

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	McMahon to Jennifer O'Conner re: HIDTA [partial, pages 4-6 in full] (3 pages)	11/14/2017	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5872

FOLDER TITLE:

ONDCP [Office of National Drug Control Policy]

2016-0931-S
rc2342

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FILES

Jose Cerda
OEOB, Room 222
Domestic Policy Council
January 1993 - May 1995

BOX 1

Agency Comments/Initiatives

ONDCP
Labor
Education
HUD
Treasury
HHS
Commerce
Mack Memo for Cabinet Lunch
Transportation

Assault Weapons Ban

Brady Bill

Burke-Califano Meeting

Byrne Grants

Clinton Statements

Commissions

Commission to Support Law Enforcement
Crime Commission

Community Policing General

COPS -- 100,000 More

COPS Director Appointment
Police Corps
Cops Implementation
Police Residency

Crime -- General

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

*Received 5 boxes from Kathy Kays
filed 8/25/95*

5872

NARA 4136



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

May 6, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM JUKES

FROM:

BABETTE HANKE Y. Babette Hanke

SUBJECT:

Proposed Report RE: HR 3355 Violent Crime
Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994

In review of the proposed report to Chairman Biden, we believe that language should be included supporting passage of ONDCP reauthorization. As you know, both the House and the Senate have passed their own versions of ONDCP reauthorization. (In fact, the Senate passed legislation is contained in its version of the Crime Bill.) Additionally, the Administration has forwarded its own Reauthorization Bill.

To that end, we believe that the language highlighted below should be included in the report:

The Administration has proposed legislation to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The Senate passed version of H.R. 3355 contains provisions reauthorizing the ONDCP. Additionally, the House has passed separate language reauthorizing the office. In order to ensure that the objectives of the President's National Drug Control Strategy are met, as well as reduce the drug-related crime and violence inundating our communities, we strongly urge the Conferees to reauthorize the ONDCP in the final version of H.R. 3355.

Additionally, the President's National Drug Control Strategy is relying on the Crime bill to provide treatment for over 60,000 hardcore users. However, the proposed report does not currently mention treatment. Therefore, we have attached some pages with suggested edits as well as offer the paragraph below to replace the second paragraph on page 4.

Smart incarceration and alternative programs such as: Boot Camps that provide the discipline, treatment, training, and transition that will prevent young offenders from embarking on a life of crime; Drug Courts to intensively supervise drug offenders in treatment or under community sentence to get them turned around before they commit more serious crime; Intermediate Sanctions that link certainty of punishment with treatment for all young offenders so that

they can learn early that there will be consequences for criminal behavior; and rigorous institutional drug treatment and transition programs that reduce recidivism and drug use among incarcerated populations.

Also, the report indicates that legislation has been drafted for the Crime Control Fund. It also indicates that detailed comments containing the Administration's specific recommendations for reconciling the House and Senate bills are also attached. These were not included in our package. We would like the opportunity to review them before the report and attachment are forwarded to the Hill.

Should you need to discuss this in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact me (395-6714) or Ed Jurith (395-6709).

Attachments

c: John Carnevale
Ed Jurith
Jose Cerda
Ron Klain

DRAFT/5/4/94-3:30pm

Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Biden:

This letter, in combination with the attached detailed comment statement, presents the recommendations of the Administration concerning the reconciliation of the final House and Senate versions of H.R. 3355, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

The Administration strongly supports prompt passage of H.R. 3355, which embodies the central elements of the President's anti-crime legislative agenda. This critical legislation sets forth a balanced and intelligent approach that will enable the Federal Government to play a significantly enhanced role in the nation's fight against the crime and violence that plague too many of our communities.

Passage of H.R. 3355 will assist the states and localities in their efforts against violent crime -- particularly in the critical areas of police, prisons and prevention. In addition, H.R. 3355 will provide necessary tools to federal law enforcement officials, improving their effectiveness in combating violent crime.

Both the Senate and House versions of H.R. 3355 contain provisions addressing the key elements of police, prisons and prevention, which, while they differ at times in their specific approaches, are in many respects quite similar. In order to take advantage of the historic opportunity to enhance public safety presented by this legislation, the conference committee must act promptly and wisely to craft the final legislation.

While we have a historic opportunity to act, we also have a tremendous responsibility to act wisely. Both the House and Senate bills include unprecedented efforts to provide the police, prisons and prevention necessary for a serious attack on crime. This is money needed to address this critical national issue, but in these times of fiscal restraint, we must ensure that the money is spent well. Spending our money well requires that we effectively coordinate and integrate the Federal Government's crime-fighting efforts. Thus many of the views we express in the attached statement are aimed at assuring that we avoid duplication, waste and bureaucratic battles that too often accompany government programs. ✓

The Administration believes that the final version of H.R. 3355 should contain the following key provisions, among others:

- 2 -

• A Funding Mechanism to Make the Promise of the Crime Bill a Reality.

The promise of the crime bill -- more police on our nation's streets, prisons to house violent offenders, and prevention programs to keep kids from starting a life of crime -- can only be realized if there is funding for these initiatives. To insure adequate funding for these priority programs, the Administration strongly supports inclusion of a Crime Control Fund in the final legislation; a specific legislative draft for such a Fund is attached. Like the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund contained in the Senate bill (title XIII.E), the Crime Control Fund provides a mechanism by which the savings attributable to the Administration-initiated reductions in the Federal workforce would be used to fund programs authorized in H.R. 3255.

NOT attached

Further, to fully fund the important programs included in the crime bill, we would propose a sixth year for the fund, to set aside over \$29 billion for this purpose. Only through the inclusion of a Crime Control Fund can we honestly say to the American people that we have delivered on the promise to seriously address crime and violence.

• Help for Communities to Put an Additional 100,000 Police Officers on Our Streets Engaged in Community Policing.

This is the centerpiece of the President's anti-crime program. Putting more officers on the street, working with communities, is the best way to prevent crime and illicit drug trafficking, to ensure that criminals are apprehended when crimes occur, and to return to our citizens the sense of security that has been taken from them.

To accomplish the critical goal of putting 100,000 officers on our streets and to help implement community policing nationwide, the Administration strongly recommends that the conference committee authorize full and adequate funding for this program. Specifically, we support the Senate authorization level of \$8.9 billion, which will support hiring 100,000 officers, if the conferees also adopt the House bill's funding-per-officer cap (which we support with waiver authority for the Attorney General in appropriate cases). We will have some additional, technical changes to this important proposal as well.

- 3 -

- Assisting the States Build and Operate More Correctional and Detention Facility Space to Get More Violent Offenders and Criminal Aliens Off Our Streets.

It is incumbent upon the Federal Government to aid states that are struggling to make sure that violent criminals and criminal aliens are not being released prematurely for lack of space. The Federal Government is building the prisons and detention facilities necessary to ensure that Federal offenders are not being prematurely released, and this Administration is committed to maintaining the necessary capacity. However, none of us will be safe until the states can do the same.

The Administration believes that the best way to accomplish this objective in H.R. 3355 is for the conference committee to adopt an overall authorization level for state prison and jail assistance which approximates that contained in title XIII of the Senate bill -- \$6.5 billion.

In particular, we support a union of two plans to help states incarcerate offenders. First, we support the prison grant programs authored by Senator Biden and Representative Hughes -- § 1321 of the Senate bill and title VI of the House bill -- because we believe that federal funds should be made available on a discretionary basis to states to build and operate appropriate facilities for housing serious drug and violent offenders -- including bootcamps, prisons, jails and community detention facilities.

and treating

We also believe that some federal grant funds should be used, in part, to encourage states to adopt "truth in sentencing" policies and to make other improvements in their criminal justice systems that will insure that the most violent offenders are kept behind bars. Title VIII of the House bill -- a "Truth in Sentencing" measure sponsored by Rep. Chapman -- intends to do just that; and does so in a manner superior to that found in the Regional Prisons program in § 1341 of the Senate bill. The Regional Prisons proposal is unduly expensive, has significant operational problems, and will take too long to get violent criminals off the streets.

The Administration's objective in this area is clear: the Crime Bill should adopt the plan that most effectively -- within funding constraints -- locks up the largest number of violent criminals and criminal aliens, as quickly as possible, at the lowest possible cost. A formulation combining the House and Senate bill provisions outlined above will achieve this result.

- 4 -

• Launching a "Smart and Tough" Approach to Youth Crime and Violence.

One of the most disturbing aspects of the nation's crime problem is the significant increases in the crime, particularly violent crime, being committed by juveniles and young adults. The Administration urges the conference committee to include in the final legislation programs designed to combat this growing trend including:

- o Proven and extensive drug and crime prevention programs -- discussed below -- to give kids something to say "yes" to (including House bill title X.J);
- o Smart incarceration and alternative programs such as: Boot Camps that provide the discipline and training that will prevent them from embarking on a life of crime; Drug Courts, to intensively supervise drug offenders and get them turned around before they commit more serious crimes; and Intermediate Sanctions, that provide certainty of punishment for young offenders so that they learn early that there will be consequences for criminal behavior (House bill titles XXI and X.E, and Senate bill title XII);
- o The Youth Handgun Safety Act, to get guns out of the hands of young people. This law, with certain exceptions, prohibits handguns from being possessed by or transferred to juveniles (House bill title XIX and Senate bill § 662); and
- o Measures to combat Youth Gangs and facilitate Gang Prosecutions; such as those found in Title VI of the Senate bill. We particularly recommend including in a final bill §§ 613-14 (Armed Career Criminal predicates and predicates for adult prosecution), 615 (strengthening penalties for using minors to distribute drugs), 616 (increased penalties for drug trafficking near public housing), 617 (increased penalties for violent Travel Act violations), and 618 (juvenile records). However, the authorization of funding for more prosecutors for gang prosecutions should be stated in broader terms.
- o To deal with hardened young criminals, the discretionary authority to try 13 year olds as adults for serious violent offenses. We generally prefer the approach of House bill § 1101 to Senate bill § 651, which unduly restricts the ability of judges to make case-appropriate transfer decisions.

See
letter
for
insert.

- 5 -

• Measures to Stiffly Punish Violent Crime.

To deal with the problem of repeat violent offenders, the Administration urges the conference committee to include several measures to stiffly punish those who prey upon our communities in addition to the prison program discussed above. The punishments which should be part of the final legislation include:

- The President's "three strikes and you're out" life imprisonment provision, which is targeted on the career violent offenders who do so much harm to society (House bill title V); and
- Reinstating the federal death penalty for the most heinous offenses, including the killing of Federal law enforcement officers, fatal drive-by shootings, and the other capital crimes in the pending proposals (House bill title VII and Senate bill title II).

As we punish violent criminals more severely, we must not squander always limited resources on lengthy prison terms for low-level, non-violent criminals. Consequently, we support the House version of the so-called "safety valve" (title II), modified to be exclusively prospective in effect, as in the Senate bill version (§ 2404).

• Authorizations for the Departments of Justice and Treasury to support federal law enforcement initiatives and implementation of crime bill related programs.

The primary focus of the crime bill -- as it should be -- is on bolstering state and local efforts to increase the number of police on our streets, the number of violent criminals behind bars, and the scope and extent of efforts to prevent crime and give young people something to say "yes" to. But the bill also stiffens penalties for many federal offenses -- such as the "three strikes" law and the federal death penalty -- and clearly envisions an expansion of federal efforts to combat violent crime, gun crime, and drug trafficking.

Consequently, we consider it essential that the crime bill provide additional support to federal law enforcement agencies who lead our national attack on crime and violence. Particularly if Congress is going to set aside substantial resources over the next five or six years to fight crime, some share of those resources should bolster our principal federal law enforcement efforts in this regard.

Thus, we support including § 3016 of the House bill which authorizes \$1 billion for Treasury Department law enforcement activities and the inclusion of the various Justice Department authorizations in the Senate bill, totalling _____ (which appear

- 6 -

in § 5132, ____). Only in this way can the principal federal crime fighting agencies -- FBI, DEA, ATF, USMS, Customs, and others -- keep up the needed efforts and carry out the additional responsibilities envisioned by the crime bill.

Furthermore, we urge that all new Administration responsibilities and mandates, including but not limited to commissions, task forces, guidelines and standards development, model statutes, reports, and studies, be made explicitly subject to the availability of appropriations and contain appropriate authorization language.

• Significant and Innovative Crime Prevention Programs that Give Our Young People Something to Say "Yes" To.

While we must -- and will -- insist upon personal responsibility and punish those who commit crimes regardless of their circumstances, we must also do what we can to keep young people from beginning to engage in crime.

To achieve this objective, the Administration strongly supports the full authorization level contained in the House bill for prevention programs. Among the prevention programs included in the House and/or Senate bills which the Administration urges be included in the final legislation are:

- o The President's Y.E.S. program (Youth Employment and Skills) which gives employment opportunities to kids in hard hit, high-crime areas (House bill title X.J), and which we believe should be funded at a level of \$1 billion;
- o The Ounce of Prevention Council (Title I and §§ 5142-43 of the Senate bill and Subtitle B of Title X of the House bill) and related programs to keep schools open after hours (Senate bill §5142 and House bill §1015), expand activities such as Boys and Girls Clubs (House bill §1099 H and parallel Senate bill provisions) that keep kids off the streets, and better coordinate the efforts of the Federal Government to assist communities prevent crime;
- o Comprehensive prevention programs such as the House's Model Intensive Grant Programs (title X.A) and Local Partnership Act (title X.I); and
- o Innovative alternatives like Midnight Sports and Police Partnerships for Youth (various House bill title X programs and parallel Senate bill programs).

- 7 -

illicit drug
use

Prevention programs make sense, and are a critical part of any balanced attack on the crime, violence, and drug abuse that plague our cities, towns, neighborhoods, and rural communities. However, in order to insure that these programs both have meaningful impact and are cost-effective, we must insist that they be coordinated and integrated and that we have the flexibility and tools necessary to avoid duplication and wasted effort.

• The Violence Against Women Act and Related Provisions.

The Administration strongly supports enactment of the Violence Against Women Act (Senate bill titles XXXII-XXXVII and House bill title XVI). We prefer certain key elements of the Senate version of that legislation, including among others, Title XXXIV, a civil rights remedy for victims of gender-motivated crimes of violence. We also support some aspects of the House bill including some grant program formulations. In conference, we believe that conforming changes can eliminate duplication and improve coordination and integration of the many new funding programs proposed in this area. Above all, we believe it is important that the bill take a comprehensive, cost-beneficial and well-coordinated approach to this escalating crime problem.

* * * * *

As noted above, accompanying this letter are detailed comments containing the Administration's specific recommendations for reconciling the House and Senate bills in the critical areas discussed above and elsewhere. The organization of the attachment generally follows the order of titles in the Senate bill, with parallel House bill provisions noted as appropriate. Additional House bill provisions that have no counterpart in the Senate bill are addressed in the final section of the Appendix.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that the views expressed in this letter are in accord with the program of the President. We urge the conference committee to report legislation expeditiously so that omnibus anti-crime legislation can be enacted as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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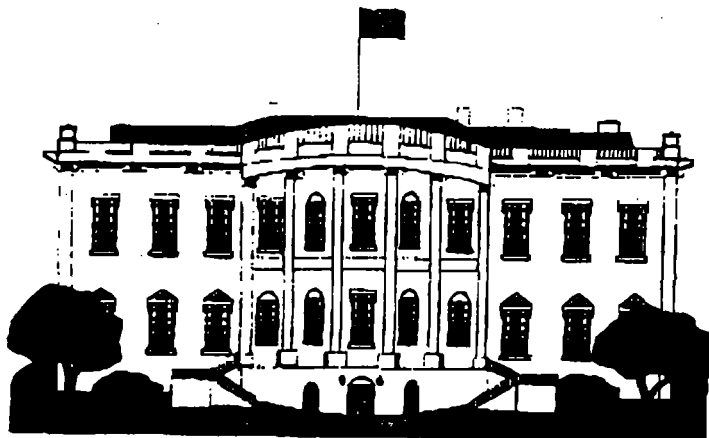
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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover: 6

Date: 3/25/94

To: Jennifer O'Connor

Fax Number: 66704

Office Number: 66280

Comments: H.I.T.A.

From: Ruth McMahon

Fax Number: 56708

Office Number: 56706



**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500**

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy and program oversight. As such, ONDCP supports this nation's criminal justice efforts by formulating, evaluating, coordinating the National Drug Control Strategy and overseeing the international and domestic anti-drug abuse functions of all Executive Branch agencies, and with ensuring that such functions sustain and compliment State and local anti-drug efforts. Through the sponsorship of program initiatives, ONDCP fulfills a portion of this critical responsibility.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INITIATIVE

In 1993, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, Sharon Pratt Kelly, requested that President Clinton approve the deployment of the National Guard to assist the District's Police Department to fulfill its law enforcement mission. President Clinton subsequently asked Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and ONDCP Director Lee Brown to formulate a strategy to assist the District in addressing its critical crime problems. Working in close coordination, Director Brown and Chief of Police Fred Thomas established a joint working group and on November 1, 1993 co-chaired a meeting in which the heads of the Federal law enforcement agencies operating in the District met to discuss ways in which Federal law enforcement resources could more effectively coordinate with those of the District. The meeting culminated in the formation of a steering Committee chaired by Eric Holder, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, which is working to streamline and improve the efficiency of Federal law enforcement services in the District.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

Pursuant to section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the Director of ONDCP is authorized to designate specific areas of the Country as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). Five HIDTAs received funding that supported over 150 Federal, State, and local initiatives which include major collocated task forces, State and local led task forces, intelligence sharing networks, and investigative support centers. The goal of these HIDTAs is to dismantle the most significant drug trafficking or drug money laundering organizations.

In addition to continuing pre-existing programs, on February 2, 1994, Director Brown designated the Washington/Baltimore region -- an area which includes the Baltimore metropolitan area, the District of Columbia metropolitan area and parts of Northern Virginia -- a High Intensity Drug trafficking Area. In this regard, Director Brown allocated for FY 94, \$3 million from his discretionary funds toward the development and implementation of

programs which facilitate the coordination of drug treatment for violators within the criminal justice system and Federal, State and local law enforcement capabilities so as to decrease the drug distribution networks and their associated clientele. These programs are being developed with the support of Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Treasury Lloyd Bentsen and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala. On March 21, 1994, a strategy for this HIDTA program was approved by the National HIDTA Committee and ONDCP. This Strategy was developed with the active participation of Federal, State and local law enforcement, prosecutorial, and treatment officials from the region.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS' FY 93
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MAJOR TASK FORCES

LOS ANGELES HIDTA

- 140 member task force.
- over 3 tons of cocaine seized.
- 7 major drug trafficking organizations dismantled.
- \$30 million of drug related assets seized.

HOUSTON HIDTA

- 120 member task force
- 7 major drug trafficking organizations dismantled.
- over 4 tons cocaine seized
- over 7 kilograms heroin seized
- over 3 tons marijuana seized
- over \$12 million in drug related assets seized

SOUTHWEST BORDER HIDTA

- over 9.5 tons cocaine seized
- over 8 tons marijuana seized
- over \$69 million in drug related assets seized
- over 23 drug trafficking organizations dismantled
- covers 2,000 mile border area

NEW YORK HIDTA

- 150 member task force
- over \$50 million in drug related assets seized
- several international and multi-state money laundering organizations dismantled



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: RICIA McMAHON

RE: ONDCP CRIME BILL INITIATIVES

The following are project reports and studies being conducted by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) that may be considered to be tied to the Administration's crime initiative.

A. Soon to be Released Policy Briefs

1. Heroin Trends Assessments
2. Relationship Between Drug Prices and Crime
3. Marijuana Situation Assessment

B. Projects

1. Quarterly Pulse Check (Quarterly report on drug use trends)
2. Learning from Thailand's Success
3. Federal Grant Formula Options
4. Prevention Effectiveness
5. Gateway Drugs
6. Health Care Costs of Drug Abuse
7. Community Policing Study
8. Treatment Protocol Study
9. Search-Time Follow-On

We will attempt to tie the release of these publications to visits by Dr. Brown to districts of targeted members and involved other members of the Cabinet when relevant and appropriate.