



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FAX NOTE

Gun Safety

TO: Kent Markus, 4-1724, 4/5/97
Rahm Emanuel, 456-2530
Dennis Burke, 456-7028

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice
(202) 514-3465 (office)
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)

SUBJECT: Gun Safety Locks

PAGES: 3 (including this page)

MESSAGE: Kent / Rahm / Dennis - We have moved the gun safety lock ball through DIAP to the stage of getting approval for a transmittal from AG to President. Attached is draft text which DIAP is considering. Process is that DIAP will comment by Tuesday (4/8), we meet Wednesday to make sure that all components adopt other components' edits. Final document comes from DIAP to DAG to AG. Thence to White House when White House ready to move. Actual form of transmittal is, of course, White House call.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Jim Devaney, 7-4191
Bruce Nicholl, 4-9262
Steve McCraw, 324-8257
Bob Hayes, 7-5026
Tony Murry, 4-0409
Howard Scribnick, 4-4001
Judy Feigin, 4-8340
Tom Roberts, 5-4901
Beaux Biden, 4-9441
Nimesh Patel, 7-2995
Jonathan Schwartz, 6-1239

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Phone: (202) 514-3465
Fax: (202) 514-2504

DATE: April 5, 1997

PAGES: (including this cover sheet) 2

SUBJECT: Gun Safety Locks

REMARKS: DIAP Friends -- Attached is a draft of what could be either a letter or memorandum from the Attorney General to the President responding to the President's March 5, 1997, gun safety locks directive. I would appreciate it if you would review this and fax back any comments by COB on Tuesday, April 8, 1997. We will incorporate your comments on Tuesday night and be ready with a document for our Wednesday morning discussion. I will be out-of-town until Tuesday night.

[MEMORANDUM OR LETTER]

On February 19, 1997, you announced your Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative. As part of that Initiative, you called on Congress to require the sale of a gun safety lock with every firearm sold. These safety locks have the potential of saving hundreds of innocent lives every year.

Although the national program cannot take effect until Congress acts, on March 5, 1997, you directed your Cabinet to develop and implement a policy requiring that a gun safety lock device be provided with every firearm issued to a Federal law enforcement officer along with instructions for their proper use.

I in turn directed my Office of Investigative Agency Policies, headed by United States Marshals Service Director Eduardo Gonzalez, to propose an appropriate policy for the Department of Justice. At the same time, we have also made our resources available to other Federal agencies which have law enforcement authority.

I am pleased to report that:

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation has already issued gun safety locks to almost all of its agents and will have completed the process of issuing these devices within the next 90 days.
- Within 180 days, all Department of Justice law enforcement agencies will have issued a gun safety lock for every firearm issued, that is, which may be maintained in the home or which may be left unattended for any reason. Each safety lock will be accompanied by instructions for its use.

The men and women of Federal law enforcement put their lives on the line for each of us every day. Often, they must work under incredibly difficult conditions. During my time as Attorney General, my admiration for these men and women has only grown.

I am particularly proud that through your directive, Federal law enforcement can provide yet one more example of leadership for all America.

4/5/97-1155

GESSNICK\GUN.200



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FAX NOTE

TO: Dennis Burke, 456-7058 4/10/97

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice
(202) 514-3465 (office)
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)

SUBJECT: Trigger Locks

PAGES: (including this page)

MESSAGE: Dennis -- Attached is final package voted out by DIAP late yesterday. This will be printed in final form on Monday morning, be signed by Eddie Gonzalez and then go to the AG through the DAG. We're in good shape on time. Nick



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Jim Devaney, 7-4191
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Beaux Biden, 4-9441
Nimesh Patel, 7-2995
Jonathan Schwartz, 6-1239
Kent Markus, 4-1724

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Phone: (202) 514-3465
Fax: (202) 514-2504

DATE: April 10, 1997

PAGES: (including this cover sheet)

Friends -- Attached is the "final" of the DIAP gun lock proposal. As I understand it, DIAP has unanimously voted to adopt this proposal. Accordingly, no further substantive changes are in order. However, if you find anything which is non-substantive and purely stylistic, please make a note and fax it back to me by the close of business on Friday, April 11, 1997. This package will be printed and transmitted in final form for signature by Director Gonzalez on Monday (April 14).



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director
Office of Investigative Agency Policies

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

SUBJECT: Child Safety Lock Devices For Firearms

Enclosed are the following materials in both hard copy and disk form:

1. Memorandum from you through the Deputy Attorney General to the Attorney General;
2. Memorandum from the Attorney General to you;
3. Language for incorporation into transmittal by the Attorney General to the President.

These materials represent the consensus of all of the members of the Office of Investigative Agency Policies and this office has acted solely as the scrivener and advisor to the OIAP.

We understand that your staff is prepared to produce items 1 and 2 in final form for your signature in the case of item 1 and for the Attorney General's signature in the case of item 2. Presuming your approval, would you kindly transmit the signed package through the ordinary channels with copies to the OIAP members as well as Jonathan Schwartz in the Office of the Deputy Attorney General and me.

Thank you very much. It has been a pleasure to work with OIAP on this matter.

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY POLICIES

FROM: The Attorney General

SUBJECT: Child Safety Lock Devices For Firearms

On February 19, 1997, the President announced his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative. As part of that Initiative, he called on Congress to require the sale of a gun safety lock with every firearm sold. These safety locks have the potential of saving hundreds of innocent lives every year.

Although the national program cannot take effect until Congress acts, the President directed the Cabinet to develop and implement a policy requiring that a gun safety lock device be provided with every firearm issued to a Federal law enforcement officer along with instructions for their proper use.

On or before October 15, 1997, each member agency of the Office of Investigative Agency Policies (agency) shall issue a gun safety lock for every firearm issued, that is, which may be maintained in the home or which may be left unattended for any reason. Each safety lock will be accompanied by instructions for its use. Each agency shall also require a gun safety lock for firearms which are personally owned by its employees and which the agency authorizes its employees to carry on official duty.

A gun safety locking device means a device that when installed on a firearm and secured by means of a key or mechanically or electronically operated combination lock prevents the firearm from being discharged without first deactivating or removing the device by means of the key or combination.

[MEMORANDUM OR LETTER]

On February 19, 1997, you announced your Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative. As part of that Initiative, you called on Congress to require the sale of a gun safety lock with every firearm sold. These safety locks have the potential of saving hundreds of innocent lives every year.

Although the national program cannot take effect until Congress, you directed your Cabinet to develop and implement a policy requiring that a gun safety lock device be provided with every firearm issued to a Federal law enforcement officer along with instructions for their proper use.

I in turn directed my Office of Investigative Agency Policies, headed by United States Marshals Service Director Eduardo Gonzalez, to propose an appropriate policy for the Department of Justice. At the same time, we have also made our resources available to other Federal agencies which have law enforcement authority.

I am pleased to report that:

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation has already issued gun safety locks to almost all of its agents and will have completed the process of issuing these devices within the next 90 days.

- On or before October 15, 1997, all Department of Justice law enforcement agencies will have issued a gun safety lock for every firearm issued which may be maintained in the home or outside the office. Each safety lock will be accompanied by instructions for its use. We have also taken the step of requiring a gun safety lock for each firearm which is personally owned by Department of Justice law enforcement officers but which they are authorized to carry on official duty.

The men and women of Federal law enforcement put their lives on the line for each of us every day. Often, they must work under incredibly difficult conditions. During my time as Attorney General, my admiration for these men and women has only grown.

I am particularly proud that through your directive, Federal law enforcement can provide yet one more example of leadership for all America.

April 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THROUGH THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: Eduardo Gonzalez
Director
Office of Investigative Agency Policies

SUBJECT: Child Safety Lock Devices For Firearms

PURPOSE: To recommend action by the Attorney General
regarding child safety lock devices for firearms.

SYNOPSIS: Then Deputy Attorney General Jamie S. Gorelick directed the Office of Investigative Agency Policies (OIAP) to develop a response to President Clinton's March 5, 1997, directive to all Cabinet officials regarding child safety lock devices for firearms.

DISCUSSION: Then Deputy Attorney General Jamie S. Gorelick directed the Office of Investigative Agency Policies (OIAP) to develop a response to President Clinton's March 5, 1997, directive to all Cabinet officials regarding child safety lock devices for firearms.

The OIAP recommends that you sign the attached memorandum (TAB A) requiring Department of Justice (DOJ) investigative agencies to provide a child safety lock for firearms issued to employees and also that such a lock be required for all personally owned firearms which such an agency authorizes its employees to carry on official duty. By the terms of this directive, such a lock would be issued and/or required on or before October 15, 1997. The OIAP further recommends that you respond to the President in an appropriate format determined by

you and the White House with the language in the attached draft transmittal (TAB B).

TIMETABLE: Immediate. The White House has asked that you respond to the President on or before May 15, 1997. Coordination of your response with those of other Cabinet officials, particularly Treasury Secretary Rubin, will also be required.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Attorney General sign the directive to OIAP and transmit the text at TAB B to the President in an appropriate format.

CONCURRENCES: This represents the unanimous recommendation of the members of the OIAP.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

OTHER _____



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FAX NOTE

TO: Dennis Burke, 456-7028, 4/10/97

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice
(202) 514-3465 (office)
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)

SUBJECT: Gun Locks

PAGES: 3 (including this page)

MESSAGE: Dennis - Attached is latest draft of: 1) Letter from Reno to President; 2) Memo from Reno to DIAP. This is basically in final stages and we will be able to pull "trigger" as soon as other agencies are ready. Nick

[MEMORANDUM OR LETTER]

On February 19, 1997, you announced your Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative. As part of that Initiative, you called on Congress to require the sale of a gun safety lock with every firearm sold. These safety locks have the potential of saving hundreds of innocent lives every year.

Although the national program cannot take effect until Congress acts, on March 5, 1997, you directed your Cabinet to develop and implement a policy requiring that a gun safety lock device be provided with every firearm issued to a Federal law enforcement officer along with instructions for their proper use.

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The men and women of Federal law enforcement put their lives on the line for each of us every day. Often, they must work under incredibly difficult conditions. During my time as Attorney General, my admiration for these men and women has only grown.

I am particularly proud that through your directive, Federal law enforcement can provide yet one more example of leadership for all America.

4/9/97-0645

GESSNICK\GUN.201

MEMORANDUM FROM AG TO DIAP

On February 19, 1997, the President announced his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative. As part of that Initiative, he called on Congress to require the sale of a gun safety lock with every firearm sold. These safety locks have the potential of saving hundreds of innocent lives every year.

Although the national program cannot take effect until Congress acts, on March 5, 1997, the President directed the Cabinet to develop and implement a policy requiring that a gun safety lock device be provided with every firearm issued to a Federal law enforcement officer along with instructions for their proper use.

Within 180 days of this date, each member agency of the Office of Investigative Agency Policies (agency) shall issue a gun safety lock for every firearm issued, that is, which may be maintained in the home or which may be left unattended for any reason. Each safety lock will be accompanied by instructions for its use. Each agency shall also require a gun safety lock for firearms which are personally owned by its employees and which the agency authorizes its employees to carry on official duty.

A gun safety locking device means a device that when installed on a firearm and secured by means of a key or mechanically or electronically operated combination lock prevents the firearm from being discharged without first deactivating or removing the device by means of the key or combination. The term also includes hard-sided storage boxes, cases, or safes with a mechanically or electronically operated lock that when activated prevents access to the firearm located within the storage box, case, or safe.

4/9/97-0655

GESSNICK\GUN.202

STATUS REPORT ON CONCEALED WEAPONS DETECTION TECHNOLOGIES

Illicit concealed weapons are a major threat to both the public and law enforcement personnel. Existing systems for detecting these weapons (principally metal detectors) have limited ranges and high false-alarm rates. They also are obtrusive, difficult to move, and relatively easy to circumvent. Low metal content handguns and non-metallic stabbing and cutting weapons make effective detection with existing equipment very difficult. In response to the President's request to meet this challenge, the Department of Justice through the National Institute of Justice ("NIJ") initiated a program in April 1995 to develop better ways to detect concealed weapons. This effort seeks to develop safe, affordable, inconspicuous systems that can detect metallic or non-metallic weapons at distances up to 30 feet. In order to achieve these goals, several different but promising technological approaches were undertaken to increase the likelihood of rapid success.

The current program consists of seven efforts, all managed by NIJ. Three were funded in 1995 in partnership with the COPS Office, and four were funded in 1996 working with the Defense Department. Initial funding for all projects has been exhausted, and the Department of Justice is exploring avenues for additional funding.

The initial seven projects include:

- An active approach using an electromagnetic (EM) technology, in which an EM pulse is emitted at an individual standing in a portal. The reflected EM radiation permits the identification of metallic objects. This technology has been successfully demonstrated and is now being picked up by commercial developers.
- A passive approach using fluxgate magnetometers. Anomalies in the earth's magnetic field caused by metallic objects on individuals standing in a portal are measured by magnetometers and compared to the measurements of actual weapons maintained in a computerized database. This technology should significantly reduce the false alarm rate compared to currently available technologies. NIJ and the Idaho State Court system intend to jointly fund a preproduction demonstration of the device in an Idaho courthouse by late summer.
- A passive approach using millimeter wave (MMW) cameras. All objects in the universe emit radiation due to the motion of the molecules of which they are composed. The intensity of that radiation varies. Pictures of individuals are taken using a camera which detects the MMW radiation they emit. Because objects carried by a person (e.g., weapons) emit MMW radiation at different intensities, it is possible to generate images of those objects. This technology can detect *nonmetallic* objects, works well through clothing, and has the potential for low false alarm rates because it is an imaging system. While it shows great potential, this technology will require further development over a number of years.
- An active approach using a modified off-the-shelf Compton (back) scattered x-ray imaging system. An individual is exposed to an extremely low, FDA-approved level of

x-ray radiation, equivalent to five minutes of exposure to the sun at sea level. These x-rays do not penetrate the body to any significant degree, but are reflected back. A picture is then developed electronically in less than one second from the reflected radiation. Since different materials have different reflectivities, the operator can detect weapons or other contraband from images in the picture, whether made of metal or other materials. A prototype was successfully demonstrated in a California correctional facility and other demonstrations are planned. NIJ plans to continue to develop this technology and to pursue an enhancement that will allow real-time images of subjects without requiring them to stop or be stationary. NIJ, working with the FAA, also is preparing to integrate other sensors with this technology to enhance its ability to detect not only weapons, but explosives and other kinds of contraband as part of the counterterrorism effort.

- A hybrid, passive approach using MMW and infrared (IR) cameras standing alone and in combination. The difference in the thermal energy retained and emitted by different materials causes them to appear in the picture as distinct images. These technologies are complementary since the IR camera has more range, while the MMW camera has better resolution. Successful component demonstrations have been held, and NIJ plans to carry this technology to a prototype stage for evaluation in an operational environment.
- An active approach combining radar and ultrasound imaging. These technologies work together in a manner similar to the MMW/IR hybrid. The radar detects weapons at a greater range, while ultrasound provides better resolution. This approach, like the MMW and MMW/IR hybrid, can detect non-metallic weapons. A successful component demonstration was conducted and the basic acoustic technology has proven successful.
- An active approach utilizing EM energy to produce a picture. It differs from the EM pulse technology described above by using the reflected EM energy to develop images of metallic objects, reducing potential false alarms. Although this technology performed successfully in evaluations, it has been discontinued in favor of the other more promising approaches.

Should additional funding become available, the achievements of the earlier projects would be pursued to develop:

- A low cost (approximately \$200) hand-held acoustic device to detect weapons (metal/non-metal) on people up to distances of 20-30 feet;
- Hand-held MMW device to detect weapons at an acceptable range using a unique antenna approach;
- A number of vehicle mounted devices to detect weapons on people from about 20 feet, including radar, MMW, infrared and magnetic field disturbance technologies;
- A body-cavity search system using magnetic resonance imaging (MR) technology, for use in weapons and contraband detection in corrections and other applications.

RAHM AND DENNIS —

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503



DRAFT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1997

Contact: Bob Weiner
(202) 395-6618

WHITE HOUSE DRUG CZAR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO WELCOME
SENTENCING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION TO CLOSE GAP IN PENALTIES
FOR CRACK VERSUS POWDER COCAINE; LOOK FORWARD TO DEVELOPING
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PRESIDENT

(Washington, DC) -- White House National Drug Policy Director Barry McCaffrey and Attorney General Janet Reno issued the following statement today in response to the U.S. Sentencing Commission's report calling for closing the gap in penalties for crack versus powder cocaine.

"We welcome the Sentencing Commission's report issued today recommending that crack and powder cocaine sentences should be brought closer together.

We are convinced that justice is served best and respected most when sentences are made fair for all. The Sentencing Commission report moves us in the right direction.

We must work toward targeting federal enforcement resources where they can do the most good -- namely, prosecuting and sentencing high level drug trafficking organizations and mid-level dealers. We are troubled that the current penalty structure does not adequately serve that end and, as today's report indicates, appears to have a disproportionate racial impact.

We look forward to working together to develop recommendations for the President to consider for presentation to Congress."

- 30 -

(crackpowder.429)

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67431

*papers asked me jointly. We
The Reno asked to do this
want*

McCaffrey

ASAP.

BR

NEED

OK

ISSUED.

SAFE STREETS

James Wootton
President

John Thomas Sheehan
Executive Vice President

Fred Goldman
Director of Public Affairs

April 25, 1997

Mr. Dennis Burke
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Burke:

Since its inception in 1991, Safe Streets mission has been to support law enforcement in strengthening laws to help reduce violent crime. As you know, illegal drugs too often are at the heart of this problem. Last month's debate over decertification of Mexico as an ally in the drug war and next month's ONDCP National Methamphetamine Conference, prompted me to express concern over methamphetamine and law enforcement's efforts to curb usage in this country.

Methamphetamine is the most lethal substance to hit the streets in decades, with its popularity giving rise to a new level of street level violence. Small towns have been swamped by this epidemic and large cities are seeing this drug replace cocaine in popularity. The drugs effects are responsible for "no fear" assaults on law enforcement officers, paranoia, murder, child neglect, and additional threats to public safety such as fire, explosions, toxic gas, and environmental contamination.

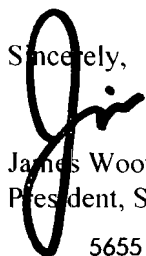
The Drug Enforcement Administration, State Department and countless law enforcement officers agree that the source of this epidemic is coming from Mexico. In fact, 70 percent of all illegal drugs that enter the United States come through the 2,000 mile border expanse with Mexico.

The methamphetamine exportation market has flourished in Mexico due to: lax regulations on the importation of several "precursor" chemicals, such as pseudoephedrine and PPA needed to manufacture the drug; the ability to control the product from finish to end without reliance on Columbia; and, continual corruption among Mexican political figures and law enforcement officials involving pay-offs by drug traffickers. The most recent example being the conviction of Mario Ruiz Massieu, coordinator of Mexico's antidrug war in 1993 and 1994.

To win the battle we must focus on the source of this problem. Thomas Constantine, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration has said that "no amount of funding on the part of the US government will solve the drug problem unless major traffickers in countries such as Mexico are investigated and brought to justice." If we are to truly eradicate this problem, we must concentrate our efforts toward helping bring reform to Mexico's broken system.

I have enclosed some information which should be of interest. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


James Wootton
President, Safe Streets

National Families in Action

April 21, 1997

Providing:
Drug Abuse Update
American Cities Against Drugs
Inner-City Families in Action
You Have the Right to Know
Club Hero

Mr. Dennis Burke
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Burke:

For 20 years National Families in Action has been helping parents prevent drug abuse in their families and communities. Throughout the 1980s I authored a twice-weekly column on drug abuse that was syndicated to more than 100 newspapers nationwide. In the column I answered parents questions about drug abuse among children. It therefore grieves me to learn that three Atlanta children were recently arrested and charged with possession and distribution of methamphetamine at their middle school. I decided to write you to express concerns over the methamphetamine epidemic and the constant "who's responsible" debate which surrounds it.

The methamphetamine problem looms so large that small towns, once unaccustomed to drug problems, have become among the most devastated. And in many large cities it has taken a foothold as the drug of choice. The use of methamphetamine in Atlanta alone has become so rampant that local Drug Enforcement Administration officials acknowledge it has eclipsed cocaine in popularity, with usage climbing 75 percent in the last year alone.

I recently read an article that quoted Thomas Constantine, head of the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In the article Constantine says that "trafficking groups from Mexico are dominating the manufacturing, importation, and distribution of methamphetamine." In fact, most of the pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenylpropanolamine, the "precursor" chemicals needed to manufacture methamphetamine, seized in illicit labs have their roots outside the United States. The intelligence division of the DEA also finds that significant quantities these chemicals are smuggled into Mexico from European and Asian countries.

I have enclosed an article which further addresses the trafficking of methamphetamine and other narcotics into this country. I hope you will take a moment to read it.

As you may know, the National Methamphetamine Conference, sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, will be held in Omaha next month. I think it is important that we realize the problem stems from outside our borders and that this is where we should direct our resources and energy.

Sincerely,



Sue Rusche

Executive Director, National Families in Action

SMART GUN

Dennis:

Here are several options for announcing the smart gun grant and some thoughts on how to cast the announcement:

1. Announce the new grant and note that it follows on successful earlier work, which was initiated to develop a technology which might protect police officers killed when their own weapons are turned against them. (Over the past two decades, one in six officers killed each year with a firearm has been killed with his own gun). The thrust of any speech should, I think, be that the federal government did the work to identify and prove the value and limitations of the relevant technology in protecting police officers — a task industry would not have been able to undertake, given the relatively small size of the law enforcement market — and then turned the technology over to industry. The purpose of this competitively awarded grant, then, is to develop a real product that can be demonstrated in the field.
2. Set up a mini tech fair which includes all the model systems we developed for the press to see and ask questions about.
3. Invite Colt to bring their prototype to demonstrate.
4. Set up a larger tech fair with other technologies and displays in addition to the Smart Gun. We can do some of this without much lead time, but the more we want to show off, the more time we'll need.
5. Do any one or more of the above at either:

The meeting of our Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC) meeting in Orlando, FL. on May 19 (at which Cong. McCollum plans to speak), or

At any time during the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Conference which follows (same location) May 20 to 22.

We can adjust either event to meet any schedule needed.

You should also know that staffers for Sen. Dodd and Cong. Kennedy have inquired about participating in any announcement. No commitments of any kind have been made.

If you need more answers, there are three ways to reach me:

Office: (202) 307-0652

Home: (540) 659-6241

Pager: (800) 906-6062

One other subject. We will be installing a new concealed weapons detection technology (FDA approved backscatter X-ray) in a Los Angeles courtroom, probably next week, for a trial of 29 Mexican drug lords, all facing multiple life sentences. While not formally announced yet, we will also be installing a different (magnetic) technology in the Bannock County Courthouse in Bannockburn, ID. We'll be announcing that shortly and then will develop and install to demonstrate an integrated security system around this new equipment, which is capable of identifying metal, telling guards how large an object it is (it doesn't alert on car keys), and where on the body it is hidden.



National Institute of Justice

Office of Science & Technology

633 Indiana Avenue N.W.

Ninth Floor

Washington, D. C. 20531

Telephone: (202) 307-0645

Fax: (202) 307-9907

FAX COVER SHEET

TO:

DENNIS BURKE

FAX #:

456-7431

FROM:

DAVID BOYD

DATE:

APRIL 3, 1997

SUBJECT:

SMART GUN

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 2-

COMMENTS:

PSYCHEMEDICS

C O R P O R A T I O N

BOSTON • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • DALLAS
ATLANTA • LAS VEGAS

RAYMOND C. KUBACKI, JR.
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

January 31, 1997

Mr. Harry Connick
District Attorney of New Orleans
619 South White St.
New Orleans, LA 70119

Dear Harry,

It was great talking with you today. In following up on our discussion, I have enclosed some materials that you requested for Dennis Burke. Per your suggestion, I have not included reams of scientific articles and data, but rather kept the material to a brief description of hair testing technology and its wide use.

In terms of developing a policy of deterrence and demand reduction to address the alarming teenage drug situation, I firmly believe that the President's proposal on drug testing to qualify for a driver's license is the most significant domestic initiative in the last 20 years. But how this program is implemented is as critical as the policy decision itself.

As you know, one of the critical issues that must be confronted in developing the President's plan is the ease with which teens can "beat" urine tests once they know when they will be administered. (This is mentioned in a number of articles regarding the President's proposal which I have attached.) Because drug traces remain in the urine for only 2 -3 days after use for most drugs, teens applying for a driver's license will be able to avoid detection simply by abstaining from use for a few days prior to applying. Therefore, basing the President's plan solely on urine technology will impose considerable program costs without achieving the goals of the program -- preventing teenage drug users from obtaining driver's licenses and providing a powerful deterrent to drug use.

There is an alternative, however. Hair testing, because it detects drug use going back 90 days, is much more difficult for teenagers to evade and would provide a very powerful upfront deterrent. Additionally, of course, it is far less invasive and can be administered easily without complex handling and shipping. Doug Hall, the Executive Director of PRIDE, mentioned this specifically in his USA Today editorial entitled "Stop the Drug Crisis", which I have also attached.

As you know, hair testing technology is in wide use today. Our company alone has over 750 corporate clients nationwide from a wide variety and cross section of US business including Fortune 500 companies and major metropolitan police forces. We are being used by a number of court systems, as well as your own innovative diversionary program. These employers and other agencies know that hair tests are

virtually impossible to beat and use them to screen out drug users from other job applicants. In addition, parents concerned about their children and drugs are also using our test, as are over 25 high schools in 17 states.

The President's teen driver's initiative could rely on hair testing in much the same way. Hair analysis addresses the key objection raised to the driver's license proposal; that is, teenagers know how to beat urine tests. Hair analysis also provides a unique way of requalifying someone who has had a drug problem and has successfully completed treatment and is now re-applying for a license. Hair analysis technology offers a significant deterrent, therefore, and could play a critical role in making the President's program truly meaningful and effective.

In sum, hair analysis drug testing addresses the key objection to the proposed program, provides a real deterrent, and provides a way to requalify those that tested positive and are now reapplying.

I would very much like to have the opportunity to meet with Dennis Burke and discuss hair analysis technology and its wide application in greater detail.

I look forward to talking with you in the near future.

*Best Personal Regards,
Ray*