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Muriel McClendon, Chair
General Education Governance Committee
Attn: Myrna Dee C. Kikuchi, Program Representative
College of Letters and Science
A265 Murphy Hall
Mailcode: 157101

January 11, 2017

Dear Professor McClendon:

The Department of Public Policy proposes a General Education class, Public Policy 10C (PUB PLC 10C: "Public Policy for Crime, Cannabis, and Other Drugs.")

We request that PUB PLC 10C meet the Social Analysis subgroups under the Foundations of Society and Culture. The course will be taught by Professor Mark Peterson and lecturer Brad Rowe. Their approach is interdisciplinary in nature, and they draw more specifically from public policy, economics, and political science. The readings, assignments, and research methods therefore take a social science approach.

The course information sheet and syllabus for PUB PLC 10AC address in greater detail the course content and justification/rationale for GE-compliance.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Stacey Hirose, MSO, at x45050.

Sincerely,



Mark A. Peterson
Professor of Public Policy, Political Science, and Law
Chair, Department of Public Policy

General Education Course Information Sheet

Please submit this sheet for each proposed course

Department & Course Number Public Policy 10C
 Course Title Public Policy for Crime, Cannabis, and Other Drugs
 Indicate if Seminar and/or Writing II course _____

1 Check the recommended GE foundation area(s) and subgroup(s) for this course

Foundations of the Arts and Humanities

- Literary and Cultural Analysis _____
- Philosophic and Linguistic Analysis _____
- Visual and Performance Arts Analysis and Practice _____

Foundations of Society and Culture

- Historical Analysis _____
- Social Analysis X

Foundations of Scientific Inquiry

- Physical Science _____
With Laboratory or Demonstration Component must be 5 units (or more)
- Life Science _____
With Laboratory or Demonstration Component must be 5 units (or more)

2. Briefly describe the rationale for assignment to foundation area(s) and subgroup(s) chosen.

Public Policy analysis strives to create solutions in the public interest, and drug and crime policy impacts how cities, governments, and educational institutions are organized. Students will critically think and develop analytical skills by examining the challenges presented by crime and drug policies.

3. List faculty member(s) who will serve as instructor (give academic rank):

Mark Peterson (Professor and Chair) and Brad Rowe (Lecturer)

Do you intend to use graduate student instructors (TAs) in this course? Yes X No _____

If yes, please indicate the number of TAs 1

4. Indicate when do you anticipate teaching this course over the next three years:

2015-16	Fall	_____	Winter	_____	Spring	<u>X</u>
	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	<u>60</u>
2016-17	Fall	_____	Winter	_____	Spring	<u>X</u>
	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	<u>60</u>
2017-18	Fall	_____	Winter	_____	Spring	<u>X</u>
	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	_____	Enrollment	<u>60</u>

5. GE Course Units

Is this an existing course that has been modified for inclusion in the new GE? Yes ___ No X
 If yes, provide a brief explanation of what has changed. _____

Present Number of Units: _____ Proposed Number of Units: 5.0

6. Please present concise arguments for the GE principles applicable to this course.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Knowledge | <p>The course expands general knowledge by examining the ways that current crime and drug issues (i.e., cannabis legalization, the opiate crisis, re-entry solutions, and reductions of urban violence in cities and schools) affect how cities, governments, educational institutions are organized and the ways the associated policies have an impact on people politically, socially, culturally, and economically.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Integrative Learning | <p>The courses integrates a range of methodological approaches—such as literature reviews, basic statistical analysis, survey design, and interviewing—which will allow students to approach problems critically from a wide array of angles to identify effective solutions to propose to policy makers.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethical Implications | <p>Ethical implications the students will consider lie in such areas as caring for the poor, protecting neighborhoods and victims, reducing unnecessary incarceration and prisons, lowering detrimental re-arrest for individuals sentenced to community corrections, avoiding harmful racial and gender profiling; and providing lawmakers with information to protect public health and safety.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Diversity | <p>The course will encompasses cultural diversity by examining how public policy is exercised in political and often racially charged environments of the criminal justice system and drug abuse control policy. Many past and current public policies contribute to racially-biased mass incarceration and unfair policing. The course will teach students to consider and redesign more constructive, culturally-sensitive approaches to these challenges.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Critical Thinking | <p>Effective policy analysis of proposed alternatives must always address the question, “compared to what?”—both the status quo and other policy options. Students will develop critical thinking by judging appropriately the shortcomings of past policies; considering and addressing the challenges of current issues; developing, testing, and implementing new policies; and understanding the importance and design of ongoing policy evaluation .</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rhetorical Effectiveness | <p>The course will develop students’ rhetorical effectiveness through examining the approaches and effectiveness of drug and crime policies and, more importantly, challenging students to develop and communicate new ways of thinking about drugs and crime.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problem-solving | <p>The course will teach students to consider a specific problem experienced by a jurisdiction, organization, or individual; determine a variety of ways to define and understand the cause of the problem; think through the benefits and costs of different evidence-based approaches for mitigating the problem; and then propose and defend the policy option that most effectively addresses the problem.</p> |

□ Library & Information Literacy

Students are expected to use the library and information resources to understand multiple dimensions of drug and crime issues as well as to do the reading and gathering of data to problem-solve and put forth arguments for new and more effective policies.

(A) STUDENT CONTACT PER WEEK (if not applicable write N/A)

1. Lecture:	3	(hours)
2. Discussion Section:	1	(hours)
3. Labs:	0	(hours)
4. Experiential (service learning, internships, other):	0	(hours)
5. Field Trips:	0	(hours)
(A) TOTAL Student Contact Per Week	4	(HOURS)

(B) OUT-OF-CLASS HOURS PER WEEK (if not applicable write N/A)

1. General Review & Preparation:	2	(hours)
2. Reading	3	(hours)
3. Group Projects:	1	(hours)
4. Preparation for Quizzes & Exams:	1	(hours)
5. Information Literacy Exercises:	1	(hours)
6. Written Assignments:	2	(hours)
7. Research Activity:	1	(hours)

(B) TOTAL Out-of-class time per week **11** **(HOURS)**

GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B) must equal at least 15 hours/week 15 **(HOURS)**

**Syllabus Public Policy 10C:
Public Policy for Crime, Cannabis, and Other Drugs**

Lecture:	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11:00 am to 12:15 pm
Discussion:	Section 1A, Wednesdays, 10:00 am to 10:50 am Section 1B, Fridays, 10:00 am to 10:50 am
Instructors:	Mark Peterson and Brad Rowe
Offices:	Peterson: 6315 Public Affairs Building Rowe: 6220 Public Affairs Building
Contact:	Peterson: (310) 794-4270, markap@ucla.edu Rowe (213) 500-8170, bradrowe3@yahoo.com
Office Hours:	Tuesdays, 12:30 pm to 2:30 pm Wednesdays, 9:00 am to 10:00 am
Note:	To schedule an appointment, email Professor Peterson or Mr. Rowe directly

Overview

The course is designed to expand general knowledge; foster the student's sense of ethics and cultural diversity; develop critical analysis and problem-solving skills; and improve an understanding of policy research as a tool to solving problems in the real world. The course has four main purposes:

- To encourage students to think critically about and problem-solve contemporary crime, cannabis, and other drug policies;
- To introduce ideas about the control of substance abuse, crime, and violence;
- To familiarize students with public policy and its role in achieving public safety and public health objectives; and
- To illustrate techniques of policy analysis through the lens of crime, cannabis, and other drugs.

The goal of the course is to enable you to formulate responsible opinions on cannabis, drug and crime policy issues, to defend them with good analysis, and to understand the logic behind opinions different from yours.

Requirements and Grading

There will be a midterm and a final exam that draw heavily on key concepts and questions from the study guides, stressing brief answers that embody analytic ideas rather than essays expressing opinions.

Weekly Assignments

(Note: this does not apply for the first week)

Students will be required to submit one brief written assignment per week, addressing two key concepts. Each answer should consist of roughly 100 words (i.e., 200 words total for each assignment). Each answer should reference the relevant readings by citing at least one argument or piece of evidence furnished by the author. Assignments are to be emailed to (email TBD)

before the beginning of class with answers submitted in the body text of the email. This email strain will serve as a reference for you as exams approach.

Late submissions will not be accepted. The lowest score will be dropped from the final grading. You are encouraged to form study groups to work together on the material. But the work you submit should be in your own words and should reflect your own analysis.

Exams

The midterm (take-home, open book, open notes) and final (take-home, open book, open notes) exams will draw on the readings as well as the lectures. The exams are to be completed individually: no collaboration or group work is allowed on the exams.

Grade Calculation

Weekly Assignments	25%
Midterm	25%
Final	35%
Class and section participation	15%

Course Website

The direct address for the course website is: TBD

Online readings and other course documents will be accessible from the course website. We also encourage students to post questions and engage in discussion on the message board of the course website. Contributions to the discussion board will count towards class participation.

Reading List

The emphasis of the course will be on reading and thinking rather than research and writing. The reading load will be medium to heavy.

The following are the required texts for this course, and where you can find them.

1. The course reader
2. *Against Excess: Drug Policy for Results* by Mark Kleiman. It is recommended that you download and read *Against Excess* before the start of the course. This book will provide both an overview of the topic and a sample of the sort of thinking the course embodies; if you find the book hard going you will probably find the same about the course.¹

AVAILABLE AT AMAZON.COM:

An Analytic Assessment of U.S. Drug Policy by David Boyum and Peter Reuter (AEI Evaluative Studies, 2005)

¹ NOTE: There are three ways to obtain *Against Excess*: 1) A free e-book version is available at www.smashwords.com. Search for "Against Excess", set up a free account, and download it. You can set the purchase price to \$0.00. 2) Purchase a Xeroxed copy from Copymat (cost: approximately \$24). 3) Buy a used copy online from Amazon.com or another retailer.

From Chocolate to Morphine by Andrew Weil (Houghton Mifflin, Revised Edition, 2004)
Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know by Mark Kleiman, Jonathan P. Caulkins and Angela Hawken (Oxford University Press, 2011)
Don't Shoot by David Kennedy (Bloomsbury, 2011)
Project Fatherhood: A Story of Courage and Healing in One of America's Toughest Communities by Jorja Leap (Beacon Press, 2016)
After the War on Drugs: Blueprint for Regulation by Stephen Rolles (Transform Drug Policy Foundation, 2009).
Marijuana Legalization: What Everyone Needs to Know by Jonathan Caulkins, Beau Kilmer, and Mark Kleiman (Oxford University Press, 2016)
The New Jim Crow by Michelle Alexander (The New Press, 2012)
When Brute Force Fails by Mark Kleiman (Princeton University Press, 2010) Also available for free download: <http://www.tdpf.org.uk/resources/publications/after-war-drugs-blueprint-regulation>

WEEK 1 Drug and Crime Policy Overview: Cannabis Policy and Politics from Legalization to Implementation

Welcome!

Class Overview:

Some drugs have abuse potential, and others cause harm along different policy dimensions like public health and public safety. This class will look at what different drugs, behavioral toxicity, addiction and dependency are. Alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin can cause socially unacceptable behavioral changes that affect those around the user. Tobacco causes much less behavioral changes but is highly addictive and accounts for a substantial drain on public health.

Drug use and the illicit markets they fuel are responsible for the creation of criminal operations and large expensive criminal justice institutions to counter them. Over the last 50 years the American law enforcement and corrections response spawned an unprecedented level of incarceration. We will look at the public policy tools used to reimagine legislative, sentencing, and community corrections policies to address drug abuse and crime while normalizing the number of people we have behind bars.

Case study on cannabis: The movement toward cannabis legalization policies has been a hot button political issue for 50 years with both sides making exaggerated claims of benefits or harms. Some of that effort has focused on decriminalizing cannabis possession offenses. This week we critique the habit of optimistic and financially incentivized legalizers trading shots with hawkish drug warriors – respectively looking to capture or kill the impending \$3 billion cannabis market in California. We will do some deeper thinking on the appropriate and necessary space for reasoned policy analysis before and after legalization, continued community conversation during implementation as well as journalistic watchdogging when trying to get cannabis policy design done right.

In 1996 California legalized medical use of cannabis. Since then, 24 other states have followed suit and now in the last decade we are seeing a surge in popularity for full recreational legalization coinciding with a large decline in appetite for punitive drug laws. The class examines the claims touted by advocates and prohibitionists and how they stack against rigorous policy research. We'll look at how states like Oregon and Arizona are working to inform their citizenry with exposure to dispassionate policy analysis through Citizens' Initiative Review (CIR).

This week will serve as an examination of the true medicinal needs served by cannabis and its extracts against the claim that medical cannabis is little more than a Trojan Horse for full recreational cannabis legalization. We will also look at the alternative models to full commercial "Budweiserization" of the cannabis market, such as state monopoly, grow-and-give, cannabis clubs, and non-profits and why the US Congress is hesitant to go near the issue for now.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Difference-in-difference approach using administrative panel data.*

We will look at the "High Achievers? Cannabis Access and Academic Performance*" study where researchers Olivier Marie and Ulf Zolitz exploited a unique natural experiment to obtain causal estimates of the effect of a change in legal cannabis access on college student performance.

Assignment: List (1) two things voters need to know to make informed choices with California Prop 64 in November? (2) if the initiative passes, two ways Californians can affect the implementation of the law in their own communities?

READINGS:

Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know by Mark Kleiman, Jonathan P. Caulkins and Angela Hawken (Oxford University Press, 2011). Pages 1-42, 119-132.

Kleiman (2014). How Not to Make a Hash out of Cannabis Legalization:

<http://washingtonmonthly.com/magazine/marchaprilmay-2014/how-not-to-make-a-hash-out-of-cannabis-legalization/>

James (2016). The Failed Promise of Legal Pot (Article in the Atlantic):

<http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/05/legal-pot-and-the-black-market/481506/>

Compare text of Prop 19 to Prop 64 – retroactive resentencing and removal of records of those convicted of marijuana offenses:

[https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_64,_Marijuana_Legalization_\(2016\)](https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_64,_Marijuana_Legalization_(2016)) and

California Proposition 19, the Marijuana Legalization Initiative (2010)

[https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_19,_the_Marijuana_Legalization_Initiative_\(2010\)](https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_19,_the_Marijuana_Legalization_Initiative_(2010)))

Golgowski (2016) Study Finds Drop in Prescription Drugs in Medical Marijuana States:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/medical-pot-slashed-medicare-spending_us_5794dfc0e4b0d3568f8395de

Caulkins, Andrzejewski, & Dahlkemper. (2013). How much will the 25/25/25 tax scheme actually impact the price of cannabis?:

http://liq.wa.gov/publications/Marijuana/BOTEC%20reports/8a_Impact_of_tax_scheme_on_price_of_regulated_cannabis-Final.pdf

Marie & Zolitz. (2015). 'High' Achievers? Cannabis Access and Academic Performance: Download from this page; <https://ideas.repec.org/p/iza/izadps/dp8900.html>

Caulkins & Davenport (2016). Study: Poorer marijuana users smoking the most: <http://www.denverpost.com/2016/08/14/study-poorer-marijuana-users-smoking-the-most/>
Experts argue pros, cons of recreational marijuana in Arizona (ASU Morrison Center) <https://asunow.asu.edu/20160810-experts-argue-pros-cons-recreational-marijuana-arizona>
Citizen's Initiative Review, background: <http://healthydemocracy.org/citizens-initiative-review/>

WEEK 2 The Cannabis Research Agenda

Recap of Week 1 for late entries.

This week we will examine what elected officials and the agencies they oversee have to know to make good decisions as cannabis is legalized across the US. Since the early 1990s and the rise of anti-prohibition sentiment and sometimes widely available medical marijuana proliferation, seven times more Americans are consuming cannabis on a near-daily basis. Yet, due to restrictions on research from the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 and subsequent positions by Congress and the DEA, the ability to identify the chemicals and their medical and psycho-active properties is lacking. This week will examine the public policy tools we can use to protect the public through better understanding of plant material, extracts, and edibles, vaping technology, testing for contaminants, and labeling.

We will also look at the federal guidance (or lack thereof) for states who chose to legalize cannabis with regards to enforcement capacity necessary to respond to diversion of cannabis to minors and to other states that have not legalized, preventing revenue from going to drug trafficking organizations, and controlling gun violence associated with the trade – actions that may create unappealing civil rights tradeoffs.

We will also examine the state and local government role in protecting citizens from stoned drivers, cannabis use disorder, restricted brain development and other issues associated with chronic use. From an agency perspective, (e.g. the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board) we look at protecting tax revenue from falling cannabis prices and developing insurance that these resources make it to school construction projects and other efforts to contribute to the public good. Legalizing cannabis also presents opportunities and challenges at a constituent level such as protecting cannabis business owners and their workers and individual's liberties to do as they please without state interference - and the rights of others to not be faced with increased initiation by minors, exposure to second hand smoke or vapor, and businesses that attract drug consumers and criminal activity.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Cannabis supply and demand estimation methodology.*

We will take a closer look at the Light & Orens's 2014 study "Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado." In this project, the supply-based approach requires information from marijuana producers and sellers across the state. In the demand approach, the number of users is

first estimated, and then the quantity of marijuana consumed is estimated for each type of user over a specified period of time. We will look at how researchers gather and analyze these data, and what the obstacles and limitations are to these estimations. Imagine you are a regulator or a cannabis business owner. This information will aid you as you decide where to locate retail sites throughout the state.

Assignment: List the following: (1) two advantages of cannabis legalization and two disadvantages of cannabis legalization; and (2) two policy details - things that could be done differently under the label “legalization.” (These could relate to taxation, age restrictions, laws around cannabis marketing or retail, or any other policy area.) Creativity is encouraged.

READINGS:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General. James M. Cole Memorandum - Guidance Regarding Marijuana Enforcement (2013):

<https://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/3052013829132756857467.pdf>

Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know by Mark Kleiman, Jonathan P. Caulkins and Angela Hawken (Oxford University Press, 2011). Pages 44-71.

Kleiman, Miller, & Ziskind. *Driving While Stoned, Issues and Policy Options*:

<https://drive.google.com/a/botecanalysis.com/file/d/0B6taQDF0rdAwVGJWQVNHjdpZjA/view>

Cuellar & Caulkins (2014). Heavy Marijuana Use in the United States: A Growing Policy Concern: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6taQDF0rdAwMGVvdHZJaU9ZVVU/view>

Smart, Rosanna, *The Kids Aren't Alright but Older Adults Are Just Fine: Effects of Medical Marijuana Market Growth on Substance Use and Abuse* (November 25, 2015). Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2574915> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2574915>

Light, Orens, Lewandowski, & Pickton. (2014). *Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado*:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/Market%20Size%20and%20Demand%20Study,%20July%209,%202014%5B1%5D.pdf>

WEEK 3 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

Drug Trafficking Organizations, commonly referred to as "cartels", deal in illicit drugs, violence, extortion, intimidation, and human trafficking. They challenge state authority, peace and prosperity across the planet. And no place more prevalent than right across our southern border, where ten thousand Mexicans are killed each year in drug related violence. This week we look at why a “cartel” is not actually a cartel as well as strategies that have already been utilized to combat this scourge with mixed success and others that hold promise.

While Mexico is not a failed state per se, it is not protecting persons and property from armed trafficking groups, especially in rural areas. We will unpack this complex dynamic to understand the alternatively governed and ungoverned spaces in Mexico that have begrudgingly tolerated, or in some cases adapted to support their organized criminal occupying force – and still others that have risen to combat them through self-defense networks. Striking the balance between

reduction of drug abuse in US cities vs. the death associated with high levels of enforcement in supplier nations is a difficult cooperative, logistical, and diplomatic challenge.

Stateside, legalization of cannabis by the United States no doubt cuts into the trans-border revenue earned by DTOs, estimated at one third of total gross receipts. However, there are claims by local officials, in Denver for instance, that DTOs are prospering in American cities like theirs as a function of a growing consumer base and little in the way of enforcement to stop them. When pressed on the issue, a Long Beach police official told us their constituents have no appetite for arrests to cut down on black market cannabis dealers - and that enforcement will not be a priority for them if recreational cannabis legalization passes in California.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Subject matter expert interview, building your case.*

We will take a closer look at the Chi et al. study “Reducing Drug Violence in Mexico: Options for Implementing Targeted Enforcement” and examine the peculiarities that come with interviewing high-level agency sources, protecting their anonymity, and designing non-leading but provocative questions that can elicit useful information. We will also discuss the enforcement and prosecution concept of “parallel construction” as used by the DEA and other enforcement agencies that benefit from foreign intelligence while they build cases on trans-border suspects here on US soil.

Assignment: (1) List two methods detectives could use to classify a homicide as drug related, (2) identify a strategy for reducing drug violence in Mexico, and (3) indicate if you think the Mexican government should or should not allow rural citizens to organize into self-defense groups.

READINGS:

Kleiman – Illicit Drugs and the Terrorist Threat: Causal Links and Policy Implications. Report prepared for the Congressional Research Service, 10/18/2002, p 1-24

Kleiman, Caulkins, Jacobson, Rowe. Violence and Drug Control Policy:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6taQDF0rdAwMDg2OE9LUnByNDQ/view>

Kleiman – Surgical Strikes in the Drug Wars – Smarter Policies for Both Sides of the Borders (2011)

Chi, Hayatdavoudi, Kruszona, Rowe, & Kleiman. Reducing Drug Violence in Mexico: Options for Implementing Targeted Enforcement. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/246358.pdf>

Heinle, Ferreira, & Shirk. (2016). Drug Violence in Mexico: Data and Analysis Through 2015
Merina. (2014). Rise of armed groups in Mexico prompts hope, fear among LA’s michoacanos. <http://www.scpr.org/programs/take-two/2014/04/16/36965/rise-of-armed-groups-in-mexico-prompt-hope-fear-am/>

WEEK 4 Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITTP)

On the east coast, the Interstate 95 corridor is home to the movement of millions of cartons of untaxed cigarettes from low-tax states like Virginia where a pack sells for US \$5.25 to high-tax states like New York where consumers spend on average US \$12.50 per pack. So far this illicit trade has generated limited violence but has angered states that are missing out on substantial tax

revenue and displeased industry players who are concerned with the integrity of their brand. Harmonization of tax rates may be the answer but is not popular with consumers in low tax states.

Public health advocates are pleased with higher taxes generally as they discourage use and save lives. But these goals are partially offset by the prevalence of lower-cost illicit product that is flooding in to markets to fill the gap by less scrupulous illicit wholesalers.

The US Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, which is statutorily in charge of enforcing federal laws against ITTP, is distracted by higher priority post-9-11 issues like explosives and weapons threats, and has allowed funding to combat tobacco related crime to fall to under 2% of its budget. There may be difficult solutions like agency reorganization, or perhaps a clear mission statement from the Department of Justice would suffice.

In 2016, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized a rule extending its regulatory authority to cover vaporizers, e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). It decided to regulate them like combustible tobacco for now and this may have the effect of restricting a safety valve to those that consider ENDS a smoking cessation option.

The FDA is working toward a decision on the prohibition of menthol cigarettes, which could have the unintended consequences of providing an opportunity for organized crime and increased enforcement pressure in minority neighborhoods.

A small but controversial body of research supports the notion that black market ITTP is a potential funding source for terrorist operations here and abroad, especially in an era when several spectacular attacks have been carried out for lower dollar amounts by radicalized independent “lone wolf” units.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Econometric modeling and gap analysis*

With the Anziani, Prieger, Kulick and Norman study “Empty Discarded Pack and the Prevalence of Illicit Trade in Cigarettes,” we use discarded pack and product seizure data, population studies, and challenge the validity of respondent honesty (through survey techniques) to provide insights into the size of illicit markets in tobacco products in US cities.

Assignment: list (1) benefits and costs of higher tobacco prices (2) two potential policy disincentives to trafficking of tobacco products inside the US.

READINGS:

Ross, Hana (2015). Understanding and Measuring Cigarette Tax Avoidance and Evasion, a Methodological Guide.

Prieger, Kulick, & Kleiman. (2015). Unintended Consequences of Cigarette Prohibition, Regulation, and Taxation.

<http://digitalcommons.pepperdine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1057&context=sppworkingpapers>

Anziani, Prieger, Kulick, Norman. (2016). Empty Discarded Pack and the Prevalence of Illicit Trade in Cigarettes.

The Global Illicit Trade in Tobacco: A Threat to National Security.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/250513.pdf>

US Government Accountability Office. (2014). Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. Enhancing Data Collection Could Improve Management of Investigations.

<http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/664514.pdf>

Rappa, Antonio (2016). Going up in smoke: Terrorist financing and contraband cigarettes.

<http://www.straitstimes.com/opinion/going-up-in-smoke-terrorist-financing-and-contraband-cigarettes>

WEEK 5 The Opiate Crisis

According to prescription drug researcher Tamara M. Haegerich, “drug overdose deaths have been rising since the early 1990s and is the leading cause of injury death in the United States. Overdose from prescription opioids constitutes a large proportion of this burden.” Medications designed to assist in pain management have created high drug abuse potential and been diverted from legitimate channels into illicit markets. We are seeing never before seen numbers of Americans who have developed problem-use patterns with opiates, and many of those turn to more cost effective street heroin to maintain their addiction once they can no longer refill their prescriptions legally. Some heavy users turn to criminal drug seeking and economic activity to support their habit. One judge in Massachusetts stated "solve the opiate problem and you'll see crime drop by 60% in my jurisdiction."

While getting opiate users to abstain entirely can be frustrating, safe storage and disposal, patient education, maintenance and other harm reduction (e.g. methadone, naloxone distribution, needle exchange) programs show promise on the demand side. Prescription drug monitoring, clinical guidelines, stakeholder meetings and data briefs for local media hold promise for addressing the supply side vulnerabilities. Advances in pharmacology offer opportunities for better pain management with fewer side effects but securing the research and patents for alternative medicine may require not-yet-allocated federal funding.

All of these solutions and problems present challenges for policy makers as they decide how to set regulations and where to allocate resources.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Literature review, meta-analysis content vetting, the (sometimes painful) limits of state data sources.*

This week we look at the TM Haegerich et al. study in 2014 “What we know, and don’t know, about the impact of state policy and systems-level interventions on prescription drug overdose.” Here we examine research quality thresholds. In this study the team reviewed the literature to extract interventions that used “non-comparative, cross-sectional, before-after, time series, cohort, or comparison group designs or randomized/non-randomized trials.” This study is important as an example of a well-conceived and executed study that ultimately was unable to deliver a clear answer to the research question. Sometimes research projects end up like this one concluding that “data on state policy and systems-level interventions are limited and

inconsistent.” We’ll discuss why that’s a very important finding – hint it allows us to set the national research agenda.

Assignment: (1) List two potential policy solutions for the opiate crisis in the US that you would be confident taking to your elected representative in Congress and (2) Explain the tradeoffs between effective and fair pain management vs strong laws to prevent drug abuse and diversion (in your own words - no references necessary)

READINGS:

Haegerich et al (2014) What we know, and don’t know, about the impact of state policy and systems-level interventions on prescription drug overdose.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25454406>

Paone et al (2015) Decrease in Rate of Opioid Analgesic Overdose Deaths — Staten Island, New York City, 2011–2013 <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6418a3.htm>

Schelling – Ethics, Law and the Exercise of Self-Command:

<http://tannerlectures.utah.edu/documents/a-to-z/s/schelling83.pdf>

NIHCM Opioid Addiction and Treatment Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ptokjgt2j3Y>

Fact Sheet: Obama Administration Announces Additional Actions to Address the Prescription Opioid Abuse and Heroin Epidemic (2016). <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/29/fact-sheet-obama-administration-announces-additional-actions-address>

Pharmacological solutions: recombining drugs. Finding Federal resources to support research on drugs that can cut down on opiate abuse.

Humphreys (2016) Analysis says link between opioid, heroin use not clear.

Ryan, Girion, & Glover. (2016). ‘You Want a Description of Hell?’ Oxycotin’s 12-Hour Problem

BBC Article - (2016). What’s killing white, middle-aged American women?

Piore, Adam. (2016). The Painkillers That Could End the Opioid Crisis.

<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/602141/the-painkillers-that-could-end-the-opioid-crisis/>

WEEK 6 Community Corrections

Liberalized sentencing laws like California's Prop 47 and the national trend toward prison realignment means thousands of prisoners are returning to US communities more quickly and many more are avoiding time behind bars all together. Some prominent voices are making the claim that this movement is having a negative effect on crime in our cities and is exhausting limited probation and parole resources.

There are models of community corrections, such as HOPE in Hawaii, that use regular random drug testing, that show promise in reducing violations and drug abuse by probationers by replacing capricious and draconian sanctions with smaller sanctions that are delivered with swiftness and with certainty. This approach has had a remarkable impact on reducing parole violations especially dirty drug tests (80% reductions with stimulants against background) and no-shows for appointments. And the desistance effects are long lasting. The sense of professional accountability for all parties involved is also popular with parole officers, law enforcement and the judges charged with implementation.

But reductions in recidivism via new crimes are still frustrating as approximately two thirds of released prisoners are rearrested within three years, many for violent crimes. Innovative new re-entry models are experimenting with scattered site housing and supportive social service combinations that have never been used. If states like Illinois expect to achieve reductions in headcount behind bars by 25% by 2020, then these solutions need to be scalable and cost effective. Organizations like Cut50 have grabbed headlines by demanding we release half of those incarcerated today. That means letting out individuals with violent priors and other things we do not like as a society. Indeed, the US would have to release 80% of its inmates in order to return to historical and international norms. Halfway houses are expensive, too high density for squeamish neighborhoods, and fiscally challenging to scale. Scattered housing models of community supervision may fill the void. Drs. Mark A.R. Kleiman and Angela Hawken recently designed a re-entry program called Graduated Re-Integration (GRI) that is being piloted in Illinois with a small number of offender participants who have had their prison sentences reduced in exchange for high intensity community supervision and support. Support may start with pre-release preparation like securing identification, prescriptions and insurance - but these transitional paths may require add ons like employment, psychological, medical, and housing supports.

The American psyche may be in just the right place for political action on these problems. Preparing a liberal-leaning, taxpayer-supported safety net is not an easy feat in these politically polarized times. But strange times bring together strange allies: Conservatives generally support reducing the size of the government funded prison system, Libertarians have framed many arguments in support of basic human freedoms, and Liberal-leaning need to develop systems that offer a hand up to the most marginalized in our nation.

If GRI or other innovative models are successful and we work toward moving toward that much lower equilibrium, that will mean millions more in re-entry programs. Americans will need to think of what the inclusion criteria for intervention subjects to be awarded a reentry pilot slot should be. As a society, we are forced to consider multiple policy dimensions in this era of realignment; including public safety, the impact incarceration has on offenders and their families, the systemic cycle of poverty and incarceration, and our communities where offenders will return to survive and attempt to thrive.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Testing a hypothesis, measures of statistical significance.*

Using Hawken & Kleiman's 2009 research collaboration "Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE," we will use a quantitative approach for examining the program's compliance outcome of drug use, reductions in missed appointments, jail days served, prison days sentenced, and reductions in probation recidivism against probation-as-usual.

Assignment: List (1) two differences between probation as usual and Swift Certain and Fair sanctions and rewards (2) what challenges do offenders meet when returning to communities?

READINGS:

Crime and Public Policy. Petersilia, J. “Community Corrections: Probation, Parole, and Prisoner Reentry” (From Reader)

Law Enforcement, Probation Officers, Judges in Worcester, Massachusetts. HOPE MORR Video. <https://vimeo.com/164207342>

Password for video: HOPEMORR

ACLU. (2015, November). Changing Gears. California’s Shift to Smart Justice.

<https://www.acluca.org/prop47/>

Males. (2016). Is Proposition 47 to Blame for California’s 2015 Increase in Urban Crime?

http://www.cjcr.org/uploads/cjcr/documents/is_prop_47_to_blame_for_ca_2015_urban_crime_increase.pdf

Kleiman, Hawken, Halperin (2015). Vox. We don’t need to keep criminals in prison to punish them <http://www.vox.com/2015/3/18/8226957/prison-reform-graduated-reentry>

Krisberg & Taylor-Nicholson. (2011). Realignment: A Bold New Era in California Corrections.

https://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/REALIGNMENT_FINAL9.28.11.pdf

Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program (CA).

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Operations/FOPS/Custody_to_Community_Transitional_Reentry_Program.html

Hawken, A. & Kleiman, M. A.R. (2009). Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii’s HOPE. Retrieved from:

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/229023.pdf>

Lattimore, P. (2016). Fees & Fines Paper

Agan, A. & Starr, S. (2016). Ban the Box, Criminal Records, and Statistical Discrimination: A Field Experiment. Retrieved from: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2795795

- MIDTERM EXAM end of Week 6 -

WEEK 7 Incarceration

Time behind bars can be a daunting experience for inmates including loss of contact with family, exposure to violence, necessity for gang affiliation, inmate beatings by jailers, poor medical attention, and living conditions that exacerbate inmate mental distress. Victim’s advocates look at prison as a place where revenge is exacted through reductions of liberty and subjugation, or as a place where the government warehouses people we fear. Other groups work from a more humanitarian perspective fighting for prisoner’s rights. Faith based organizations have long offered church and prayer as spiritual support while practices such as Vipassana meditation have made inroads in decreasing anger and distress in certain prisons.

Some argue that private prisons offer perverse incentives to officials in the criminal justice system to direct offenders to them, and there are cases like the one in Pennsylvania in 2011, where juveniles were sentenced to prison time for minor infractions. Michelle Alexander, author of *The New Jim Crow*, states that there are great racial disparities in rates of incarceration, some born out of systems of mandatory minimums and a system mass incarceration that disproportionately forces poor people of color to a second desperate existence. One’s likelihood

of ending up behind bars varies greatly depending on where you live. Adult incarceration rates in the southern states can be two to three times as high as northern states.

In Los Angeles County, jails have been under long-term consent decree by the Federal government, and came under increased scrutiny after a doubling of suicides in recent years coupled with accusations of corruption and excessive force. The end result has been that LA County Undersheriff Paul Tanaka was convicted in April 2016 of conspiracy and obstructing an FBI investigation, and his former boss Sheriff Lee Baca pled guilty to lying to federal investigators.

Prison officers and guards must contend with stressful working conditions and difficult discipline problems in overcrowded US prisons. Often time responses to fighting or continued defiance in a prison pod is time in isolation, also referred to as solitary confinement or restrictive housing units. Human rights advocates and the families of prisoners argue that this is cruel and unusual. Prolonged stays in isolation are correlated with the development of mental health problems. But some promising alternatives are being piloted that suggest that less severe punishments designed by the prisoners themselves can be more effective in reducing violence in prisons.

Other approaches to improving the rehabilitation and corrections components of time behind bars include prison education programs which can be vocationally focused. Finding out if they are effective is a priority research task for the DA's office of NY as well as the Bureau of Justice Assistance. As RAND researcher Dr. Lois Davis states, "We care about the answer both because we want ex-prisoners to successfully reenter communities and because we have a responsibility to use taxpayer dollars judiciously to support programs that are backed by evidence of their effectiveness—especially during difficult budgetary times like these."

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *meta-analytic modeling, lit review as pooling from screened literature, research team building (intro)*. We will look at Lois Davis' 2013 study "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults" to answer the question as to the efficacy of college learning programs based on the aggregation of results from multiple studies. The findings from this study may inform how large-budget education in prison programs are funded and implemented.

Assignment: List (1) two ways that prisoners can be dealt with more humanely and (2) two strategies for preparing inmates for life on the outside.

READINGS:

Schwartz & Winerip (2015). Kalief Browder, held at Rikers Island for 3 Years Without Trial, Commits Suicide

Shames, A., Wilcox, J., & Subramanian, R. (2015). Solitary Confinement: Common Misconceptions and Emerging Safe Alternatives. Retrieved from:

https://storage.googleapis.com/vera-web-assets/downloads/Publications/solitary-confinement-common-misconceptions-and-emerging-safe-alternatives/legacy_downloads/solitary-confinement-misconceptions-safe-alternatives-report_1.pdf

MHASC. (2014). Mental Health Alternatives to Solitary Confinement. Retrieved from: <http://nycaic.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Mental-Health-Alternatives-to-Solitary-Confinement.pdf>

Davis, L. et al (2013). Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education. A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Retrieved from: http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html

WEEK 8 School to the Prison Pipeline

A recent meta data study completed in Jackson, Mississippi for that state's Attorney General shows that children who have failed a grade, dropped out or who have been chronically absent from school, or involved in the juvenile justice system are more likely than others to become criminally active. In fact, a child possessing the two strongest indicators falls into a unique subset of 0.75% of the total population. Approximately half of the children in the circle have or will go on to committing a serious crime. Which means that the other non-criminal half are in need of what Mark Kleiman calls "a good leaving alone." Great information if we can design remediation that is helpful to correct course for these young people and at a minimum does no harm. Use of data to target a population for intervention must be handled with care as these benevolent and necessary criteria are often missing in educational and criminal justice institutional responses.

Considering that being black and male is highly correlated with future arrest, and these racial differences are more pronounced for serious or very serious crimes than for minor crimes – educators must take the extra step of precaution against actual or perceived racial bias during implementation.

This same study pointed out that "An individual arrested as an adult in Hinds County or Jackson is 240% more likely to have dropped out of school at some point, 160% more likely to have been involved in the juvenile justice system, and 67% more likely to have been chronically absent while enrolled in school in Hinds County."

As with other places in the country, zero tolerance policies that were meant to preserve the quality of the learning environment served to criminalize youth by way of out-of-school suspensions and on-campus interventions by officers with arrest powers. Research has identified large costs associated with this 1980s type "broken windows" approach of investing only in obedient students who raised few challenges for teachers. From related qualitative research conducted in Jackson: "early negative school experiences are common and widely understood to undermine educational objectives."

Early exposure to the juvenile justice system can also alienate children from their families, force youth to learn how to traffic contraband, avoid detection by authorities, and affiliate with gangs, out of a need for safety, where they otherwise would not need to. Getting back into regular schools after time in alternative school or juvenile lock up can be challenging. Juveniles who spent time in correctional facilities are more likely to drop out of high school, be on assistance later in life, become single parents, and have problems with alcohol abuse. (Lanctot, 2007).

This week we will discuss what it looks like to make the transition away from an environment which fosters the School to Prison Pipeline. There are programs such as Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports and Restorative Justice which have gotten widespread traction and are credited with reducing suspension rates and improving the learning and teaching environment alike. Both programs achieved preeminence as concern grew nationwide that removing students from school imperils their academic achievement and disproportionately harms minorities, particularly African Americans. Further; community stakeholder groups, annual performance reports, trauma-informed teaching practices, social and emotional learning, classroom management techniques, improvements in IEP educational training, utilization of behavioral intervention plans, integrating services for at risk youth and their families outside of school hours, staff development focused on reflective practice, and increased outreach to parents; are all evidence-based practices that have yielded significant educational and criminogenic improvement nationwide.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *quantitative meta-analysis, creating cross-agency data sets, and data protection plans.* This week we look at the Robertson & Rowe et al 2016 “Precursors of Crime in Jackson: Early Warning Indicators of Criminality” to determine early warning indicators of criminality. We will discuss quality of data, merging and cleaning data sets, and protecting the data with a security plan. We will also examine the strengths of this analysis and weaknesses of using these types of correlates, including false positives.

Assignment: List (1) three data sets you would look at to determine if there was a correlation between school discipline and future criminality (2) two programs that could be used to improve discipline outcomes without suspending students.

READINGS:

Mayper et al (2015). Capitol City Crime Prevention Study: School Discipline and Youth Violence Reduction in Jackson

Rumberger & Losen (2016). The High Cost of Harsh Discipline and Its Disparate Impact. https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/resources/projects/center-for-civil-rights-remedies/school-to-prison-folder/federal-reports/the-high-cost-of-harsh-discipline-and-its-disparate-impact/UCLA_HighCost_6-2_948.pdf

Losen, Keith, Hodson, & Martinez (2016). Charter Schools, Civil Rights, and School Discipline: A Comprehensive Review. Executive Summary: <https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/resources/projects/center-for-civil-rights-remedies/school-to-prison-folder/federal-reports/charter-schools-civil-rights-and-school-discipline-a-comprehensive-review>

Robertson, A & Rowe, B et al (2016) Precursors of Crime in Jackson: Early Warning Indicators of Criminality. <https://botec.box.com/s/2cferr14li8isa8g3042txb9sbeiu240>

Adamu, M. & Hogan, L. (2015). Point of Entry. The Preschool-to-Prison Pipeline. Retrieved from: <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/08000111/PointOfEntry-reportUPDATE.pdf>

Friedman, et al. (2016). Debtors Prison for Kids? The High Cost of Fines and Fees in the Juvenile Justice System. Retrieved from: <http://debtorsprison.jlc.org/documents/JLC-Debtors-Prison.pdf>

WEEK 9 Gangs

A child or teenager is killed by gunfire every three hours—and homicide is the leading cause of death for African American males between the ages of fifteen and thirty-four (Leap 2013). By some estimates, there are between sixty to ninety thousand gang affiliated youth in Los Angeles County. Some of these local organizations are transnational and have proud and notorious roots and reach that extend from El Salvador to California's prisons. The infamous Mexican Mafia extorts drug dealers from MS-13 and family shop owners alike and inmates know that their wellbeing is tied to compliance in the community and vice versa.

In spite of this, in other cities around the country there is a downsized trend toward “groups” or “cliques” that bear little resemblance to the hierarchical organizations of old. These affiliations are geographical and a gang member of the Gangster Disciples or Latin Kings on the south side of a city does not take orders from a shot caller on the north side. The FBI and gang intervention experts agree groupings are often based on middle school friendships and retail theft, and home invasions or car-jacking can sometimes include members from rival groups. Regardless of structure, a familiar story plays out as “the dope boys” dominate neighborhoods in medium and larger cities - running drug, prostitution, and extortion rings that are a menace to law and order for constituents particularly in poor neighborhoods where citizens have little capital to motivate a City Hall response.

The ability for law enforcement to intervene in gang activity has declined over the last decade as relations between police and “the community” have deteriorated. Constitutional, bias-free policing that uses force only when necessary is the standard police departments are measured by. And, as we have seen in recent years that standard is insufficient in many departments across the country. Ironically, perception of poor policing has caused areas with high rates of victimization to be violent, angry, distrustful and non-cooperative to investigations. The end result can be communities more vulnerable to the law of rule rather than the rule of law.

One solution has been support for gang interrupter or intervention workers. Some such groups like the National Networks for Safe Communities run by David Kennedy work with cities and frontline police officers to reduce violence. Kennedy's violence reduction strategies such as “Operation Ceasefire”, work through clear communication with the worst offenders and have been successful in reducing violence and number of arrests nationwide as demonstrated by the “Boston Miracle.” In Chicago, Cure Violence, under Gary Slutkin, uses an epidemiological model to determine the spread of violence through disease models. His interrupters, who keep a greater distance from law enforcement, are often former gang involved workers who have received training to cool down situations before or after a violent interaction. Established interventionists like Melvyn Hayward, Paul Carrillo, Fernando Rejon and Ron Noblet in Los Angeles work a fine line between keeping their street cred and working with county officials in a majority of the service provider areas in the city.

These "conflict zone" specialists know how to cool down problems and increasingly how to predict upcoming targets and perpetrators. Social media is also becoming not just a reflection of offline life but a tool for escalating real world beefs – and thus cyber-banging has become an

area of particular interest to crime policy researchers. Gang member online social interaction is capture-able by Geofeedia and complimentary software for interventionists, social workers, prosecutors and predictive policing units to use in real time.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *Field survey, working with skeptical subjects.* In the Evaluation of CeaseFire Chicago one subject was quoted as saying "Trust no one. Suspect everyone. If the police don't know, I won't tell you. I have to protect me. I'm in these streets." We will learn now field researchers help subjects feel safe, and actually protect them while using information from them. The hard research work from this particular study helped Cure Violence secure large grant funding and expand internationally.

Assignment: List (1) two intervention techniques used by gang intervention workers and briefly explain how they work and (2) explain how gang dynamics have changed and what policy makers can do to improve criminogenic outcomes with them.

READINGS:

Skogan et al (2009) Evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago

http://www.skogan.org/files/Evaluation_of_CeaseFire-Chicago_Main_Report.03-2009.pdf

Braga & Weisburd (2015). Focused Deterrence and the Prevention of Violent Gun Injuries: Practice, Theoretical Principles, and Scientific Evidence.

<http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031914-122444>

Heussler / Hayward et al (2015), Gang Assessment, Hinds County Mississippi.

<https://botec.box.com/s/5dj1s8pmom58t1ddwpl1xk724c71tg8i>

Chicago police "confident" selfie shooting video isn't hoax (CBS News) (Video: Warning graphic violence) <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/chicago-police-confident-selfie-shooting-video-isnt-hoax/>

PBS Video (Cure Violence): The Interrupters. <http://www.pbs.org/video/2195390746/>

Saunders, Hunt, Hollywood. (2016). Predictions put into practice: a quasi-experimental evaluation of Chicago's predictive policing pilot.

Mejia (2015) Los Angeles Times. After 30 years of helping gang members, Father Greg Boyle is slowing a bit but still determined. <http://www.latimes.com/local/great-reads/la-me-c1-father-boyle-20151104-story.html>

Material from NNSC on gangs:

Kennedy. Don't Shoot. Operation Ceasefire, 44-75

Kennedy. Don't Shoot. High Point: Truth Telling and Reconciliation Chapter, 156-184

Leap, J. Project Fatherhood

WEEK 10 Costs of Drug Use: Alcohol, Cocaine, Heroin, and Other Drugs that Negatively Impact Public Safety and Health

A large proportion of arrestees are under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the commission of violent crimes. The offender population is a place where drug abuse control strategies can have a large impact on improving public health and public safety outcomes.

Prohibition can have the effect of creating criminal opportunities and problems where none would exist without it. But certain drugs like cocaine and heroin remain off limits for legalization for most elected officials. Some regulators and social scientists have instead focused on strategies of harm reduction to minimize the negative impacts from use and abuse.

Prior convictions for violent offenses indicate higher likelihood of causing future bodily injury or death in future DUI accidents. (UCLA Luskin - Kleiman, Midgette, Rowe, 2014) This may suggest that violent individuals are acting out their anger with a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. This may also indicate that prosecution should differentiate between this subset from those with less propensity for violence. So far legislators have been reticent to enact higher taxes on alcohol, principally in defense of an industry that enjoys entrenched financial interests and wide social acceptability.

Alternately heroin exacts a heavy toll on the user, especially with regards to the drug's strong grip during withdrawal. Individuals often struggle in a use pattern that can cause social damage from drug seeking behavior, property crime and destroying social networks. Recently, communities across the country have been ravaged by high rates of initiation and capture, that without intervention, can result in high rates of overdose and death especially with the introduction of powerful synthetic opiates like fentanyl that has become a huge target for law enforcement.

Cocaine and methamphetamines are also highly abuse-able, and like heroin, are kept artificially expensive on account of their classifications as Schedule 1 controlled substances. This combination presents law enforcement and policy makers with a particular set of trade-offs between heavy suppression to reduce access and increased price and the illicit trade that profits from the risk premium generated by that enforcement.

POLICY RESEARCH - TECHNIQUE OF THE WEEK: *collection and aggregation of multiple cause-of- death files.*

We look more closely at "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (*MMWR*). Vital Signs: Overdoses of Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers --- United States, 1999—2008," examining how abuse and death statistics are collected, aggregated and reported. This exercise will help students relate overdose rates to wide variations in OPR prescribing.

Assignment: List (1) tradeoffs between suppressing drug use / abuse vs. the creation of illicit crime and (2) two dimensions of harm that policy makers can use to assess strategies to reduce the harm from illicit substances.

READINGS:

Kleiman, Mark. *Against Excess*. Chapter 8. (pp. 160-173)

Manning, Willard, et. Al. "The Taxes of Sin: Do smokers and drinkers pay their way?" *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Mar 1989). Vol. 261, No. 11 (pp. 1604-1609).

<https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/notes/2009/N2941.pdf>

Cook, Philip J. "A Free Lunch" *Journal of Drug Policy Analysis* (2008). Vol 1, Issue 1. Pp.1-5.

http://faculty.nps.edu/relooney/0_New_3700.pdf

Cook, Philip J *Paying the Tab: The Economics of Alcohol Policy*. Introduce (pp. 1-10).

Rydell, C. Peter and Susan Everingham. “Controlling Cocaine: Supply versus demand programs.” RAND. (pp. 1-112).
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monograph_reports/2006/RAND_MR331.pdf

Kleiman, Mark. *Against Excess*. Chapter 10 (pp. 286-316)

Rolles, Stephen. *After the War on Drugs: Blueprint for Regulation*. Chapter 5.4: “Stimulants.” (pp. 117-146). (Reader)

Kleiman, Mark. *Against Excess*. Chapter 12 (pp. 359-382)

Rolles, Stephen. *After the War on Drugs. Blueprint for Regulation*. Chapter 5.5: “Depressants” (pp. 156-164)

Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications.
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/prescription-over-counter-medications>

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (*MMWR*). Vital Signs: Overdoses of Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers --- United States, 1999—2008.
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6043a4.htm>

- FINAL EXAM -



New Course Proposal

Public Policy 10C Public Policy for Crime, Cannabis, and Other Drugs.

Course Number Public Policy 10C

Title Public Policy for Crime, Cannabis, and Other Drugs.

Short Title CRIME&DRUG POLICY

Units Fixed: 5

Grading Basis Letter grade or Passed/Not Passed

Instructional Format Lecture - 3 hours per week

TIE Code LECS - Lecture (Plus Supplementary Activity) [T]

GE Requirement Yes

Major or Minor Requirement No

Requisites None

Course Description Lecture, three hours; outside study eleven hours. Application of policy analysis, including critical analysis, problem-solving, and substantive policy research, to develop knowledge and understanding about drug and crime policy, focusing in particular on cannabis. Lectures by instructors and guest academics and practitioners, along with readings from academic literature and policy reports. Weekly brief concept assessment papers, take-home midterm and final exams. P/NP or letter grading.

Justification The objective of Public Policy 10C is to introduce students to Public Policy as it relates to issues of crime, cannabis, and other drugs. The course seeks to expand general knowledge; foster the student's sense of ethics and cultural diversity; develop critical analysis and problem-solving skills; and improve an understanding of policy research as a tool to solving problems in the real world. The course will also expand the Department's lower division and GE offers to expose undergraduates to the discipline and draw them to the Public Affairs minor.

Syllabus File [PP 10C Syllabus 20170111.pdf](#) was previously uploaded. You may view the file by clicking on the file name.

Supplemental Information

Grading Structure Weekly Assignments, 25%
Midterm, 25%
Final, 35%
Class and section participation, 15%

Effective Date Spring 2017

Instructor	Name	Title
	Mark A Peterson	Professor
	Bradley Rowe	Lecturer

Quarters Taught Fall Winter Spring Summer

Department Public Policy

Contact	Name	E-mail
	STACEY HIROSE	stacey@luskin.ucla.edu

Routing Help

ROUTING STATUS

Role: Registrar's Scheduling Office

Role: FEC School Coordinator - Yokota, Mitsue (MYOKOTA@COLLEGE.UCLA.EDU) - 71104

Status: Returned for Additional Info on 1/17/2017 2:42:35 PM

Changes: No Changes Made

Comments: This course has been added to the agenda for the GE Governance Committee to review. Routing to Doug Thomson in the Registrar's Office.

Role: Department Chair or Designee - Hirose, Stacey Yukari (STACEY@LUSKIN.UCLA.EDU) - 45050

Status: Returned for Additional Info on 1/17/2017 9:57:14 AM

Changes: No Changes Made

Comments: Routing to Academic Senate for GE review.

Role: Dean College/School or Designee - Loukaitou-Sideris, Anastasi (SIDERIS@UCLA.EDU) - 69679

Status: Approved on 1/13/2017 6:51:17 PM

Changes: No Changes Made

Comments: No Comments

Role: Department Chair or Designee - Hirose, Stacey Yukari (STACEY@LUSKIN.UCLA.EDU) - 45050

Status: Approved on 1/13/2017 6:36:17 PM

Changes: No Changes Made

Comments: Approved on behalf of Mark A. Peterson, Professor and Chair, Department of Public Policy, by Stacey Hirose, MSO and designee, Department of Public Policy.

Associate Dean Loukaitou-Sideris, please route CIMS form back to Stacey Hirose, after your review and decision.

Role: Initiator/Submitter - Hirose, Stacey Yukari (STACEY@LUSKIN.UCLA.EDU) - 45050

Status: Submitted on 1/13/2017 6:33:54 PM

Comments: Initiated a New Course Proposal

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Comments or questions? Contact the Registrar's Office at cims@registrar.ucla.edu or (310) 206-7045