate in classes at New Mexico State University. Boot Camp Ed Tech would create a similar interactive learning system in the boot camps. In order to get out of boot camp each offender must (1) be literate, and (2) have a job skill. The boot camp would also help offenders obtain employment before graduation.

V. SAFE COPS/SMART PATROL CARS

A. Law Enforcement Technology

We will want to consider supporting the research, development, and implementation of the following technologies.

—> **Surveillance Aircraft/Wide Area Surveillance.** Airborne radar and other technology can be used to detect illegal immigration, drug trafficking.

—> **Handheld Biosensors.** Machines to detect cocaine and bombmaking chemicals on skin and clothing;

—> **Smart Police Cars/Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs).** Computers can link police patrol cars directly to FBI headquarters and provide officers in the field instant information, including fingerprint analysis, information on possible stole cars or wanted persons. Eventually police will be able to transmit video images of suspects or crime scenes to police headquarters. (This would eventually link up with the National Network, see I, above.)

—> **Automatic Vehicle Locator.** This technology would pinpoint squad cars on a computer-generated map using the space-based Global Position Satellite system. That way, radio dispatchers at headquarters can send the closest unit to an

accident of even follow a "hot pursuit" without constant radio chatter.

—> **Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (S.T.A.C.)** Law enforcement can use technology as a tool to analyze crime patterns so that police departments can predict where and when outbreaks of crime are likely to occur. S.T.A.C. is a software program that, when linked with digital mapping and database software, can graphically display on a map clusters of crimes that occur at a certain time and place.

—> **Non-Intrusive Inspection Technologies.** These technologies, such as pulsed fast neutron activation and the high energy x-ray system, allow border officials to sniff out contraband, without confiscating vehicles and searching them by hand.

B. Agencies

1. The **F.B.I.** is working with Westinghouse and ADT Security systems to develop the computer link for police to the **F.B.I.** from their patrol cars.
2. The **Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center** at the **Office of the National Drug Policy** are developing wide-area surveillance technologies and non-intrusive inspection technologies.
3. The **Defense Department** is also developing technology for wide area surveillance, non-intrusive inspections and tactical technologies.

C. States

1. **California** (San Diego) recently spent \$ 5 million installing Mobile Data Terminals in police cruisers. The California Highway Patrol is planning to employ the Automatic Vehicle Locator
2. S.T.A.C. was developed by the **Illinois** Criminal Justice Information Authority and is now used at more than 80 sites throughout the country, including in **Baltimore, Maryland.**

VI. FINGERPRINT TECHNOLOGY (see also discussion of National Network, I, above)

A. Available Technology

1. AFIS

The **Automatic Fingerprint Identification System** stores digitalized images of millions of fingerprints, making an almost infinite number of precise distinction between prints.

2. Felon/Find'r

Most fingerprints retrieved at crime scenes are partial or smudged prints. However, new personal computer software can quickly identify imperfect prints.

Felon/Find'r was based upon the F.B.I.'s fingerprint filing system. Currently, the F.B.I. files its prints under a system developed by Scotland Yard a century ago. The Felon/Find'r system added 23 codes to the 16 in the F.B.I. system. By identifying more details, the system can match more prints. And because it can pick up more details, Felon/Find'r also can better identify smudged or partial prints.

B. Agencies

The F.B.I. is planning to purchase the Felon/Find'r software.

C. States

Eight police departments nationwide are using the two-year-old Felon/Find'r system, including the departments in Austin, **Texas** and Lakeland, **Florida**.

D. International

Venezuela and Panama have purchased the software. Also, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic all have plans to buy the software.

VII. USING FAX TO FOIL FELONS

(see also, discussion of National Network, I, above)

A. Rocky Mountain Business Watch

Subscribers to this service will receive crime-alert bulletins and composite pictures of suspects faxed by law enforcement agencies. For an annual fee of \$ 100, store owners and other businesses can ben notified about people suspected of passing bad checks, shoplifting or engaged in credit-card fraud or other crimes.

During a recent 90-day test of the service, more than 3,000 crime-alert bulletins were distributed to 13 police agencies and more than 250 retailers.

B. Agencies

No agencies of the federal government subscribe to this service. (Our law enforcement agencies generally rely upon the data bases provided by the **F.B.I.**) I was not able to ascertain whether any federal agencies contribute data to the service.

C. States

The Denver-based company that provides this service, U.W. West, Inc., plans to roll it out in 14 states later this year.

IX. SNIFFER CHIPS AND CLIPPER CHIPS

The FBI and NSA are working to put an encryption chip -- called the "Clipper Chip" -- in every telephone and computer made in the US. The encoding device, or scrambler, would protect the privacy of conversations and messages and bank accounts from all but the Federal Government, which with a court order would be able to decode the information.

Also, the FBI has designed the "Sniffer Chip" which would allow them to go through Internet and break into people's and businesses' computer systems. The idea is under review by our office.

(Tom Kalil is an expert on these technologies.)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES USING TECHNOLOGY TO WIN THE WAR ON CRIME

1. Personal security has fast become one of the most pressing concerns in the everyday lives of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe. It is in that spirit that we will seek new ways to use technology to combat crime in America.

2. We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real concerns of Americans. As President Clinton said during the campaign, "We need to prevent crime and punish criminals." Technology can help us do that.

3. We must use every tool at our disposal to stem the tide of violence and keep people safe. Technology is an important tool that we haven't been using enough; technology can help us prevent crime and catch criminals before they have a chance to strike again.

4. Technological advances pose revolutionary possibilities for crime prevention and surveillance.

(a) The Information Superhighway will enable government to deploy a National Law Enforcement Network:

- > A National Network would save billions of dollars that are currently spent due to inefficient information sharing and duplication of law enforcement efforts;
- > The National Network would allow for cooperation between different federal agencies and between federal, state and local law enforcement officials;
- > The National Network would provide law enforcement with shared access to missing person files, finger prints (c.f., AFIS), mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, and other information.

(b) In addition to a National Network, we will want to consider including in our initiative support for research and development of law enforcement technologies (see attached discussion of available and forthcoming technologies).

6. It is most important, we will want to coordinate the current efforts of the departments and efforts of the federal government so as to avoid duplication and maximize results. *This is the main focus of our meeting today.*