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001. paper	re: ONDCP/CTAC Criminal Technology (6 pages)	03/24/1994	b(7)(E)
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003. paper	re: Drug Control Policy (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E)
004. memo	Tom Kalil to the Vice President re: Law Enforcement and Public Safety applications of NII [partial] (1 page)	02/06/1994	b(7)(E)
005. report	re: technology (9 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1), b(7)(E)

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FOLDER TITLE:

Technology: Law Enforcement and Drug Control [2]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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July 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN H. GIBBONS AND ALICE RIVLIN

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Research and Development (R&D) Priorities

Thank you very much for the memorandum of May 6, 1994 regarding R&D priorities. There is no question that it is critical to identify and coordinate various initiatives so that guidance may be provided to the agencies as they prepare their FY 1996 budget requests. I feel very strongly, however, that a critical segment has not yet been identified -- the area of law enforcement technology.

This Administration has made the war against crime a top priority and the proposed Crime Bill represents a tremendous opportunity to push crime-fighting technology forward at a Federal level, and also for the Federal agencies to provide guidance and support to states and local entities as they strive to enter the 21st century in law enforcement technology. Attention to this particular area of R&D is critical because the nation is demanding more effective and creative methods to fight crime.

Furthermore, expansion in this area ties into other stated goals such as a healthy citizenry (reduced crime levels means fewer associated health costs) and job creation and economic growth (defense conversion, as well as a coordinated supply of contracts and goods to an ever-growing cottage industry in private security). I would suggest the following priorities be added with the accompanying text.

GOAL 7: LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) estimates that of the \$67 billion the federal government spends on research and development only .0007 per cent of those monies goes to assist police work. Yet our police forces are the front lines in the war against crime and the following priorities have been identified to provide them with the technology and tools to do their jobs safely and effectively.

Memorandum of understanding between the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury. The MOU established the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group

(FLEWUG) as a joint agency initiative to share information concerning wireless communications issues among federal law enforcement agencies and to plan, coordinate and implement future shared use wireless telecommunications systems and resources. A nation-wide wireless network will have the following benefits for the government and its citizens:

- ♦ Nationally available police access to fingerprints, mug shots, stolen vehicle files and weapons files. The ability to quickly pass the description of a suspect over a common radio channel can result in quick apprehension and arrest.
- ♦ Improved rapid response by public safety officials to natural disasters and other national emergencies.
- ♦ More efficient use of Spectrum, a valuable network that provides a wide range of commercial and public applications of wireless technologies.

Memorandum of understanding between the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice. The MOU was entered into on April 20, 1994 and is a five-year agreement to jointly develop and share technologies which are necessary for both law enforcement and military operations other than war. Examples of some of these technologies as they pertain to law enforcement technical support are:

- ♦ Inexpensive night vision goggles;
- ♦ Virtual reality training, simulation and mission planning; and
- ♦ Devices that can detect bombs, mines, and weapons.

GOAL 8: ENHANCED DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SECURITY

The random nature of crime and its escalating level of brutality has led to a rising tide of fear in the neighborhoods, schools and homes of the American people. Technology can help to allay some of these fears. It has been estimated that if crime were to be reduced by just one percent, this would translate to 230 less murders, 1,000 fewer rapes, 17,000 fewer assaults, 14,000 fewer victims of crime requiring health care, and a \$700 million reduction in economic costs. The following are areas that have been identified for additional emphasis.

Memorandum of understanding between the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice. (See reference above). In addition to those items already mentioned, the

following are priorities identified under the MOU that pertain to domestic and personal security:

- ♦ Less-than-lethal weapons that use blinding light or sticky foam;
- ♦ "Smart guns" that can only be fired by an authorized user (Hundreds of children die every year playing with their parents' handguns, and one-in-four of the approximately 150 police officers killed each year are murdered with their own weapons, National Journal, April 16, 1994 at 891);

Navigation, surveillance and command systems for use by law enforcement officers. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) through its Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) is developing new technologies to improve law enforcement response time. This will be done by using sophisticated satellite communications and miniaturized global positioning systems to instantly pinpoint remote locations. (Referenced below).

Increased School Security. The Department of Education and CTAC are coordinating efforts to improve school security through better and more sophisticated sensor and surveillance technology.

GOAL 9: DRUG CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

There is no doubt that there is a strong and tragic link between drugs and violent crime. One cannot effectively be combatted without due attention to the other. R&D efforts must address the growing drug culture in this country. The following items have been identified for additional emphasis in FY 1996.

Chemical and biological testing to overcome drug-addiction. CTAC is working with Columbia University to develop anti-addiction enzymes and brain chemistry at the NIH Addiction Research Center. Additionally, using powerful brain scanning equipment, CTAC and the Addiction Research Center at Johns Hopkins University are attempting to pinpoint where and how the brain is affected by cocaine.

Development of video and audio surveillance equipment. CTAC is working on an operational prototype system capable of detecting conversations in an urban environment at a much greater distance. Such a technology, in conjunction with improved video surveillance of alleged drug suspects will

make drug undercover work safer for officers while providing more reliable evidence for prosecution.

Airborne system for information, navigation and command.

CTAC and the Mayo Foundation in Minnesota, have been working on an enhanced system for law enforcement officers to detect illegal drug trafficking. Using a radio link and employing laptop computers installed in squad cars, surveillance teams would be able to conduct operations while they exchange critical information with a command center at headquarters. From their squad cars, officers would be able to track drug traffickers' vehicles, display city street and building information, receive information about the suspects, and coordinate mobile surveillance teams. This new technology blends satellite communications, advanced homing devices and computer-generated maps to identify remote locations.

Similar systems are being looked at in conjunction with the Yonkers, New York Police Department, Narcotics Branch and with the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA).

DRUGFIRE - The linking of shooting incidents. CTAC and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is developing an enhancement to the existing DRUGFIRE System, which matches weapon-specific markings on cartridge cases typically recovered from crime scenes. The linking of shooting incidents by comparing cartridge cases leads to the identification of those individuals involved in serial shootings. Further work is needed to assure that as more jurisdictions network into the DRUGFIRE system, the database is not overwhelmed.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

Number of Pages Including Cover: 21

Date: May 26, 1994

To: Jose Cerda

FAH #: 456-7028

From: Florence Williams for Dr. Albert Brandenstein
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center
Office of National Drug Control Policy

FAH #: (202) 395-6775

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Message:



THE DIRECTOR

M-94-20

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Leon E. Panetta
Director

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Research and Development (R&D) Priorities

Attached you will find a memo signed by the President's Science Advisor and I that highlights important FY 1996 R&D policies, goals, priorities, and evaluation criteria that were developed through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) process. You should ensure that this guidance is reflected in your budget submittal for FY 1996. Also attached is a list of NSTC agency representatives and some background on the NSTC process in case you get public inquiries regarding the FY 1996 R&D guidance. You should address any further questions you might have on this memorandum to your agency's NSTC representative.

Attachments

645-4157

John Elko [Bell Perry]

**NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
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National Economic Council
Domestic Policy Council
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Council
National Institutes of Health
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency**

May 9, 1994

**NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
FY 1996 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) PRIORITIES
BACKGROUND**

At the beginning of this Administration, President Clinton committed to an integration of agency R&D budgets to ensure that the Nation's S&T investments served national goals as well as agency missions. The President's National Science and Technology Council, under the direction of Dr. John H. Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, was tasked to develop strategic budget guidance for agencies preparing their FY 1996 requests.

This Administration recognizes the contribution that R&D can make to the vitality of this country as we move closer to the 21st century. The NSTC process is serving as a pathfinder by providing specific R&D guidance in the form of broad policy principles, goals, priorities, and evaluation criteria in order to guide the individual agency's budget development. This guidance reflects a significant paradigm shift in the way the Federal R&D enterprise is addressed – both from a budget and a policy standpoint. For example, goals, objectives, and priorities were developed collaboratively in an interagency forum with private sector input. In addition, this guidance is provided to the Federal agency's at the early stages of the budget process so that the budget can be formulated to achieve the short and long term R&D goals and objectives not vice-versa.

R&D Policy Principles: These principles represent a common set of overarching policies that will guide the Administration's R&D enterprise.

- emphasize peer review
- invest in human resources
- invest in fundamental science
- integrate civilian and military research programs wherever possible
- integrate environmental objectives into other goals
- encourage cost-shared research partnerships with industry and with state governments
- invest in anticipatory R&D
- promote international cooperation
- promote equity and diversity

R&D Goals: These goals represent a common characterization of what the Administration seeks in its FY 1996 R&D investments.

1. A Healthy, Educated Citizenry
2. Job Creation and Economic Growth
3. World Leadership in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering
4. Improved Environmental Quality
5. Harnessing Information Technology
6. Enhanced National Security

To help achieve these six goals, priorities were identified by the nine NSTC Committees (listed below) as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996. It is expected that the individual agency budgets will reflect the broad R&D policy principles and that the agencies will move funds into the identified R&D priority areas.

The NSTC Committees will work with OSTP and OMB to collect data, develop metrics, and provide technical support and assistance relative to the strategic guidance and priorities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Committee on Fundamental Science

Committee on Health, Safety, and Food R&D

Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Research

Committee on Civilian Industrial Technology

Committee on Information and Communication R&D

Committee on Education and Training

Committee on Transportation R&D

Committee on National Security

Committee on International Science, Engineering, and Technology

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS  AND LEON E. PANETTA 

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Research and Development (R&D) Priorities

The purpose of this memorandum is to transmit the Administration's FY 1996 Research and Development (R&D) broad policy principles, goals, priorities, and evaluation criteria so they can guide the development of your FY 1996 budget. This guidance was developed through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) process and we are grateful for your agency's participation in this important activity. It is expected that your agency's budget will reflect the broad R&D policy principles presented in this memorandum. It is also expected that the agencies will move funds into the identified R&D priority areas within the budget totals they have received recently from OMB. Given the important role that science and technology play in a broad range of Administration policies and the reality of tight budgets, we believe this guidance can ensure that our R&D resources provide the maximum return to society and the economy.

In about a month, we intend to provide a structure through OMB's Circular A-11 R&D Exhibits for reporting agency FY 1996 R&D budgets. This reporting structure will be designed to help assess our progress in supporting the Administration's highest priority programs and will be much more extensive than the three R&D reporting categories now collected (basic research, applied research, and development).

ADMINISTRATION R&D POLICY PRINCIPLES

While developing the FY 1996 R&D guidance, it was apparent that there was a common set of broad R&D policy principles that cut across most of the priority areas. Like the priorities, it is expected that you will incorporate these policy principles in your FY 1996 budget. Many of the priorities will be used to monitor the implementation of these principles.

- **Emphasize Peer Review.** Significantly enhance the utilization of merit review with peer evaluation and competitive selection in Federal R&D projects. Research not subject to merit review with peer evaluation is expected to decline and funding in these areas should be moved into areas of merit reviewed research with peer evaluation.

- **Invest in Human Resources.** Accomplishing the goals depends on a U.S. workforce that has increased levels of education, knowledge and flexibility that will empower U.S. citizenry.
- **Invest in Fundamental Science.** Fundamental science advances the frontiers of knowledge and provides the foundation for advancing agency missions and Administration goals. This is a high priority investment for all agencies that rely on S&T for accomplishing their missions.
- **Integrate Civilian and Military Research Programs Wherever Possible.** While there remain areas where the U.S. must maintain research in support of a defense industrial base largely uncoupled from the civilian economy, returns on defense research investment are often highest when they support technology that serves civil, commercial, and defense requirements. Defense supported R&D must serve clear mission requirements. At the same time, every effort must be made to integrate R&D funding for military, civil, and commercial applications. Part of this principle is our reaffirmation of the President's commitment to reach a 50% civilian share of federal R&D by 1998.
- **Integrate Environmental Objectives Into Other Goals.** Programs to foster advances in industrial technology, transportation, natural resource utilization, and energy and food and fiber production and use will be designed to ensure that environmental objectives are integral to the research plan. R&D programs should explicitly consider sustainability and strive for advances that will enable synergistic environmental and economic progress.
- **Encourage Cost-shared Research Partnerships with Industry and with State Governments.** Joint research projects ensure that federal funds are directed to high priority industrial needs and provide an efficient mechanism for technology deployment.
- **Invest in Anticipatory R&D.** Increased emphasis should be placed on anticipatory research--R&D programs designed to prevent problems in health, the environment, population, crime and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- **Promote International Cooperation.** Promote long-term, effective international cooperation, particularly for large-scale, complex S&T programs and global issues.
- **Promote Equity and Diversity.** Use R&D activities to strengthen the achievement of the goals for women, under-represented minorities, and persons with disabilities.

FY 1996 R&D PRIORITIES

In reviewing the priorities identified by the nine NSTC committees, it became apparent that many of them cut across the committee boundaries and that they could be integrated into the following six goal areas (not in any order of priority). These goals represent a likely outline for characterizing the Administration R&D investments in the FY 1996 budget.

1. A Healthy, Educated Citizenry
2. Job Creation And Economic Growth
3. World Leadership In Science, Mathematics, And Engineering
4. Improved Environmental Quality
5. Harnessing Information Technology
6. Enhanced National Security

These priorities are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all R&D projects that merit support. They focus on those R&D areas that the committees identified as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996. Most of the high priority R&D activities mentioned in the investment and S&T section of the President's FY 1995 budget will be continued in FY 1996 (e.g., strong support for NSF's and NIH's budgets, space station, the National Biological Survey, etc.).

GOAL 1: A HEALTHY, EDUCATED CITIZENRY

The health, safety, food security, and educational development of all Americans must be improved and protected through priority R&D. Achieving this goal will also provide critical information that will enhance the nation's ability to address key national priorities in areas such as health care reform, welfare reform, food safety, health promotion, and excellence in education and training. To help achieve this goal, the following priorities were identified by the NSTC Committees as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996:

Biomedical research, health promotion and disease and injury prevention research. As in FY 1995, the Administration will continue to strongly support fundamental biomedical research and biomedical research directed against specific diseases. However, for FY 1996, special emphasis should be placed on:

- Research in the revolutionary new areas of molecular and cellular biology, genetics, structural biology, and neuroscience which are leading to new discoveries with health implications.
- Vaccine research to develop new, safer, more effective vaccines to prevent and eventually eliminate many serious and life-threatening childhood and adult diseases e.g., a single-dose vaccine for children, an AIDS vaccine, etc.

- **Research to develop more effective methods to prevent HIV-transmission and other new and re-emerging diseases that have international consequences (e.g., tuberculosis, etc.).**
- **Human Nutrition Research that is ultimately aimed at promoting health, preventing disease, and reducing health care costs (e.g., nutrient requirements at different physiological stages, the role of diet and physical activity in disease risk, methods to assess human nutrition status).**
- **Research in the patterns of disease, reproduction, injury and health to achieve maximum public benefit (e.g., environmental and occupational health and safety, environmental contamination assessments, and the development of technology to detect substances and biomarkers of exposure in human tissue).**
- **Research that better links basic research, epidemiology, and social and behavioral science to effectively prevent common chronic diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, injuries and violence, and tobacco-related illness.**

Food production, safety and security research. The development of technology to assure the safety of the food supply, with particular attention to: (1) epidemiology and pathogenesis of organisms; (2) prevention of pathogen contamination; (3) rapid diagnostic and decontamination methods for raw commodities and processed products; (4) safer, lower risk methods of pest control in crops and livestock; and (5) development and harmonization of data bases to support food, safety, and health related research.

Health systems and services research. Health services research on health care cost, quality, access and integrated information is needed to support health care reform. Broad based research is needed to understand how to effectively integrate and sustain the operation of public health and personal care delivery systems and to more effectively organize and deliver health care services to vulnerable populations.

Basic research on learning and cognitive processes. Research that can improve our understanding of the learning process and how technology can best support the learning process (i.e., enable more effective modes for education and training). This knowledge requires contributions from fields as diverse as anthropology, psychology, education, computer science, neuroscience and linguistics.

New models to evaluate learning productivity. Research and technologies that will lead to a richer set of assessment tools to measure learning productivity.

Technology development for high-quality, affordable learning tools. Emphasis will be placed on development of high-quality, affordable learning tools that make use of technology to increase the productivity of learning in all fields by all people. The tools will be designed for use in a variety of settings including schools, workplaces, and the home.

Demonstration of innovative technology and networking applications. Demonstrate examples of how hardware, software, and the National Information Infrastructure (NII) can be used for advanced instructional systems. Special emphasis will be placed on technologies applied in the following areas: 1) education for disadvantaged youth, and youth with disabilities; 2) promotion of effective school-to-work transitions; 3) models and road maps for technology use to assure that learners and instructors are capable of using educational technology; 4) professional development of teachers and instructors; 5) manufacturing education and training; 6) linkages among all levels of education, the private sector, and local communities; 7) systemic education reform, institutional change, and overcoming barriers to the use of technologies for advanced modes of education and training.

Systemic mathematics and science education curricular reform. Continued R&D to undergird K-12 curricular reform in science and mathematics education.

GOAL 2: JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Fundamental goals of this Administration are to promote economic growth, the creation of rewarding jobs, and U.S. competitiveness in world markets, while protecting the integrity of the environment. The objective is to raise living standards and the quality of life for everyone. All research priorities in support of this goal will be refined based on advice received from industry and other non-Federal entities. To help achieve this goal, the following priorities were identified by the NSTC Committees as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996:

Industry-Initiated, Competitive Cost-Shared R&D Partnerships. These include: 1) the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), which funds competitively selected projects aimed at developing high-risk technologies that will promote growth of the economy; 2) the Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP), which funds competitively selected projects aimed at developing dual use technologies for both defense and commercial application, promoting technology deployment, and improving manufacturing, engineering, education, and training; and 3) technology transfer initiatives that provide funds for cooperative, cost-shared R&D agreements between industry, Federal laboratories, universities, and other partners.

The Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles. This includes activities in the three goals of the program: 1) manufacturing productivity improvements; 2) near-term improvement in fuel efficiency and emission reduction, including adoption of alternative fuels; and 3) development of a production prototype with three times the fuel efficiency of today's vehicles, with comparable characteristics, in a decade. Key technologies include: advanced, light-weight materials; energy conversion (e.g. gas turbines and fuel cells); energy storage devices (e.g. flywheels, ultra capacitors, and advanced batteries); and more efficient electrical systems.

The National Electronics Manufacturing Initiative. Activities that support enabling technologies in components and manufacturing processes for new high technology products to gain access to the Information Superhighway. Emphasis will be placed on high-speed processing, shortened design cycle, and low power for microelectronics; flat panel displays; speech/handwriting recognition; low-cost integrated packaging; mass data memory; power management; precision mechanical parts and assembly, including microminiature devices; design and manufacturing technology for mass customization; computer-based design and manufacture; information access technology, including wireless, cable and fiber; advanced electronic materials; and environmentally friendly technologies.

Construction and Building. Activities that support the residential/commercial building construction industry and its suppliers in the development of advanced technologies aimed at increasing the productivity of construction, improving product quality (including energy efficiency and improved indoor air quality), use of renewable resources, and increased worker health and safety. Focus areas will include development and demonstration of systems for constructed facilities exploiting advanced construction materials; advanced design, modeling, and analysis tools for concurrent engineering design and for life-cycle monitoring and maintenance; automated construction methods; and improved building systems such as sensors and control, fire safety systems, advanced glazing, and lighting systems.

Manufacturing Infrastructure. Activities that support technologies that apply broadly to many industry sectors, with emphasis on: 1) agile manufacturing; 2) intelligent controls and sensors; 3) rapid prototyping; 4) manufacturing technology deployment; and 5) manufacturing education and training.

Materials Technology. Emphasis will be placed on materials processing for specific industry sectors, in particular automotive, electronics, construction, environmental technologies, and aeronautics.

Biotechnologies. This includes any techniques that use living organisms or parts of organisms to make or modify products to improve plants, animals or human health or to develop micro-organisms for specific use. New emphasis will be placed on the opportunities for research with new applications of biotechnology for agriculture and bioprocessing.

Transportation System Assessment. Activities will include improved data, analyses and assessments of all aspects of transportation system performance, including environmental impact, needed to support policy development and implementation. These activities should include research to improve our understanding of human factors both in the operation of the transportation system and in making the individual choices that affect use of different parts of the transportation system.

Physical Infrastructure for Transportation. Activities will include improved materials, monitoring instruments, tools, construction methods, and design concepts for the construction and renewal of the physical infrastructure.

Information Infrastructure for Transportation. Activities emphasized include research and demonstrations in communication, information, and navigation technologies for highway infrastructure, transit and para-transit operations, and water and air traffic control.

Aeronautics. Focus areas for aeronautics R&D are: 1) enabling technologies for better, faster, cheaper, development and production of aircraft; 2) technologies for advanced subsonic aircraft; and 3) the technical base for commercial development of an environmentally compatible, economically competitive high-speed civil transport.

Energy Production and Utilization Technologies. Priority will be placed on R&D directed to advancing renewable sources of energy, improving energy efficiency (including industrial energy use), and minimizing waste.

Space Launch. Focus areas for space launch R&D are: 1) maintaining and improving launch systems, infrastructure, and support activities required to ensure safe, reliable, and cost-effective access to space to meet U.S. security, civil, and commercial objectives; and, 2) technology investments that could contribute to a new generation of reusable launch systems.

GOAL 3: WORLD LEADERSHIP IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING

The need to maintain fundamental research, and its associated education and training aspects, cuts across nearly every priority area identified by the NSTC. Since they are so embedded, general metrics to measure our overall investment level in fundamental research are difficult to define. However, as was done in FY 1995, the Administration is committed to continue strong support for this research as a priority investment. To help achieve this goal, the following priorities were identified by the NSTC Committees as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996:

Strengthening Fundamental Science. Agencies are strongly encouraged to measurably increase their absolute investment in (1) fundamental (basic) research and (2) research supported in academic institutions in the FY 1996 budget submissions. In addition, merit reviewed with peer evaluation research, especially that research conducted at academic institutions, is of highest priority. Thus, research not subject to peer review is expected to decline and funding in these areas should be moved into areas of peer reviewed research.

Human Resources Policy for Science and Technology. All agencies are encouraged to maintain their current investments in education, training and research support for the next generation of scientists and engineers (undergraduate, graduate levels, and post-graduate), although they should examine the areas of emphasis to reflect the probable workforce opportunities.

Strengthening U.S. S&T Capacity through Physical Infrastructure. The physical infrastructure for fundamental science is an important determinant of S&T capability. Thus, for FY 1996, an interagency program of competitive awards for renewal of high priority facilities and instrumentation in academic institutions is a high priority.

GOAL 4: IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Administration is committed to protecting the environment for present and future generations while enabling development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Environmental quality entails preserving ecological integrity and diversity, protecting human health and safety, and enhancing the quality and quantity of food, fiber, energy and water supplies. The range of environmental issues is diverse and encompasses local, regional, and global issues. The development of a balanced, comprehensive, integrated, and coordinated multidisciplinary environmental and natural resources R&D program is critical to achieving this goal. Environmental and natural resources R&D covers a range of issues: global change, biodiversity and ecosystems, resource use and management, toxic substances, hazardous and solid waste, air quality, water resources and natural disaster reduction. Global change research remains a high Administration priority with increased emphasis on mitigation/adaptation, vulnerability of managed and unmanaged ecosystems, socioeconomic research, and integrated assessment (as discussed below). To help achieve this goal, the following priorities were identified by the NSTC Committees as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996:

Scientific Basis for Integrated Ecosystem Management. We must develop the knowledge required for an integrated ecosystem approach that can: (1) better anticipate change; and (2) restore the function and integrity and lead to the sustainable management of ecosystems (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forests, wetlands, and parks), in a changing global environment. Increased research is needed to understand the natural and human forces driving the loss of biodiversity; the interactions among biodiversity, ecosystem dynamics and management; and environmental degradation. A limited number of geographically targeted pilot studies should begin in 1996 to develop interdisciplinary approaches for adaptive management and restoration of unhealthy terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems at watershed and regional scales. The pilot studies should be linked by interagency coordination and standards (such as those endorsed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee).

Socioeconomic Dimensions of Environmental Change. Research to improve our understanding of the relationship between humans and their environment should be increased. This includes developing information to help select environmental goals, understand the perception of risk, and aid in designing policy instruments. Near-term research should be conducted on the interaction between societal drivers (population changes, economic growth, international trade, etc.) and environmental change and degradation. Equally important is research to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of policies in preventing, managing and ameliorating environmental problems (i.e., *ex post* evaluations and comparative studies).

Development of Science Policy Tools. There is a need to improve the links among the physical, biological, social and economic sciences, and environmental policy. Integrated interdisciplinary assessments are needed to inform policy formulation as well as to identify research priorities. In FY 1996 risk assessment methodologies for a wide range of environmental applications should be enhanced. These include predicting losses from natural hazards and their likely societal consequences, impacts on human and ecological systems from exposure to toxic chemicals, ground-level ozone and airborne fine particles, and threats to ecosystem integrity from development of resources on federal lands. Evaluating ecological endpoints; non-cancer human health risks; multiple exposures; and environmental fate (e.g. persistence and accumulation of toxics) are near-term research priorities.

Observations, and Information and Data Management. Collection and dissemination of data and information to identify environmental trends, advance scientific understanding, and develop prediction systems should be significantly improved by developing evolutionary and cooperative international environmental monitoring and information ground and space based systems using civilian and dual-use technologies. Additionally, increased emphasis should be focused on understanding the status and trends of biodiversity, completing basic geological, geochemical and geophysical mapping, field observing networks to improve our predictive capabilities of the consequences of ground level ozone, and upgrading observations and analytical capabilities for weather, seismic, volcanic and wildfire hazards. Data collection activities should be guided by common interagency standards such as those endorsed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

Environmental Technologies. Environmental technologies that enable sustainable development should be developed and their diffusion into the market place accelerated. The major challenge is to facilitate the evolution from pollution control and waste management to pollution prevention and resource conservation, while continuing an aggressive program to clean up and remediate environmental hazards with improved technologies. Specific priorities for FY 1996 include: 1) improving the environmental technologies information infrastructure; 2) evaluating and developing pollution prevention technologies, including clean energy; 3) demonstrating and evaluating cost-effective innovative technologies for site characterization and remediation, including bioremediation; and 4) supporting the commercialization and development of markets for environmental technologies. Specific emphasis should be given to the evaluation and development of renewable energy technologies in keeping with the U.S. commitment to the Climate Treaty. In particular, government / private partnerships and demonstration projects to determine the feasibility of biomass as a major energy supply technology should be initiated in FY 1996. Efforts should continue on the interagency Environmental Technology Initiative begun in FY 1994.

GOAL 5: HARNESSING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Administration is committed to harnessing information technology for improving the quality of life, protecting the environment, safeguarding national security, and ensuring economic growth. Government is working with industry to develop the National Information Infrastructure (NII) that the U.S. will need for the 21st Century. This "network of networks" connected to millions of computers, televisions, telephones, and other "information appliances" will provide Americans with the information they want and need. Federal R&D programs (like the High-Performance Computing and Communications Program) are helping develop the technological foundation upon which the NII will be built. To help achieve this goal, the following priorities were identified by the NSTC Committees as needing new or additional emphasis in FY 1996:

Computing Systems. The development of scalable systems with the input/output capabilities, mass storage systems, real-time services, and information security features needed to build and fully utilize the NII should be emphasized. High performance computing systems capable of 10^{12} operations per second (a teraflop) on technical problems will be achieved by FY 1997. Emphasis should be placed on advances in information storage media for both high and low end applications; systems integration of clustered workstations and large parallel systems; development of advanced tools and processes for the design and prototyping of faster semiconductor devices; and research on nanotechnology, photonics, flat panel displays, and integrated micro-electrical-mechanical devices.

Networking and Communications. It will be necessary to support the development of the networking technology required for the deployment of national gigabit speed networks incorporating heterogeneous carriers including satellite and wireless capability. This means serving hundreds of millions of users and demonstrating mobile and wireless capability. It includes the development of interoperability concepts and technologies and the integration of computers, televisions, telephones, wireless telecommunications and satellites.

Software, Algorithms and Basic Research. The U.S. should conduct basic research to support the computational requirements of new computing paradigms. There is a need for new methods for data authentication and software verification and validation. The development of tools and techniques to enable assembly of systems from inexpensive, versatile, reusable software components is required.

Information Infrastructure Services. Access to and utilization of the NII will require services, tools and interfaces that facilitate a wide range of applications. These include registries, directories, navigation and resource discovery tools, data interchange formats, and other information services that help users find and query services and components in distributed repositories. There will have to be new types of human-computer access and the development of improved collaborative software, groupware and authoring tools for multimedia will be important. Equally important are the development of privacy and security technologies and integrated information and monitoring systems.

Human-Computer Interaction. New products and applications are enabled by those hardware and software technologies that will allow every American to use easily the NII. Development and use of the following should be advanced: virtual reality; simulation; flat-panel displays; video and high definition systems; 3-D sound, speech interfaces; and vision.

Computing and Communications Applications. The FY 1996 R&D budget should advance applications of high-performance computing and the NII. The Federal High-Performance Computing and Communications Program is helping to develop the technologies and techniques needed to solve critical research problems that require more advanced computers, storage devices, algorithms, and software tools. Additional effort is needed to accelerate the transfer of these technologies from the laboratory to the marketplace.

GOAL 6: ENHANCED NATIONAL SECURITY

As we move away from the Cold War era, the concept of national security has broadened to include the emerging, complex factors that, singularly and in combination, threaten our future security. Our R&D agenda needs to give these areas increased attention because S&T have the potential to make key contributions. We have identified four areas of focus which are:

Support Our National Military Strategy

The highest priority mission of national security R&D is to support the ability of U.S. military forces to carry out our national military strategy. U.S. armed forces must maintain their readiness, flexibility and technological superiority to contend with a wide range of potential missions in the post-Cold War world, from major regional conflict through peacekeeping and peace enforcement.

A strong S&T base and a healthy industrial base are core ingredients of this defense capability. In the post-Cold War world, it is important that both be more closely integrated into the broader U.S. economy, to strengthen the application of broader technical capabilities to our defense needs and to ensure that our defense technology and industrial investment contribute to our national economic security and competitiveness.

National Security S&T Base. The foundation for technological superiority is our national security investment in S&T. This core investment must support our ability to address major regional contingencies, ensure against technological surprise and improve the effectiveness of key military systems, such as precision guided munitions, and mobility systems such as airlift and sealift. Critical technology investments include information technology, interactive modeling and simulation, sensors, microelectronics, materials, and technologies that ensure that military systems are affordable.

Our national security R&D investments must maintain a balance among universities, Federal government laboratories, and industry efforts and strengthen their collaboration in order to facilitate successful transition from technology concepts to their military applications.

Our defense R&D investment must also be more closely integrated into our overall national R&D activities by dual-use technology programs, such as the Technology Reinvestment Project, that build partnerships across the defense/civilian boundaries and by such activities as building the NII, to better link S&T organizations. We also need to coordinate dual-use R&D into incentives for commercialization of resulting technologies, to assure the U.S. Government of an affordable supply of up-to-date technologies. The National Flat Panel Display Initiative is an example of such a coordinated program.

Industrial Base. The vitality of the industrial base is equally crucial to our national security. That base must be right-sized and technologically modern. To reach this goal, we need to eliminate the historical barriers between defense and civilian sectors of the industrial base (as well as the technology base).

We also need to give priority attention to investments in manufacturing and other process technologies, which are key to weapons affordability. With shrinking budgets and growing costs, driven by the increased technological sophistication of military systems, efficient process applications can make a critical contribution to our ability to field adequate numbers of needed systems.

S&T Applications to New Post-Cold War Missions

In addition to supporting our core capability to conduct major regional military operations, our defense technology investment needs to be applicable to new military missions that are growing in importance in the post-Cold War world. Regional, local, and national conflicts are increasingly common in this period and U.S. defense forces are increasingly called upon to anticipate and cope with the need to assist in restoring stability and separating hostile forces. Technology investments can make an important contribution to such missions.

Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement. Regional conflicts can require separating conflicting parties as well as ensuring that a peace settlement remains in force. We need to focus on technology investments that permit us to anticipate such conflicts and to react quickly to contain and control disorder. Technologies should help us improve our response time through intelligence, improved training, and lighter, more mobile military systems. Nonlethal weapons need to have a higher priority, as well as do capabilities which help us operate in remote locations with minimal forward basing. Coalition operations require improvements in command and control of forces, intelligence and interoperability of communications. In addition, we need to pursue the ability to make land mines self-neutralizing after a compressed period of time.

Special Operations, Low Intensity Conflict, Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Narcotics. Our deployment and tasking of the military in the post-Cold War world will also involve units in such different missions as small, low intensity operations, counter-terrorism activities and counter-narcotics efforts. Such operations require individual and small unit operational capabilities and special attention to technologies that make such units effective. This includes intelligence-gathering technologies that improve our ability to anticipate and gather

information for such missions, as well as technologies that will help prevent inadvertent casualties and collateral damage. High-priority investments include unmanned air, surface, and subsurface vehicles, and sensor-enhancement packages for individual personnel.

Building International Stability and Preventing Conflict

We need to give increasing attention in the post-Cold War era to our ability to prevent conflict before it requires the deployment of U.S. military forces. Intelligence gathering and other technology can make a contribution to this objective as well.

Conventional Arms Control. It is important to ensure that our allies are adequately armed and that our defense forces have maximum interoperability with friendly and allied countries. At the same time, we must guard against technological surprise from arms transfers and provide strong support for the reduction of regional tensions through conventional arms control regimes. Technology can contribute to this objective by enhancing the transparency of arms transfers and the effectiveness of export controls regimes.

Technology Cooperation with Former Adversaries. Scientific and technological cooperation can play an important role in our broader effort to increase our cooperation with former adversaries in the New Independent States and east central Europe. As part of our broader goal of improved relations, greater stability and the reduction of future military threats from these areas, we should enhance our support for the conversion of defense technologies in these countries and for strong collaborative international S&T partnerships in non-defense technology programs.

Solving Global Problems. Our ability to avoid the deployment and use of our military forces is linked to our ability to tackle broader global problems which can increase the risk of armed conflict. These include such problems as excessive population growth, the emergence of large refugee populations and their transnational migration, terrorism and narcotics trafficking and environmental degradation.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Technology has a central role to play in ensuring that we prevent and counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the means of their delivery, verify and monitor existing and new arms control agreements, and ensure the effectiveness of the smaller U.S. nuclear research and production capability.

Nonproliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament. Technology is critical to our arms control, nonproliferation, and counterproliferation programs. We must evaluate existing programs and ensure our capabilities where we have known operational shortfalls, such as passive and active defenses to employment of WMDs by adversaries, detection and characterization of WMD force structure and infrastructure, defeat of hard targets, enhancement of intelligence, and characterization of regional nuclear, biological and chemical threats.

Detection, Monitoring and Verification. Technology is critical in permitting us to detect and monitor, verify and implement international regimes and agreements which seek to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological, and other advanced weapons. High priority investment programs include those for chemical and biological weapons detection and control, as well as for accounting for stocks of WMD-related materials and personnel, enhancement of intelligence capabilities, and support for implementation of Chemical Weapons Convention, Biological Weapons Convention, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, as well as other control regimes and treaties, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Convention on Conventional Weapons Landmines Protocol. Finally, we must develop the technical capability to enhance the effectiveness of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship. With the current moratorium on underground nuclear testing, and emphasis on attaining a verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear stockpile will depend on a science-based stewardship program which will use extensive predictive capability, experiments, and simulation to resolve stockpile issues. We must also ensure that our core scientific cadre in this area remains vital.

**Agenda for Crime-Tech meeting
April 15, 1994**

1. Overview of event
 - a. Logistics and demonstration
 - b. Theme/message
 - c. Substantive policy announcements
 - MOU on wireless network
 - MOU on Defense/Justice technology cooperation
2. Paper
 - a. White House
 - Press release
 - 1 page description of MOUs
 - Vice President remarks
 - b. Agency
3. Congress
 - a. Notification/invitation
4. Participation from other Administration officials
5. Support from law enforcement community
6. Press:
 - Background briefing(?)
7. Other

USING DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE WAR AGAINST CRIME

On April 20th, 1994, the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) will sign a five-year agreement to jointly develop and share technologies which are necessary for both law enforcement and military operations other than war.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding, DoD and DOJ will identify common needs and share the results of selected technology programs. DoD will also share existing equipment with DOJ for evaluation for law enforcement applications.

This partnership is the result of findings by DoD's Advanced Research Projects Agency and DOJ's National Institute of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation, which show a growing convergence between the technology requirements for law enforcement and for military operations other than war.

Examples of technologies that have both law enforcement and military applications include:

- Less-than-lethal weapons that use blinding light or sticky foam;
- Inexpensive night vision goggles;
- "Smart guns" that can only be fired by an authorized user;
- Virtual reality training, simulation and mission planning; and
- Devices that can detect bombs, mines, and weapons.

A NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WIRELESS NETWORK

On April 20th, 1994, the Department of Justice and the Department of Treasury will sign an agreement to develop a wireless telecommunications network for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. A nation-wide wireless network will give law enforcement officials a powerful new weapon in the war against crime, while saving taxpayer dollars.

This agreement implements one of the recommendations of the Vice President's National Performance Review. Currently, law enforcement officials at all levels of government have separate wireless networks, many of which can not communicate with each other. This makes it difficult for them to coordinate law enforcement actions, to share resources, and to leverage their purchasing power.

The agreement establishes the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG) to accomplish these objectives. In addition to Justice and Treasury, entities such as the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the National Communications System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Department of Defense will join this effort. The President's FY95 budget contains funding for the necessary staff, research and development, and pilot projects to jump-start this effort.

A nation-wide wireless network will have the following benefits for the government and its citizens:

- Police will have electronic access to information such as fingerprints, mug shots, stolen vehicle files and weapons files -- any time, any where. This can prevent the release of wanted criminals. The ability to quickly pass the description of a suspect over a common radio channel can result in quick apprehension and arrest.
- The network can also be used by public safety officials to respond rapidly and effectively to natural disasters and other national emergencies.
- Developing a wireless infrastructure that can be used by a wide range of government users will be much lower than the cost of providing individual systems for each government entity.
- The network will be more efficient in its use of spectrum. Spectrum is very valuable because of the wide range of commercial and public applications of wireless technologies.



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

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

Number of Pages Including Cover: 8

Date: 3/24/94

To: Jose Cerda
DPC

FAX #: 456-7028

From: Florence Williams for Dr. Albert Brandenstein
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center
Office of National Drug Control Policy

FAX #: (202) 395-6775

Office #: (202) 395-6781

Message:



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

MAR 24 1994

Dear Jami,

Thank you for including me in your meeting on the Vice President's initiative on crime and technology. I would like to assist in any way possible. I have attached a brief description of several on-going projects which may be of interest and a copy of our recent R&D Blueprint. From the Blueprint, you may observe that CTAC's enabling legislation is explicit on what we can and can't do. Our mandate addresses counterdrug enforcement technology areas of:

- advanced surveillance, tracking and radar imaging;
- electronic support measures;
- communications;
- data fusion, advanced computer systems and artificial intelligence; and
- chemical, biological, radiological and other means of detection of illicit drugs.

On the demand reduction side of the drug abuse equation, our appropriations language also directs us to pursue substance abuse addiction and rehabilitation research with the National Institute of Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Center, as well.

I can relate to what you are up against with this initiative. When I came onboard as Chief Scientist at ONDCP in November 1991, one of my first steps was to structure the program around three counterdrug law enforcement thrusts: wide area surveillance, tactical technologies, and nonintrusive inspection. Each thrust had a central theme about which proposed prototype technologies could be evaluated. The tactical technology and nonintrusive thrusts have criminal investigation support projects. You may note the Personal Command System, the theme for tactical technologies, is the cornerstone for the law enforcement project descriptions attached. I am ready to assist you with think pieces, etc, to develop a crisp theme for the Vice President's initiative.

Good luck and please contact me if you think I can help.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Brandenstein

Albert E. Brandenstein
Director
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: ONDCP/CTAC Criminal Technology (6 pages)	03/24/1994	b(7)(E)

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Jose Cerda
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FOLDER TITLE:

Technology: Law Enforcement and Drug Control [2]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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LAFAYETTE GROUP

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4-5-94 TIME: 9:50 AMTO: Jose Carda PHONE: 'FAX: 202-456-7028FROM: Scott H. Green PHONE: FAX: NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 5MESSAGE: Jose;Proposal for VP Technology
Agenda, i.e. Dr. Brown's involvement.
Call me.Scott Green

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: DR. LEE P. BROWN
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SUBJECT: TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

DATE:

Our staff recently attended a workshop on technology initiatives, sponsored by your office. I was delighted to learn that you are considering technology initiatives on drugs and crime, and I offer my full support to your efforts.

Additionally, I would like to offer the assistance of ONDCP staff to plan and support your technology demonstrations and media events that illustrate our Administration's recognition that new and converted technologies can play a key role in reducing drug abuse and crime.

Regional Media Events:

For your consideration, we are suggesting several media events that would tie in with Administration initiatives on Information Superhighways and defense conversion. We have attached a series of options for your consideration.

Vice President's Summit:

We recommend a national summit on technology and criminal justice, convened by the Vice President. An unprecedented gathering of officials and community leaders would examine how technology may be employed to fight drugs and violence in America. If you wish to consider this opportunity, ONDCP will prepare a draft outline of Summit topics.

The Summit would show how the White House is:

- o Adapting defense technologies to law enforcement;
- o Transferring technologies to domestic priorities such as medical research on addiction;
- o Building a computer network to link drug addiction research centers across the Nation.
- o Sponsoring development of Less than Lethal Weapons

- o Promoting joint efforts of Justice, Defense, Energy and Health agencies

Team Efforts by this Administration:

To demonstrate how various Cabinet agencies are working together, the Vice President may cite a number of achievements in technology that have applications to crime and drug abuse. Here are a few examples of possible Summit topics and projects now underway :

ONDCP Counterdrug Technology:

Development of anti-addiction enzymes by Columbia University; addiction and brain chemistry at the NIH Addiction Research Center; satellite /geo-locators for police vehicles; and the National Information Enterprise - Drug Treatment Network, a joint project with the DoD's Advanced Research Projects Agency, (ARPA).

Department of Defense:

Developed by the defense industry and funded by DoD, Pulsed Fast Neuron Activation, (PFNA), is the world's most advanced system for non-intrusive inspection. This technology is now in use at a state-of-the-art cargo inspection center at the Port of Tacoma.

Department of Justice:

Research on Less than Lethal Weapons; a computerized drug and crime mapping system for cities; Hair testing for drug abuse; DNA identification; a "smart" gun that only works in the hands of police; and laptop computers for police cars.

EVENT 1: Vice President's Press Address at the Department of Justice Conference on Less than Lethal Weapons

ISSUE FOCUS: Announcement of initiatives, kick-off of Vice President's planned events; Defense conversion benefits domestic law enforcement

SITE VISIT: Actual test demonstrations for the Vice President which may be observed by press.

SETTING: The Vice President would deliver his initial address to announce a technology initiative aimed at drugs and violence. Examples of White House efforts would be cited, together with Cabinet levels partnerships that focus on urban violence. The cooperation between Justice and Defense serves as the introduction and setting for this kick-off event.

EVENT 2: Vice President's Press Conference on Drug
Interdiction at Tacoma Testbed

REGION/ CITY: West/Seattle-Tacoma Area

ISSUE FOCUS: Conversion of defense technology to inspection of
cargo containers by U.S. Customs

SITE VISIT: Tour of facility and actual test demonstrations
which may be observed by press.

SETTING: Accompanied by Speaker Foley and Congressman Did,
the Vice President would conduct a briefing at the
experimental inspection facility, the first of its
kind in the world.

EVENT 3: Drugs, Crime and Violence: Vice President's Address at HHS Center for Disease Control (CDC)

REGION/CITY: South/Atlanta, GA

ISSUE FOCUS: Drug-violence prevention and assistance by White House to Atlanta police and Olympics

SITE VISIT: Tour by Atlanta police; visit to Olympic Headquarters; address at CC Auditorium

SETTING: Major address on violence, followed by press conference; Atlanta visit concluded by private meeting with Olympic officials, noting how White House and DoD are providing technology for 1996 Games

EVENT 4: Satellite Communications for Police Vehicles: Vice President's Press Conference at Mayo Clinic

REGION/CITY: Midwest/Rochester, MN

ISSUE FOCUS: Medical Technology Applied to Violence and Drugs, Partnerships with the Research Community

SITE VISIT: Tour of Mayo Clinic and demonstration of emergency helicopters used in urban settings and adapting Satellite technology to police vehicles

SETTING: Demonstration of Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology for police vehicles. Announcement followed by press conference regarding major grant funding to the Mayo Clinic for research in this area.

EVENT 5: Defense Technology Converted to Addiction Research: Vice President's visit to the Addiction Research Center

REGION/CITY: East/Baltimore, MD or Long Island, NY

ISSUE FOCUS: White House/HHS Initiative on Cocaine Addiction; Announcement of an Information Superhighway for Drug Treatment

SITE VISIT: Addiction Research Center in Baltimore, or Brooklawn Facility in New York

SETTING: Indoor demonstration of brain scanning (PET) machine and slides of brain scanning that show how drugs effect brain chemistry. Example of defense technology adapted to addiction research.

DIRECTOR LEE P. BROWN

TALKING POINTS: TECHNOLOGY MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

* AS A POLICE OFFICIAL FOR THE PAST 30 YEARS, I KNOW ALL TOO WELL THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING OFFICERS ON OUR STREETS WITH BETTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE TOOLS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DRUG ABUSE. THESE NEW JOINT EFFORTS WILL -- FOR THE FIRST TIME -- COMBINE "THE BEST AND BRIGHTEST" MINDS WE HAVE IN AN EFFORT TO GET THE BEST TOOLS AVAILABLE INTO THE HANDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ACROSS THIS COUNTRY.

* SINCE COMING TO WASHINGTON AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, I HAVE JOINED WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW CABINET OFFICERS, TO SEE THAT DRUG CONTROL TECHNOLOGY WOULD BE A TOP PRIORITY. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, I WILL BE COORDINATING ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES.

* THROUGH OUR COUNTER-DRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER (CTAC) WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN A NUMBER OF JOINT PROJECTS WITH FEDERAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO DO SUCH THINGS AS:

* SEEKING TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TIME BY USING SOPHISTICATED SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS AND MINIATURIZED GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS TO INSTANTLY PINPOINT REMOTE LOCATIONS.

* DEVELOP NEW VIDEO AND AUDIO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT THAT WILL MAKE DRUG UNDERCOVER WORK SAFER FOR OFFICERS WHILE PROVIDING MORE RELIABLE EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

* TESTING NEW APPROACHES TO DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT WITH POWERFUL BRAIN SCANNING EQUIPMENT THAT WILL HELP PINPOINT WHERE AND HOW THE BRAIN IS AFFECTED BY COCAINE.

* WITH THE HELP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, WE ARE REVIEWING HOW TO IMPROVE SCHOOL SECURITY THROUGH BETTER AND MORE SOPHISTICATED SENSOR AND SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, WE HOPE TO IMMEDIATELY ADDRESS THE TRAGIC AND GROWING PROBLEM OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE WHICH IS SO OFTEN RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG GANG ACTIVITY.

* I AM VERY PROUD TO JOIN WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MY CABINET COLLEAGUES IN ANNOUNCING A NEW LEVEL OF COOPERATION IN THE PURSUIT OF NEW LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGIES. JUST AS THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME BILL WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR MORE COPS AND MORE PROGRAMS, WE MUST ALSO MAKE SURE THAT OFFICERS ON THE STREET ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE BEST AVAILABLE TOOLS TO DO THEIR JOBS EFFECTIVELY.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. paper	re: Drug Control Policy (1 page)	04/00/1994	b(7)(E)

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Jose Cerda
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

USE: This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG) as a joint Agency initiative to share information concerning wireless communications issues among federal law enforcement agencies and to plan, coordinate and implement future shared use wireless telecommunications systems and resources.

AUTHORITY: This MOU is established in accordance with Recommendation IT04 of the National Performance Review and as a joint Justice-Treasury initiative to plan and coordinate a future shared wireless telecommunications network for use nationally by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

SCOPE: This initiative will focus on the planning, development, and subsequent implementation of a National Law Enforcement and Public Safety Wireless Network that:

- a. Meets the functional requirements of all member agencies.
- b. Incorporates spectrally efficient technologies consistent with the needs of the law enforcement and public safety communities.
- c. Incorporates security features and mechanisms to assure the privacy, confidentiality and integrity of information communicated, processed and stored within the wireless network.
- d. Enhances interoperability between federal, state/local law enforcement and public safety agencies.
- e. Supports the National Security and Emergency Preparedness missions of the federal law enforcement and public safety community.

OBJECTIVES: To provide the law enforcement and public safety community with a land mobile radio/wireless telecommunications system that enhances the safety of law enforcement and public safety personnel, contributes to improved mission effectiveness, and maximizes the operational efficiency of communications systems supporting law enforcement and public safety activities.

To achieve these objectives, the FLEWUG will:

- a. create a charter that defines the functioning, goals and objectives of the FLEWUG.
- b. develop a Program Plan that outlines the functional requirements of member agencies, identifies potential operational or technical problems and solutions, defines evaluation methodologies and proposed milestones.
- c. identify personnel and funding resources required to meet the milestones outlined in the FLEWUG Program Plan.
- d. work closely with other federal organizations and activities involved in radio spectrum planning and land mobile radio/wireless standards development.

RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. Establishment of FLEWUG: In consideration of the magnitude of this effort, each Department agrees to provide one full time employee to serve as a Co-chair of the FLEWUG. Each Department agrees to provide other employees and resources as needed to support the Users Group.
- b. The FLEWUG will provide advice and recommendations from the Federal law enforcement perspective to other Federal agencies or committees involved in the development of policy relative to wireless communications.

The membership of the FLEWUG will consist of one representative from each of the federal government law enforcement agencies. Other representatives from each government entity that has interests, duties or responsibilities directly related to the objectives of the FLEWUG may be invited to participate as required.

These other entities may include, the National Telecommunications Information Administration, the National Communications System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Communications Interoperability Working Group of the Office of Drug Control Policy, the Department of Defense, and others as determined by the FLEWUG.

The FLEWUG will report progress on this initiative to the Government Information Technology Services Working Group on a quarterly basis. The FLEWUG will report on its activities semi-annually to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury - Law Enforcement, to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury - Information Systems, to the Associate Deputy Attorney General, and to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General - Information Resources Management.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT: This agreement will continue in force indefinitely, subject to an annual review by the signatories.

CONCURRENCES:

Attorney General

DATED: _____

Secretary of the Treasury

DATED: _____

SECTION II: Treasury Support for State, Local and Community Enforcement

TAB Mc. TREASURY'S WIRELESS PROGRAM

Overview. The Vice President's National Performance Review (NPR) Initiative IT04 proposes establishing a national wireless network to support the Federal law enforcement/public safety/disaster response community. The network would be available to state and local law enforcement/public safety/disaster response agencies for joint operations with federal agencies, or as needed during times of natural disasters, civil unrest, or national emergency. Eventually, this would lead to a single wireless infrastructure that supports all federal, state and local law enforcement/public safety disaster response needs. The NPR recognizes the ad hoc federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG) as the lead (virtual) organization to undertake this effort.

Background. Present federal law enforcement land mobile radio systems (wireless) were designed and installed based on each agency's specific mission, the number of radio channels allotted to the agency and the availability of funding and personnel. These systems provide communications in urban, suburban, and rural areas to a wide variety of mobile users. Additionally, federal radio systems are designed to provide coverage to a field or district office whose law enforcement jurisdiction may include more than one metropolitan area or which may cross state boundaries. The number of users in any particular field or district office varies with mission requirements. Frequently, the field or district office is augmented with additional personnel to support special operations such as organized crime task forces, drug interdiction, and protective operations. During these types of operations, the field or district office radio system is augmented with transportable equipment to provide the required coverage. These systems operate in frequency bands allocated to the federal government and are generally used by the "owning" agency. Wireless systems used by the various federal agencies are used primarily for command, control, coordination and officer safety. These systems are used almost exclusively for voice communications.

As a result of a recent National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) rule change, all federal wireless systems must achieve a two to one spectrum efficiency improvement between the years 1995 and 2005. This will be accomplished by reducing the band width of the radio channels from 25 khz to 12.5 khz. New radio equipment will be designed based on digital technology following the telecommunications industry trend toward a completely digital infrastructure. The equipment and systems currently in use cannot be modified to operate in the narrow band digital environment and therefore must be replaced. Estimated replacement costs, including additional equipment required for the increased number of radio channels made available through narrow banding, are approximately \$4.8 billion. Actual cost figures are difficult to obtain, since there is no federal requirement to report costs associated with land mobile radio systems.

In September 1991, Treasury, realizing the impact of the NTIA rule change, established the Wireless/Radio Service & Support program (WRSS). WRSS was charged to plan, coordinate, and implement the Treasury-wide shift to narrow band digital radio systems. The WRSS has completed a capabilities study and a requirements analysis of Treasury's wireless systems.

During 1993, the Departments of Justice and Treasury recognized the benefit of sharing information relating to the changing wireless environment. Together, they formed the ad hoc federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG). To date, the FLEWUG has been instrumental in providing functional user requirements to the standards committees, addressing security requirements for future systems, encouraging a competitive marketplace, and planning for future test and evaluation of standards based land mobile radio equipment and systems. The FLEWUG is sensitive to the proper use of the radio spectrum and is aware of the private sector's demands for additional federal radio spectrum for commercial use.

Benefits to the Government. This is an opportune time for the federal government to consider innovative approaches to provide a high tech, user friendly law enforcement/public safety wireless communications network. The primary emphasis of the federal wireless network is to meet the functional needs of the user community while:

- (1) Reducing costs through the use of off-the-shelf standard radio equipment and technologies.
- (2) Benefiting from economies of scale through consolidated systems planning, development, installation, procurement and acquisition.
- (3) Benefiting from economies of scope, since the cost of providing a wireless infrastructure for all federal users should be lower than the cost of providing individual systems for each federal entity.
- (4) Improving the interoperability of the network.
- (5) Providing a platform for the introduction of enhanced services, such as data, fingerprint, imagery, and other non-voice services.
- (6) Encouraging the introduction of more spectrally efficient technologies.

Wireless communications industry executives and the NPR estimate that better systems planning and consolidated procurement, acquisitions and installations could result in a 25 per cent savings when compared to the cost of each federal agency building separate wireless systems. Cooperation with state and local governments may produce further cost reductions. Significant improvements in spectrum efficiency, agent/officer safety, systems capabilities, ease of user operation, interoperability and security are additional benefits of such a national system.

Benefits to the Citizen. Fighting the war on crime requires the prudent application of technology. Cost reduction or cost containment can be easily understood by the taxpayer. In addition to the cost savings, there are other benefits of technology not as easily defined since they are subjective in nature. For example, having the ability to quickly pass the description of a suspect over a common radio channel monitored by all law enforcement can result in quick apprehension and arrest before another crime can be committed.

Electronic access to stored information, such as fingerprints, mug shots, stolen vehicle files, and weapons files can improve the efficiency of law enforcement personnel. Access to this type of information at a crime scene can assist in positive identification of individuals without the need to transport them to an office for identification purposes. More importantly, it may prevent the release of a wanted criminal.

Moreover, timely communications are essential for law enforcement/public safety/disaster officials during civil unrest or in times of natural disaster. Commercial communications systems are not viable or are of limited use during these emergencies because they become overloaded. The federal systems could be used to augment the state and local wireless networks during these emergency events.

Clearly, law enforcement/public safety wireless communications systems are needed to provide service to the citizen. As the current wireless systems transition to the digital environment and as these systems are interconnected to the fixed digital infrastructure, many applications that were too costly to implement or are not now technically feasible will evolve. A dynamic, flexible, wireless infrastructure must be in place to provide the vital communications link needed by the law enforcement/public safety/disaster response community.

Process The NPR initiative provides the federal government an unprecedented opportunity to address how future wireless communications capabilities will be provided to this specific user community. Innovative in its approach; this initiative must overcome the historical opposition in the federal community to the use of shared wireless communications. The FLEWUG is a first step in this process; it brings together representatives of law enforcement agencies to address common wireless communications problems. Another example is a program underway involving the sharing of facilities by the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration & Naturalization Service. The NPR initiative requires careful planning, documentation of requirements and user needs, study and analysis of emerging wireless technologies, involvement of the federal research and development facilities, the telecommunications industry, spectrum managers, and state and local governments. Prototype development and pilot programs are needed to prove the technologies work and to demonstrate and confirm there are no real or perceived degradations in service when using a shared infrastructure.

Return to the Federal Government. The wireless program offers direct financial return to the federal government, initially through the centralization of new wireless technology research, development and testing for the federal law enforcement community, and subsequently through consolidated procurement, installation and use.

Cost. The initiative requires a multiyear commitment of funds to accomplish the planning and testing stage and prepare for full scale implementation. \$15.5 million per year for the 8 Treasury WRSS portion of this program over a five year period is required.

Staff: \$0.5 million. Seven FTE are required as program management staff responsible for directing and coordinating research and development, technology assessment, prototype system development, acquisition, installation, and on-site operational program testing of multiple types of law enforcement/public safety wireless communications systems.

Research & Development: \$2.5 million. This is a new initiative, and a process that has never been done in the federal law enforcement community. Funds are required for documentation and analysis of requirements and applications, and for prototype development.

Equipment: \$12.5 million. The purchase of wireless communications equipment that utilizes various access technologies and spectrum allocation will be required. Staff will work closely with industry to develop the infrastructure and applications to support the law enforcement mission. Pilot systems will be installed in selected geographical locations to determine performance of the technologies under actual operational conditions. Users during the tests will be federal law enforcement agents/officers.

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.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA, JAMIE FLOYD, JOHNATHAN PRINCE,
GREG SIMON

FROM: TOM KALIL TAK

SUBJECT: TECHNOLOGY AND THE WAR AGAINST CRIME

1. How could technology help law enforcement officials fight the war against crime?

There are a wide range of technologies that could help. Examples include:

- A national wireless network that would allow law enforcement officials at all levels of government to have shared access to finger prints, mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, and other information;
- Less-than-lethal weapons such as "sticky" guns and pulsed light devices;
- A communications device with a video link, GPS (global positioning system) capability, and "vital signs" monitor;
- Smart guns that can only be used by their authorized users;
- Inexpensive night vision goggles;
- Simulation/virtual reality technology for training and mission planning -- possibly in conjunction with the National Guard;
- A tagging system for fleeing vehicles;
- See through capabilities (X-ray vision) for buildings and structures; and
- Monitors capable of unobtrusive detection of drugs and firearms.

2. **What are some potential venues for events?**

- National Labs (Sandia, Lawrence Livermore, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge);
- White House lawn;
- Quantico (FBI lab);
- Company facility (e.g. Westinghouse);
- Police Training Facility in Northern Virginia; and
- Automated Booking Stations (Miami, Los Angeles, New York).

3. **What policy announcements could be tied to such an event?**

- **Defense conversion:** There is a large overlap between technology for defense needs in "low intensity conflict" and law enforcement requirements. Justice and Defense are currently negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding.
- **Information highway/reinventing government:** A government-wide shift from VHF and UHF land mobile radio to narrowband digital will occur over the next ten years. As opposed to continuing the status quo (there are dozens of duplicative tactical wireless networks in Washington alone), the government could deploy a wireless National Law Enforcement/Public Safety Network. A nation-wide, secure, interoperable network would save billions of dollars and allow unprecedented levels of cooperation between different federal agencies and between federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. Moving in this direction is one of the recommendations of the National Performance Review. This would require appropriations (\$10-\$15 million) to support an existing "virtual agency."

4. **What are the potential benefits from successful application of this technology?**

- Reducing crime by 1 percent would mean 230 less murders, 1,000 fewer rapes, 17,000 fewer assaults, 14,000 fewer victims of crime requiring health care, and a \$700 million reduction in economic costs.

How - in works
(1) mov on Defense conversion
(2) -? Gov Tech
(3) XAFUS

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Tom Kalil to the Vice President re: Law Enforcement and Public Safety applications of NII [partial] (1 page)	02/06/1994	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5319

FOLDER TITLE:

Technology: Law Enforcement and Drug Control [2]

2016-0931-S
rc2341

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Tom Kalil *TAK*

SUBJECT: Law Enforcement and Public Safety applications of the NII

Background:

At our last meeting, you asked what the Administration could do to promote the law enforcement/public safety applications of the NII, given the importance of the War on Crime. This memo is based on conversations with Jim Flyzik, chair of the GITS (Government Information Technology Services) Working Group, and officials from the Secret Service and OMB.

Potential benefits and applications:

As a result of work done by the National Performance Review, a significant "window of opportunity" for improvements in the law enforcement community's use of information technology has been identified:

- A government-wide shift from VHF and UHF land mobile radio to narrowband digital will occur over the next ten years. As opposed to continuing the status quo (there are dozens of duplicative tactical wireless networks in Washington alone), the government could deploy a wireless National Law Enforcement/Public Safety Network.
- A nation-wide, secure, interoperable network would save billions of dollars and allow unprecedented levels of cooperation between different federal agencies and between federal, state, and local law enforcement officials.
- Although voice would be the primary application, law enforcement officials at all levels of government could have shared access to finger prints, mug shots, criminal databases, stolen vehicle files, and other information.
- This network could also be used for other purposes, such as responses to natural disasters.

Action items:

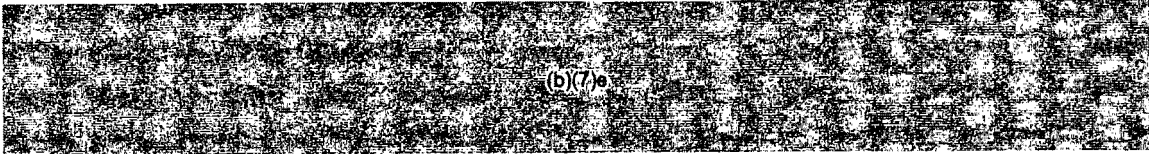
Realizing the potential of this technology will not occur without a great deal of inter-agency coordination and the creation of a "virtual" agency. To implement the NP recommendations, the following steps are necessary:

- The Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG) should be tasked with implementing the NPR initiative. Departments and agencies with a law enforcement mission would be asked to support and help staff the FLEWUG.
- As part of the crime bill, the FLEWUG should be given a budget of \$10-15 million to sponsor pilot projects, evaluate standards, invest in R&D, and develop acquisition strategies.
- The FLEWUG would also be responsible for working with state and local officials and with the private sector.

Kickoff event:

- A kickoff event might feature a statement by you or the President, an MOU signing by Attorney General Reno and Secretary Bentsen, and participation from other department heads, Congress, and state and local officials.

Other issues:

-  (b)(7) [004]
- We should work with NTIA and FCC to identify any spectrum allocation/efficiency issues.
- We should encourage the law enforcement community to use "off-the-shelf" products and services wherever possible.

CrimeTech Distribution List

Name	Agency	Phone	Fax
Liz Bernstein	WH/Communications	456-7845	456-2239
Dr. Al Brandenstein	CTAC	395-6781	395-6775
Jose Cerda	DPC	456-5568	456-7028
Thomas Espy	DOC	482-5061	482-2693
Timothy R. Fain	OMB	395-3561	395-7285
Jami Floyd	OVP	456-7871	456-6231
Tom Kalil	NEC	456-2801	456-2223
Holly Kulka	Treasury	622-1456	622-1423
Kent Markus	Justice	514-3008	514-0467
Bruce W. McConnell	OMB	395-3785	395-7285
Bill McDonnell	Treasury	622-0260	622-1423
Michael R. Nelson	OSTP	456-6039	456-6023
Jennifer O'Connor	WH/Cabinet Affairs	456-2572	456-6704
Jonathan Prince	WH/Communications	456-7151	456-2362
Andy Tomback	Treasury	622-1820	622-1423
Keith Walton	Treasury	622-1448	622-1423



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1994

Dear Colleagues:

Thank you for your participation in Wednesday's crime and technology meeting at the White House. The meeting highlighted many exciting new prospects for the use of technology in the fight against crime and violence in America. Of particular interest were the technologies being researched and developed by the Department of the Treasury and the Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center at the Office of National Drug Policy. As I mentioned on Wednesday, we would be pleased to receive any written materials you may have on the work of your agencies in this regard.

Attached you will find the telephone and distribution list. Please discard any copies of the list you may already have received.

Thank you once again for sharing your important work with us and for agreeing to assist us in the coordination of all that the Administration is doing on this front.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jami Floyd", written over a horizontal line.

Jami Floyd

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. report	re: technology (9 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1), b(7)(E)

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Jen O'Connor	WH	456-2572	456-6704
Jonathan Prince	WH/Comm	456-7151	456-2362
Andy Tomback	Treasury	622-1820	622-1423
Keith Walton	Treasury	622-1448	622-1423

DRAFT

March 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY GROUP

**FROM: JAMI FLOYD
OVP/DOMESTIC POLICY**

SUBJECT: USING TECHNOLOGY TO WIN THE WAR ON CRIME

Focusing the nation's attention on the ways in which technology can be used to stem the tide of crime and violence in America will require a sustained effort beyond any single event. I recommend a series of events on technology and crime in the coming weeks, beginning with a press conference announcing an Administration initiative on this front -- i.e., a *coordinated* Administration effort to research and develop the ways in which technology can be used to prevent crime *and* implement technology in the war on crime.

In every instance, these events should demonstrate the ways in which the Administration is using technology to fight crime. For example, the Vice President might visit the Police Department in Rockville, Maryland, where "Operation Cease Fire," an ATF pilot project, is in place. In the pilot project, ATF computer technology enables Rockville police officers to link spent bullets other offenses and ultimately to trace the ammunition to offenders.

We should also enlist major news organizations that have shown an interest in the subject of crime and violence to help us convey the message that we are using technology to do something about crime.

I. Purpose of a Crime/Tech Press Conference and Swing

First, we should convene the Vice President, Attorney General, Secretary Bentsen, and other relevant cabinet secretaries to announce an Administration Initiative. This is an excellent way to capture the nation's attention, as the Announcement of the Operation Safe Home Initiative did last month.

Second, we must reinforce the "CrimeTech" message by taking it on the road. By itself, a press conference will not be enough to grab the public's attention on this issue. Unlike ReGo, crime will not lend itself to props, charts, and graphs. It is an emotional issue and Americans want to see the Administration doing something -- they don't want to hear us talk about the problem.

Thus, we must move beyond talk. We cannot simply to tell the American people that we understand their fears about crime. We must show them that we can and will do something about crime. The use of technology in the War on Crime provides an excellent opportunity to demonstrate what we are doing on this front. As Vice President Gore often reflects from his years on the Hill, for the past decade the crime debate has been mired in ideological polarizations that have very little to do with the real business of keeping American communities safe. A national discussion about the ways in which technology can be used to fight crime will help the Administration avoid the posturing by visiting communities and demonstrating the new ways technology can be used to fight crime, reduce violence, and offer hope.

II. What a Crime and Technology Tour Might Look Like

The Vice President (should he agree to be the Administration spokesperson on this issue) will have several opportunities to set the stage for the unveiling of the Administration's crime and technology initiative:

Wednesday March 23rd or Thursday March 24th - Announcement of the Administration's Initiative. The Vice President, together with Janet Reno, Lloyd Bentsen, and the other relevant members of the Cabinet, should hold a press conference to announce the Administration's Initiative to Use Technology in the Fight Against Crime and Violence. The Vice President should also use the press conference to spell out his plans for touring the country to talk about the Initiative in the coming weeks.

Sunday, March 26th or Easter Sunday, April 3rd -- Sermon In Washington, D.C. The Vice President should deliver a sermon in Washington or Anacostia. Ideally, he would visit a church with a history of social activism, like All Soul's in Adams Morgan. He should not focus on the technology angle, although he should reference it. Instead, he could use the occasion to talk broadly about the fight against violence to set the stage for his subsequent stops which will focus on the Administration's plan to use technology in the fight against crime. At the church he might briefly reference the Crime and Technology initiative (e.g., reflection on the Polly Klaus story and how technology might have saved her life, had the police had access to it at the time of her abduction), but he will want to focus on the most human aspects of the event.

Thursday March 30th - Memphis (Primary Site: Guardsmark). The Vice President is currently scheduled to address the NAACP in Memphis on the evening of March 30th. Before that event, he should visit a housing complex, shopping center, or

other area patrolled by Guardsmark, one of the nation's largest private security firms. Guardsmark is based in Memphis and on the forefront of using technology to secure homes and businesses and to prevent crime. Although an event at Guardsmark's offices would be dull, an event at one Guardsmark's urban sights will present a good visual, and will help us demonstrate some of the technologies that are out there to help guard against crime.

In his address to the NAACP, the Vice President should briefly talk about what he saw that morning and the Administration's "CrimeTech" Initiative.

NOTE: Because we've worked with Guardsmark before, we should be able to pull this together in the short period of time available.

Friday, April 8th -- New Mexico (Primary Site: BOOT CAMP or COMMUNITY CENTER). The Vice President will be in Albuquerque for a fundraiser with Senator Jeff Bingaman. Senator Bingaman's office has been pressing us to do a crime event before the fundraiser. Also, Senator Bingaman is the leader on technology issues (e.g., technology transfer) in the Senate. Thus, this site is particularly well-suited for our "CrimeTech" message.

EVENT: Boot Camp Ed Tech. Senator Bingaman is a big proponent of Ed Tech (Education Technology), a 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 an 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.

The Vice President should talk about his visit to the Boot Camp and the plan to educate offenders at the Bingaman fundraiser that night. He should also talk about the Administration's Initiative and Senator Bingaman's similar efforts in the State of New Mexico.

Friday, April 15, 1994 - Los Angeles (Primary Site: School). The Vice President will be in Los Angeles for an 7 p.m. event and a speech the following morning. Before the event (on the 15th), he should visit a crime-ridden school in the Los Angeles area. He could go to the elementary school, for example, that the President and First Lady visited in South Central in 1989 (where 12-year-olds told them that their number one fear was getting shot going to and from school). He could emphasize the points of the crime bill -- anti-gang measures, more cops on the streets, banning semi-automatic weapons.

ALTERNATIVE EVENT: Another option is for the Vice President to meet with community police officers in Palos Verdes, where two officers were killed last January. The Vice President can commend the job the police are doing there and around the country. He can talk about other officers killed in the line of duty. Then he

can address how more officers' lives will be saved (and that their jobs will be easier) as we equip our departments with the most current technology (e.g., hand-held computers to run searches on motorists and fingerprint computer networking with other departments).

Monday, April 18th -- New Hampshire (Primary Site: [TBD])

Monday, April 30th -- New York (Primary Site: The 34th Precinct, South Bronx).

The Beat cops in this highest crime precinct in New York, don't even have working radios, let alone fully equipped patrol cars. One cop nonchalantly told me, when I visited the precinct last December, that sometimes his walkie talkie works and sometimes it doesn't. When I asked him whether that presented a danger to him, he responded, "Its a problem, yeah." The Vice President should talk about the need for more state and federal money to give these cops the technology they need to do their jobs safely.

Monday, May 4th - Atlanta (Primary Site: [TBD]).

Wednesday, May 11th -- Baltimore (Primary Site: [TBD]): The Vice President could view Westinghouse Electric Corporation's mulitsensor surveillance aircraft. Like other defense contractors struggling to adjust to the post-cold war era, Westinghouse is gradually converting much of its military hardware for use by law-enforcement agencies to help offset the steady drop in Pentagon spending.

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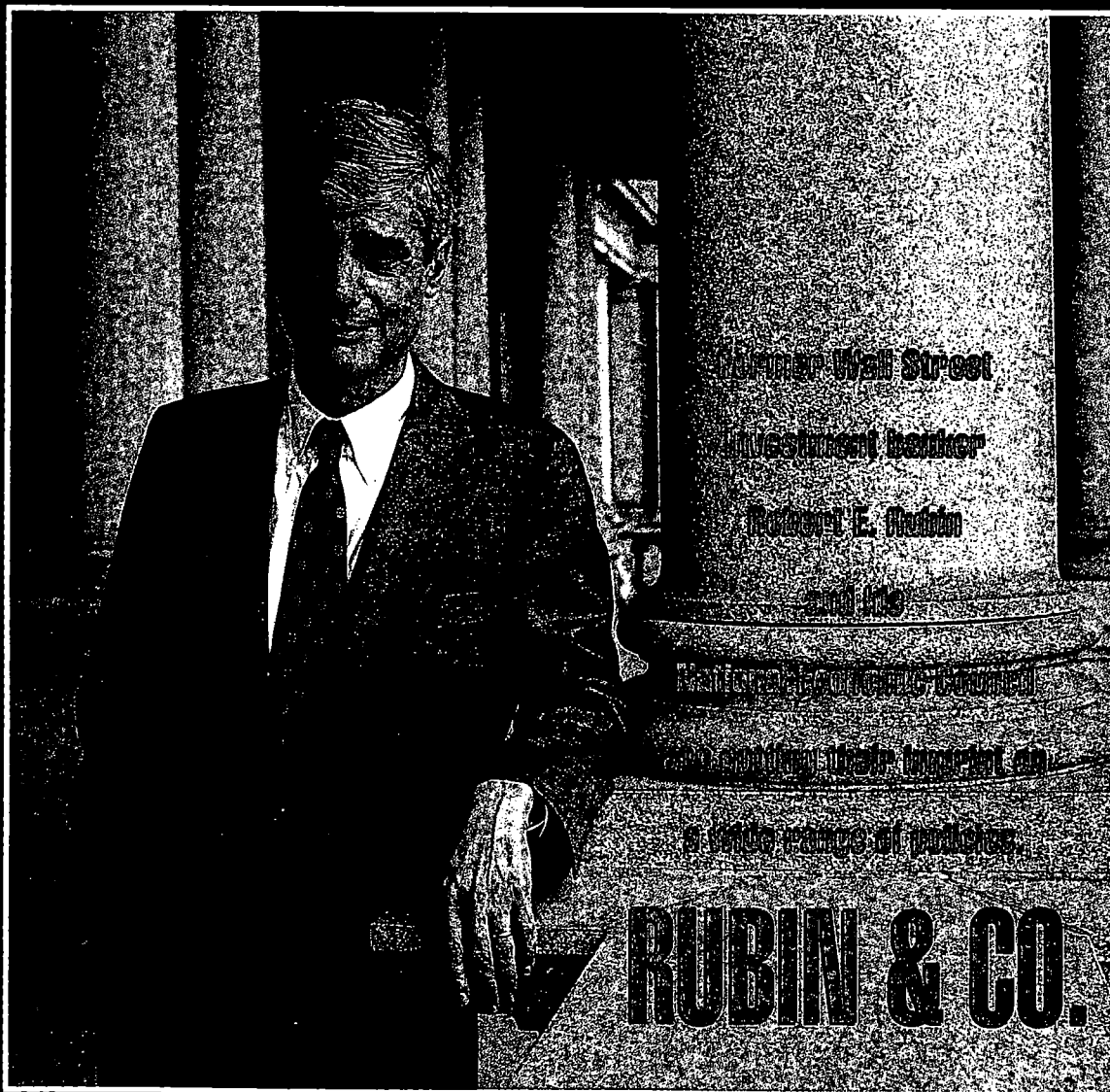
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National Journal

THE WEEKLY ON POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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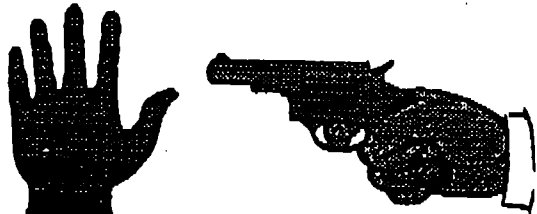


Former Wall Street
Investment Banker
Robert E. Rubin
and His
National Economic Council
and shaping their impact on
a wide range of policies

RUBIN & CO.

CEASEFIRE

The Firearms Division is currently initiating a new firearms enforcement project entitled Ceasefire. The purpose of Ceasefire is to provide investigative support to cities experiencing serious organized criminal gang and drug-related shooting incidents. The objective of this project will be to assist State and local police in the solution of firearms related violent crimes.



The project is based on providing focused investigative assistance to cities through the integration of our Achilles Program expertise and new forensic technology. The project will include the need for joint investigations of repetitive gang and drug-related shooting incidents. We will utilize two new computerized imaging systems along with investigative support to improve the efficiency in the examination of ballistic evidence. A computerized ballistic evidence data base will be maintained by these systems. Investigative support will be provided by the National Tracing Center, Firearms Technology Branch, and the ATF Forensic Laboratory. ATF expects this project to significantly contribute to the identification of homicide and shooting suspects and the linking of shooting incidents.

The Firearms Division is currently formulating a pilot Ceasefire program in conjunction with the Washington Field Division. The objectives of the pilot program are to provide investigative support to Washington, DC, which is experiencing numerous gang and drug-related shooting incidents. The pilot will be utilized to measure the success of the program and serve as a feasibility test for the program being placed in other areas. Initially, the focus will be to correlate the program with the Achilles Task Force initiative.

The Washington Field Division will provide special agents to work directly with the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department. One agent will be designated as the Ceasefire coordinator to oversee and document the investigative effort. The Chief of Police has affirmed his desire to initiate the pilot program and has agreed to participate and furnish police department resources. The Washington Division is currently working with the police department on the logistics of the program. The pilot will focus on the 5th, 6th, and 7th police districts.

The firearms data base for the pilot will be maintained at the ATF Rockville Laboratory. The data base will consist of Drugfire, a computer program initiated by the FBI and currently located in the Rockville Laboratory, and Bulletproof, a new technology, which ATF will be the first law enforcement agency in the United States to use.

Drugfire is a computer comparison of recovered shell casing head stamp impressions that can identify a casing having been fired in a particular firearm through a process similar to toolmark identification. This system can only be used when shell casings are recovered, which often happens when a semiautomatic firearm is used. A number of the computerized units have been placed in departments in the Washington metropolitan area. This system is dependant on the input of the users. It has not proven effective due to lack of input by the various departments.

Bulletproof is a computer comparison of recovered projectiles utilizing laser technology. The mechanism utilizes a laser in measuring the land and groove marks made on the projectile by the firearm from which it is fired. The system assigns a unique signature in the form of a bar chart and a numeric value. This information is entered into a computer which will compare it to all the entries in the computer data base. It will provide the firearm examiner with an instant mechanism to identify possible similar samples.

It is estimated that countless hours of painstaking examination will be avoided in making identifications. The process can also compare damaged and fragmented projectiles. The system will match a firearm with the projectile fired from it, thereby aiding investigators by linking related shootings.



 Bulletproof was first put in operation in Montreal in July 1993. Several law enforcement agencies in the United States are considering its use. The manufacturer, Forensic Technology, is currently devising a statewide system for the State of Illinois. ATF has leased the equipment, and it is now located in the Rockville Lab. Firearms examiners are receiving training in the use and operation of the equipment.

During the Ceasefire pilot, the use of the Bulletproof system will be assessed to determine its value to criminal investigations. The system has been assessed by ATF laboratory personnel and shows promise of being successful. Potentially a nationwide network could be devised with ATF serving as the link to ballistic evidence for all law enforcement agencies in the United States.

This program will be assessed by an analysis of the amount of evidence collected, the number of cases solved, the number of criminal prosecutions, and the number of man hours saved in making comparisons. The ATF laboratory will arrange for a quality assurance for the information entered into Bulletproof and Drugfire. The Washington Division will be responsible for the collection of evidence and the tracking of criminal investigations and prosecutions. The logistics of reporting and monitoring the system are currently being devised by Firearms Division and Washington Division personnel.

SENATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE RECORD

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR KERREY

QUESTION:

The CEASEFIRE pilot project being run by ATF and the Bulletproof System in operation at the ATF laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, show great potential for identifying homicide suspects and solving gang-related shootings. How successful has the project been? You have stated that you anticipate expanding this project to all Achilles cities.

ANSWER:

The following is a list of shooting incidents that have been positively linked as a result of ATF's CEASEFIRE pilot project:

* CEASEFIRE first matched two homicides to an attempted assault with a deadly weapon as coming from the same firearm. Next, it matched an additional homicide as having taken place with that same firearm.

* The system matched a homicide projectile to a test-fired projectile as coming from a firearm recovered by the police department. This information helped link together separate homicide investigators and identified an alleged illegal narcotics network believed to be responsible for in excess of 10 homicides.

* In early March, the system linked a test fire from a recovered gun to a homicide that was committed in August 1993.

Additional hits continue to be made, and successful results are anticipated. It is expected that the use of this technology will significantly contribute to the arrest and conviction of the most violent offenders.

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Pending the outcome of this pilot initiative, ATF plans to expand the CEASEFIRE project to those cities that have Achilles task forces. ATF would expand the project to the following cities: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, New York, Omaha, Portland, Philadelphia, Phoenix, and San Francisco. The Ceasefire pilot is being utilized by ATF's Washington Achilles Task Force. The expansion of the project within FY 95 is dependent upon budget considerations. If the pilot project is successful ATF will request additional funding for the expansion of the program.

QUESTION:

Another promising initiative that ATF has pursued, Project Uptown, is currently operating task forces in Baltimore, Maryland. This project shows promise as a way to increase cooperation between the Federal level and the local metropolitan and housing authority police units to target criminals and narcotics traffickers and enhance public safety. Does ATF have plans to expand these task forces to other cities? Has the ATF considered the applicability of this type of project to a more rural housing authority, such as Omaha, which encounters crime and drug problems similar to those occurring in larger cities.

ANSWER:

Project Uptown's goal is to address crime in selected public housing developments using a formalized task force approach. ATF is responsible for specifically targeting armed narcotics traffickers and armed violent offenders in public housing developments. Project Uptown originated in ATF's New York Field Division in FY 1990 and is a joint endeavor by ATF, the New York City Housing Authority, and the U.S. attorney's office. As a direct result

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Since FY 1990 to FY 1993, the task forces have initiated 3,533 investigations and perfected 1,985 cases with 2,922 defendants. Please note that 8 task forces become operational during FY 1990, 8 within FY 92, and 5 within FY 1992.

QUESTION:

Can you provide us with a summary of gun seizures and numbers of individuals arrested and brought to prosecution under your involvement in this program?

ANSWER:

ATF's Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS), which constitutes the primary source of managerial and statistical information relating to operations within the Office of Law Enforcement, provides the Bureau with statistics relating to criminal prosecutions, arrests, and property taken into Bureau custody. Based upon information taken from LEMIS, from FY 1990 to FY 1993, ATF has taken 62,366 firearms into its custody as a result of our firearms program. The types of firearms taken into ATF's custody include: handguns, rifles, shotguns, sawed-off shotguns, machinegun conversions, machineguns, other NFA weapons, and silencers.

Since FY 1988 to FY 1993, ATF has perfected 8,294 cases with 13,659 defendants for violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). For the same time period, under 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), the Bureau has perfected 4,142 cases with 4,833 defendants.

QUESTION:

Your budget justification cites the success of CEASEFIRE the one-year pilot project, launched in fiscal year 1994 in Washington, D.C. and proposes possible expansion to other Achilles cities. Can you explain the CEASEFIRE project and tell us how many matches have been made since the project was initiated?

ANSWER:

The pilot project is based on providing focused investigative assistance to cities through the integration of ATF's Achilles Program expertise and new forensic technology. This new technology involves a computerized projectile comparison system through which firearms technicians can digitize and automatically sort bullet signatures. Matches can then be made provided at a greatly appreciated rates. The CEASEFIRE project has been supported by \$3,2000,000 in FY 1994 funding from Treasury Asset Forfeiture fund to purchase equipment.

It is estimated that countless hours of painstaking examination will be avoided in making projectile identifications. The system will match a firearm with the projectile fired from it, thereby aiding investigators by linking related shootings. To date, 443 projectiles have been entered into the system that have resulted in 8 positive links.

QUESTION:

What was the result of the investigations into those positive matches?

ANSWER:

The following is a list of shooting incidents that have been positively linked as a result of ATF's CEASEFIRE pilot project:

- * CEASEFIRE first matched two homicides to an attempted assault with a deadly weapon as coming from the same firearm. Next, it matched an additional homicide as having taken place with that same firearm.

- * The system matched a homicide projectile to a test-fired projectile as coming from a firearm recovered by the police department. This information helped link together separate homicide investigators and identified an alleged illegal narcotics network believed to be responsible for in excess of 10 homicides.

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* In early March, the system linked a test fire from a recovered gun to a homicide that was committed in August 1993.

Additional hits continue to be made, and successful results are anticipated. It is expected that the use of this technology will significantly contribute to the arrest and conviction of the most violent offenders.

QUESTION:

What cities would ATF propose to include in the expansion of the project if it is found to be effective? Could you also identify the costs?

ANSWERS:

Pending the outcome of this pilot initiative, ATF plans to expand the CEASEFIRE project to those cities that have Achilles task forces. ATF would expand the project to the following cities: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, New York, Omaha, Portland, Philadelphia, Phoenix, and San Francisco. The Ceasefire pilot is being utilized by ATF's Washington Achilles Task Force. At this time, we are unable to provide a cost for expanding this program to all of our 21 Achilles task forces.

QUESTION:

Director Magaw, as you may know, I have long been concerned with issues concerning child victimization and I have been a staunch supporter of efforts and initiatives made by the law enforcement community, educational institutions and private child protection resource centers regarding this issue. I have introduced legislation in the Crime Bill which would create a Task Force consisting of agents from all major federal law enforcement agencies to assist in the investigation of serious cases related to child abduction and exploitation.

TECHNOLOGY AND THE WAR AGAINST CRIME

- o Fingerprint Imaging. This system allows fingerprint images to be forwarded electronically to a central processing facility for computer-assisted identification.
- o Photographs and mug shots. Similar to the fingerprint imaging program, this applications will allow electronic transfer of images to a central identification facility.
- o Access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. Will allow rapid cross-referencing of crimes, criminals, and information between the databases of various law enforcement organizations.
- o Automated vehicle (boats, cars, planes) registration. Will accelerate vehicle registration processing.
- o Wireless E-mail. Will allow field agents using laptop computers to send and receive E-mail in real time.
- o Immigration databases (INS). Will speed border crossings and improve border controls.
- o Bar coding for improving control of seized assets. Will enable law enforcement agencies to monitor the status and location of seized assets constantly.
- o Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group. This interagency group is working to coordinate the use of digital and other technologies in the wireless medium by law enforcement agencies.