

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 016 - FOLDER -001

[08/25/1997]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 15:50:01.00

SUBJECT: Re: secret service unionization

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

When we make a rec on substance, we may also want to make a rec to EB on how to work with RER on this matter.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 12:14:08.00

SUBJECT: FYI

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As the temporary smokes guy I report: Barry T. talked about the Florida settlement in the briefing this a.m., CNN described us as supporting the state by state settlement as a way of helping lead to a national deal...They also said the administration was taing a "bit of a go slow" approach on recommendaitons to the POTUS and he'd get them sometime after he returns...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 15:46:04.00

SUBJECT: Minority Enrollment

TO: DAVID_loganeccker (DAVID_loganeccker @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert M. Shireman (CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy A. Rosado (CN=Timothy A. Rosado/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William R. Kincaid (CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie_thornton (Leslie_thornton @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Norma_v_cantu (Norma_v_cantu @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathryn B. Stack (CN=Kathryn B. Stack/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tanya E. Martin (CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: terry_peterson (terry_peterson @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen_mclaughlin (Maureen_mclaughlin @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pauline_abernathy (pauline_abernathy @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Minority Enrollment Meeting will be held Wednesday, August 27 at 1:00 p.m. in Room 211 of the Old Executive Office Building. For all of our visitors from the Department of Education; If have any problems gaining access to the building your confirmation number is U67212.

Thanks

Essence

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Empowerment Zones	A program to promote sustainable economic development through strategic planning in our most distressed inner cities and rural communities.	First Round designated in December, 1994 and awarded for 10 years. Second Round authorized in August, 1997 and awards tentatively proposed for July, 1998.	First Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, including a wage tax credit, and grants ranging from \$100 million for Empowerment Zones (EZs) to \$3 million for Enterprise Communities (ECs). Second Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, such as brownfields expensing and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), and a grant award to be determined during the upcoming appropriations process.	Costs of both rounds is \$6+ billion over ten years in tax incentives and grants. Feasibility -- the First Round is in place and we are moving forward on implementation of second round.	Assuming same number of applicants as first round, the ratio of applicants to winners is 25 to 1. Thus, many mayors and their cities are likely to be disappointed if not designated.	Significant time commitment. Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs)	This initiative established the CDFI Fund which provides grants to create a national network of community banks, credit unions, loan funds, microlenders,	The first awards were made last year totaling \$37.2 million in investments to 32 CDFIs. A second round of grants will be announced	To provide capital, credit, and basic banking services to low-income and distressed rural and urban communities.	\$125 million for FY98. Approximately \$1 billion over five years. This is a protected domestic Presidential priority under the budget agreement.	Republicans have often opposed this program because it is so closely identified with the President. In addition, recent articles in Business Week and other	Limited time commitment.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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	etc. in low-income and distressed urban and rural communities.	this September. Additionally, the House and Senate are currently considering the President's request to more than double CDFI funding (\$125 million).			publications concerning alleged mismanagement may raise additional opposition.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
CRA Reform	<p>Continue to fully enforce the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) that requires financial institutions to lend in their host communities.</p> <p>Build on the success of CRA Reform by expanding the law on a voluntary basis to non-bank banks, such as mortgage lenders, insurances companies, and securities firms.</p>	<p>This initiative was announced in 1993 and is ongoing.</p> <p>DPC, NEC, and OVP will be reviewing proposals this fall. Ideally, this new initiative could be announced within the context of the race initiative over the next 12 months.</p>	<p>Reformed CRA has unleashed billions in new credit to distressed communities.</p> <p>This initiative could provide additional billions in new credit and capital.</p>	<p>No new funds required..</p> <p>No new funds required.</p>	<p>CRA reform has improved the banks' and community groups' perception of the law, but many Republicans would like to gut the Act.</p> <p>Politically, this new initiative would meet stiff resistance from Republicans and from non-bank banks. Traditional banks should be in favor of this initiative because it has the potential to level the playing field.</p>	<p>Limited time commitment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Brownfields	<p>Implement new tax incentive to encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned sites.</p> <p>Seek additional grant funds to do more site assessment and loans for economic development.</p>	<p>Signed into law this August. The incentive sunsets in three years.</p> <p>EPA currently has a pilot program in place to provide site-assessment.</p>	<p>Allows immediate expensing of cleanup costs. Expected to benefit 14,000 sites.</p> <p>By providing site-assessment for private interests, increases probability that the site will be cleaned up and put into productive use.</p>	<p>\$500 million cost to Treasury, but will allow for \$1.5 billion in expensing. No new funds necessary; included in tax bill.</p> <p>The Administration has awarded \$20 million under the pilot program. EPA has requested \$300 million and HUD \$165 million. Funds need to be appropriated this fall.</p>	<p>General bipartisan support and strong support from mayors. Environmental groups support, but are not active on the issue.</p> <p>EPA funding is in good shape, HUD's chances of obtaining funding for this program are low.</p>	<p>Limited time commitment.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>
Expansion of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	<p>The LIHTC is a tax credit that encourages the private development of affordable housing for low-income persons.</p>	<p>As part of OBRA '93, the LIHTC was made perm-anent. DPC and NEC will review proposals this fall to expand the LIHTC. Any proposed expansion will</p>	<p>This tax credit generates \$1.8 billion in private low-income apartment investment annually.</p>	<p>New funds will be necessary on the tax side of the budget, but no estimates are currently available.</p>	<p>In the past, opposition has been led by Chairman Archer of the Ways and Means Committee.</p> <p>Strong support from community groups, financial services industry, and</p>	<p>Limited time commitment.</p>

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		need to be considered during the FY 99 budget process.			non-profit intermediaries -- like LISC and Habitat for Humanity.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Electronic Funds Transfer 1999	Set forth regulations to encourage mainstream financial institutions to provide access to basic banking services to all Americans	Treasury is required to publish draft regulations in September to implement Electronic Funds Transfer 99, which requires all beneficiaries to receive their government checks electronically. Regulations must be in force by 1999.	Potential to provide basic banking services to 10 million unbanked Americans.	No new funds necessary.	Banks will be opposed if costs of providing services to unbanked are too high or not subsidized. Community groups may oppose any regulations that allow check cashing operations and other "fringe" providers to act as financial intermediaries for electronic benefits transfers.	Limited time commitment. <i>Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</i>
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Reform of public and assisted housing	Enact public housing reform legislation to ensure responsible management and upkeep of the nation's public housing stock; give public housing	Working to enact reforms within the public housing authorization bill currently being considered by Congress. (House	Significant portion of nation's worst public housing will be demolished and replaced with a mix of portable vouchers and new townhouse-style	The FY98 budget request contains \$524 million to revitalize severely distressed public housing--including demolition and	General bipartisan support for rent-setting reforms and greater flexibility for most public housing agencies. Congressional	Limited time commitment.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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	<p>agencies greater flexibility from HUD oversight; and create rent incentives to encourage tenants to work. Continue to carry out Administration's commitment to demolish 100,000 units of nation's worst public housing.</p> <p>Maintain our commitment to the Section 8 program by: (1) Renewing expiring Section 8 contracts through appropriations process; and (2) Reforming private landlord subsidies of low-income housing projects through Administration's "mark-to-market" proposal.</p>	<p>passed; Senate still to consider.) Demolition of distressed public housing and development of replacement housing ongoing over next 4 years.</p> <p>House and Senate have passed appropriations bills with provisions to renew Section 8 contracts. Mark-to-market legislation was introduced; Secretary Cuomo testified in the House but legislation unlikely to pass this year.</p>	<p>apartments that include mixed-income occupants. Flexibility in setting rents can help tenants moving from welfare to work.</p> <p>Renewal of Section 8 contracts protects against displacement of tenants and possible spike in homelessness. Mark-to-market reform would reduce FHA losses and reduce discretionary subsidy costs to affected low-income housing projects.</p>	<p>replacement costs. The House and Senate appropriations bills have fully funded the Administration's request. Legislative proposal to reform rent rules and provide housing authorities with flexibility do not have large budget impacts.</p> <p>The President's budget contains \$9.2 billion for Section 8 contract renewals affecting 1.8 million units. The House enacted the same level; the Senate enacted \$8.66 billion. The Administration's mark-to-market proposal generates \$1.25 billion in savings between FYs 1998-2002.</p>	<p>Democrats concerned with giving greater leeway to housing agencies to set rents at levels out of reach of poorest tenants. General bipartisan support for tearing down of dilapidated public housing projects.</p> <p>Bipartisan support to renew expiring Section 8 contracts. Mark-to-market reform does not currently have Congressional support and is strongly opposed by owners of private housing projects and some tenant organizations.</p>	<p>Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>
<p>Housing Mobility</p>	<p>Possible new initiative that would combine enforcement and voluntary proposals to promote housing choice.</p>	<p>The DPC and NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget and announcement in context of race initiative.</p>	<p>Will increase housing choices for inner city residents with limited alternatives.</p>	<p>Less than \$100 million per year.</p>	<p>Some Republicans will oppose certain aspects because of discriminations issues. Realtors for the same reason. Supporters, include fair housing</p>	

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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					and civil rights communities.	
Lead Paint Reduction Initiative	Possible new performance-based program for reducing levels of lead-based paint in apartments and schools.	The DPC and the NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget	To reduce children's exposure to lead paint in schools and homes.	NA	Children and public health groups support.	Limited time commitment.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	
Metropolitan Cooperation	Implement Vice Presidential initiative to promote greater regional cooperation and discourage urban sprawl in general. Special emphasis on Empowerment Zones.	Initiative announced in April 1997. Agencies are currently reviewing policies. Vice President will report on initiative at next White House Community Empowerment Conference, which may be scheduled in February, 1998.	Benefits central cities by reducing federal disincentives to urban investment, making "greenfields" less attractive as alternatives, and making the urban and regional economies more competitive. Central city residents in particular would benefit through linkage to greater regional job opportunities. Benefits suburbs, particularly inner-ring suburbs, by pooling resources and providing more efficient expenditures, improving the quality of life, and enhancing the regional economy. Benefits rural communities by	No new funds currently necessary.	Some Republicans oppose because of perceived federal interference in what is viewed as a local matter. Developers, the real estate industry, and some private rights advocates would be expected to resist. Growing diverse consensus is supporting this initiative -- Mayors, county governments, farmers, environmentalists, and churches. New state legislation in number of states,	Limited time commitment.

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
			preserving vital farmland.		such as Maryland and Minnesota, have shown the strength of this coalition.	
Private Sector Hiring of Welfare Recipients	Promote efforts of the Welfare to Work Partnership.	Ongoing.	Already signed up nearly 1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job placement.	Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community, with occasional Presidential participation.	Has strong bipartisan support.	Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Program regulations must be promulgated by November 1997 and first grantees chosen in early 1998.	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	Cost of program included in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.	
Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success	Provide leadership and technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups working with former welfare recipients to help them succeed in the work force.	Ongoing, with quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition.	Almost 20 national civic groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	None.	Has bipartisan support.	

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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	Effort led by the Vice President.					
<p>EDUCATION STANDARDS: National Tests</p>	<p>Persuade 30-40+ states and 30-40+ major cities to sign up for national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math by 1999.</p> <p>Pilot tests in 1998 and make ready for nationwide use in Spring 1999.</p> <p>Launch National Partnerships for improving reading and math achievement by early 1998.</p> <p>Support, through Goals 2000 and the IASA, all States in developing common academic standards for their students.</p>	<p>18 months</p> <p>18 months</p> <p>6 months</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Raises expectations and achievement for all students in U.S. elementary and secondary schools, especially low income students.</p> <p>Helps states and school districts hold schools accountable for performance.</p>	<p>*In current budget</p> <p>National tests will cost \$16 million per year to develop and \$100 million per year to administer.</p> <p>\$620 million requested for Goals 2000 in FY 98 budget.</p> <p>In addition to the America Reads initiative, additional investments in reading and math materials, professional development and public information will be needed.</p> <p>Prospects for long-term success in most states are good but will require us to build and sustain broad nationwide support, and continue with aggressive, case-by-case efforts to address any local barriers to participation.</p>	<p>Has strong potential for bipartisan and business support, although has attracted outspoken critics.</p> <p>Will require hard work to maintain support within the minority community.</p>	<p>Significant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
				Must prevent any legislation delaying test development.		

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Private Sector Hiring of Welfare Recipients	Promote efforts of the Welfare to Work Partnership.	Ongoing (effort launched in May 1997).	Already signed up nearly 1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many small- and medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job placement.	No additional funding required. Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community.	Has strong bipartisan support.	Significant.
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Regulations will be released in late 1997; formula and competitive grants will be awarded in both FY 1998 and FY 1999 (program enacted in August 1997 in Balanced	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	No additional funding required -- funding in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.	Limited.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
		Budget Act).				
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success	Provide leadership and technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups helping former welfare recipients succeed in the work force. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing, with quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition (effort launched in May 1997).	More than 20 national civic groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	No additional funding required.	Has bipartisan support.	Limited.
Federal Government Welfare Hiring	Provide leadership, oversight, and assistance to federal agencies hiring welfare recipients. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing, with goal of 10,000 hires by the year 2000 (effort launched in March 1997).	Will help at least 10,000 welfare recipients get jobs in the federal government.	No additional funding required. Requires an intensive outreach effort by agency personnel offices.	House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight conducted a hearing on the initiative in April 1997 and has indicated its interest in continued oversight.	Limited.
Welfare to Work Transportation	Provide funds to help communities provide transportation for people leaving welfare for work.	Seeking authorization in fall of 1997 as part of ISTEA; would require yearly appropriation (proposal made by the President in his FY 1998 budget).	Will help the 94 percent of welfare recipients who do not own cars; in particular will help those individuals living in rural areas or in cities where most of new jobs are in the suburbs.	Requires \$600 million in new funds over six years (\$100 million a year).	Has support, but most local officials and members of Congress have other transportation priorities.	Limited.
Reward States for Successful Job	Welfare law provides work performance	Will develop bonus system by end of	States will have to track success in job placement	No additional funding required -- \$1 billion	Has strong bipartisan support.	Limited.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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<p>Placement for Welfare Recipients</p>	<p>bonuses to states most successful in moving people into jobs. Formula and criteria to be developed by HHS in consultation with states.</p>	<p>1997; award bonuses in fiscal years 1999-2003 (was enacted in August 1996 in new welfare law).</p>	<p>and retention, tell us how many people leave welfare for work.</p>	<p>cost was included in welfare law. Will require additional tracking by states.</p>		
<p>BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>TIMELINE</p>	<p>BENEFITS</p>	<p>COSTS/FEASIBILITY</p>	<p>POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT</p>
<p>Parental Responsibility</p>	<p>Increase child support collections to over \$20 billion by the year 2000 through strict enforcement of new hire reporting, license revocation, centralized state collections, and streamlined paternity establishment requirements of the new welfare law. Increase involvement of both parents, particularly fathers, in children's lives through grants to states for access and visitation programs (part of new welfare law) and new initiatives to be determined.</p>	<p>Ongoing effort to monitor state compliance with provisions enacted as part of the new welfare reform law and earlier legislation. Develop possible new initiatives in the fall of 1997, make possible announcements as part of the race initiative.</p>	<p>One in four children live in a single parent household and may need child support enforcement services. Currently, there are about 20 million families in the child support system. Only 68 percent of children live with both parents, a proportion which has declined over time for all ethnic groups. (Currently 75 percent of white children, 62 percent of Hispanic children, and 33 percent of African American children live in two parent</p>	<p>No additional funding required. Implementing the new child support enforcement procedures will require enormous efforts by states, with guidance and oversight from the federal agencies. New initiatives, to be determined, may require additional funding.</p>	<p>Tougher child support enforcement has broad bipartisan support; however, some women's groups advocate a federalized child support system, rather than the current federal-state partnership. While the goal of promoting two parent families is accepted across the political spectrum, there are vastly different views of how to achieve that goal.</p>	<p>Limited. Limited.</p>

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005 by promoting the efforts of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, funding community based prevention efforts, developing proposals to reduce statutory rape, and other new initiatives to be determined.	Ongoing.	<p>More than 4 in 10 young women become pregnant before age 20 and 75 percent of teens who give birth do so outside of marriage.</p> <p>Preventing teen pregnancies improves the economic prospects of young people, decreases welfare dependency and child poverty, and reduces the need for abortions.</p>	<p>No additional funds are expected to be required, but ongoing funding of key health and social services programs is essential.</p> <p>The National Campaign is supporting state and local actions, enlisting the help of the media, and ensuring the best research and facts are available.</p>	Political disagreements remain over contraception vs. abstinence based approaches.	<p>Limited.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>
Tracking the Progress and Implementation of Welfare Reform	<p>Monitor state and local welfare reform efforts and help them solve implementation problems (i.e., whether FICA must be paid for workfare participants).</p> <p>Promote research and evaluation of welfare</p>	Ongoing.	<p>Will help ensure that welfare reform promotes work and protects kids.</p> <p>Provides ideas for possible new initiatives.</p>	No additional research funds are expected to be required but some effort may be necessary to get full appropriation. (About \$40 million a year is needed; \$20 million of that was included as mandatory funds in welfare reform	<p>May help allay concerns about effects of welfare reform.</p> <p>May entail criticizing state and local political allies and praising political opponents.</p>	Limited.

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Return to Work	<p>Increase the number of individuals on SSI or SSDI disability rolls who leave for work by enacting the President's Ticket to Independence proposal which would increase the availability of private rehabilitation services for beneficiaries by rewarding providers who successfully return people to work.</p> <p>In addition, other new initiatives may be developed.</p>	Ongoing effort to enact legislation in the 105th Congress.	<p>Improves economic status of the disabled.</p> <p>May in the long run reduce federal entitlement costs.</p>	No additional funding required -- Ticket to Independence proposal is cost-neutral within the budget window.	Bipartisan interest in the issue. In addition to our proposal, Republican and Democratic Congressional proposals have been offered.	<p>Limited.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion</p>

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD]) .

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 13:15:08.00

SUBJECT: Means-tested is finally happening tomorrow FYI

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I don't think it's newsworthy; Lamar Smith already knows and wrote his upset letter. But I'll ask HHS to keep their ears open. They're doing a roll-out. Is this too boring for the daily report?

----- Forwarded by Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP on 08/25/97
01:06 PM -----

Debra J. Bond
08/21/97 06:39:28 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP, Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP, Jack A. Smalligan/OMB/EOP, Nicolette Highsmith/OMB/EOP
cc: Daniel J. Chenok/OMB/EOP
Subject: Federal Means-tested notice

FYI. HHS has confirmation from the Federal Register that the Federal means-tested public benefit notice will be published on Tuesday, August 26th. It will be on public display Monday. SSA confirmed the same date for their notice.

Daily Report - Aug. 25

Agencies to Release Information on Legal Immigrants' Access to Federal Programs -- Last year's welfare reform law says that legal immigrants who arrive after August 1996 may not get "federal means tested benefits." During last year's debate, the Republicans tried to include a broad definition of this term into the new law, which would have placed a large number of federal programs out of the reach of these newly arriving legal immigrants. However, that definition was struck under the Byrd Rule, leaving the Administration to define it.

Federal agencies have worked together and with the Department of Justice to develop a common definition of "means tested benefits." Tomorrow, HHS and SSA will publish the Administration's interpretation that no discretionary spending programs fall into this category. This means that only a few programs are off-limits to newly arriving legal immigrants -- SSI, food stamps, TANF, Medicaid, and the new child health program. HHS and DOJ have already advised Rep. Lamar Smith of this interpretation, and in a letter to the Attorney General he strongly criticized the Office of Legal Counsel's opinion that the definition is legally permissible. In the past, Smith has threatened to try again to enact into law his preferred, broader definition. Immigration advocates and state and local governments will be very pleased with our action.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP { OPD })

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 13:23:05.00

SUBJECT: Re: helpful suggestion

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Good idea.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 15:14:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: Weekly Education Strategy Meeting

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

4.30 in Bruce's office?

Thnx

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 19:26:49.00

SUBJECT: Goodling response

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is a draft point-counterpoint for Goodling. It still needs tightening.=====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D46]MAIL450507630.216 to ASCII,
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RESPONSES TO GOODLING

1. **We don't need another test.**

- These tests are very important for students, parents and teachers. They will clearly show how well individual students do compared to challenging, widely accepted national standards in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math. No other test provides this clear and critical information to students, parents and teachers, and there is no other way for families that move from community to community or state to state to maintain consistent, high expectations in the basics.

2. **Tests don't generate higher academic performance**

- Unlike many other tests that students take, these tests will be designed so that teachers and students can prepare for them, starting when the child enters school. Teachers will have materials that describe clearly what students should know in order to do to master the material and do well on the tests. Students, parents and teachers will have sample test questions that show what kind of work is expected. Teachers, through their school districts, teacher training programs, and colleagues (over the Internet) will have proven practices, lesson plans, and materials, that can help students master the knowledge and skills called for in the national standards.
- In addition, teacher classroom assessments and local tests given along the way will help teachers, school administrators and parents determine which students are on track for meeting the standards, which ones need extra help, and what kind of help they need.
- Research and experience show that raising expectations for students lifts student achievement, and these tests are tied to high academic standards. In addition, the tests will tell us how well students and schools are doing, which ones need help, and what we need to do to boost their performance.

3. **National tests are too controversial to implement without Congressional authorization**

- We welcome Congress as a full partner in the effort to raise standards for all students and to provide parents and students national tests in the basic skills. None of us can do this alone. We should be working together to raise standards for our students, improve teaching and learning, and give our schools the tools they need to prepare our children for the future. And we are actively seeking a role for Congress before the tests are implemented.
- The Administration will submit legislation shortly to create an independent governing board to oversee and ensure the integrity of the tests. We will use the National Assessment Governing Board, a group that already exists and that oversees the widely

used National Assessment of Education Progress (a sample test that gives information on how the U.S. and over 40 states are doing, but provides no information for individual students or their teachers and families).

4. New tests can lead to inappropriate and unfair comparisons of schools and school districts

- These tests lead to exactly the right kinds of comparisons -- they tell us how well our students and our schools do compared to high standards of excellence that define what students should know and be able to do in the basics of reading and math. We should welcome these comparisons, not fear them.
- We should not presume that any student, no matter where he or she lives or goes to school, will do poorly on this test. We must stop perpetuating the cycle of low expectations that, in the name of compassion, actually keeps so many young people from achieving their full expectations.
- In July, 15 major urban school districts around the country pledged to participate in these tests -- not because these districts believe they will excel the first time around, but because they know that their students, when challenged and when they receive the proper support, can perform just as well as any other students can.

5. New national tests can lead to a national curriculum

- Providing a voluntary reading test in 4th grade and a voluntary math test in 8th grade will not create a national curriculum. These tests reflect widespread agreement that already exists on what students should know and be able to do. States and local communities will continue to determine their curriculum, and will use the national tests to focus attention on how to improve student achievement in the basic skills.

6. Instead of another test, more resources should be sent into the classroom

- We agree that more resources should be sent into the classroom. That is why the Administration has supported record investments in education, to help states and communities raise standards, train teachers, improve basic skills, and promote the effective use of technology in the classroom. The national tests will aid us in better understanding where those resources are needed and how they can be wisely spent.

7. The federal government is already spending over \$500 million just to test students

- This figure is totally incorrect. Approximately 90% of these funds is for the Goals 2000 program, which improves teaching and learning in local classrooms by helping states and school districts raise standards, train teachers, promote the effective use of technology and increase parental and community involvement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 13:40:21.00

SUBJECT: Pillars: questions

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tanya is working on the pillars, and we have met with Bob Shireman. A couple of questions:

1. On the Standards and school reform piece, we talked about including choice/charters, urban/failing schools and "bad teachers" as the 3 key school reform pieces. Two issues: this doesn't include other key teaching priorities, including Title V Urban/rural teachers (which could be incorporated into the urban initiative if necessary), and the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, which is small but important -- to POTUS and to the idea of standards. I suggest we broaden the "bad teachers" piece, which is now just a part of the urban initiative, into a "good and bad" teachers piece, that talks about attracting and rewarding excellent teachers, and getting rid of bad ones.

Shireman raised the possibility of folding America Reads into the standards and reform piece, since it is directly tied to the 4th grade reading test. I think this is a good idea (and there will still be stuff left out of the top priority if we add it in--though we may be coming up against the boundary of fitting lots of things into a single priority).

2. Bob says that Gene will want to keep two years of preschool as a significant priority. I'm not clear on where (1) you and Bruce are on this issue overall; (2) where it fits in with our early childhood/child care piece, both with respect to our overall priorities and more literally where it gets incorporated into the pillars. Any guidance?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 17:25:25.00

SUBJECT: Memos on Strategic Planning

TO: Janet L. Yellen (CN=Janet L. Yellen/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Franklin D. Raines (CN=Franklin D. Raines/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul E. Begala (CN=Paul E. Begala/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen A. McGinty (CN=Kathleen A. McGinty/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John H. Gibbons (CN=John H. Gibbons/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacob J. Lew (CN=Jacob J. Lew/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald H. Gips (CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel (CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Michelle Crisci (CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Holly L. Gwin (CN=Holly L. Gwin/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Debbie B Bengtson (CN=Debbie B Bengtson/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Russell W. Horwitz (CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Shelley N. Fidler (CN=Shelley N. Fidler/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jonathan A. Kaplan (CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert S. Kapla (CN=Robert S. Kapla/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Melissa Green (CN=Melissa Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This e-mail is to inform you about the process of reviewing your strategic planning memos, (which prioritize the pillars and give a brief description of the reasons for your prioritization):

The content of these memos will be shared with the strategic team.
However, the authors' names will NOT be shared with the strategic team.

Thanks.

MEMORANDUM

TO: ELENA KAGAN Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

CC: JERRY MANDE

FROM: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH

RE: TOBACCO SMUGGLING

DATE: AUGUST 25, 1997

SUMMARY

Cigarette smuggling to other countries has almost tripled in the last few years up to 280 billion cigarettes a year. Smuggling increases have correlated to increases in duties and taxes imposed on foreign cigarettes. Tobacco companies have a role in cigarette smuggling in that they sell to traders and dealers who, in turn, funnel the cigarettes to smugglers. There are criminal cases currently pending in Spain, China, Canada, and the United States. Two Brown & Williamson sales managers have recently pleaded guilty to federal charges of aiding smugglers.

The recent upsurge in smuggling could have impacts on the proposed settlement with the tobacco companies, specifically with respect to the FDA regulation of nicotine in that the settlement, as written, requires the FDA to prove that a change in the level of nicotine or other harmful components "will not result in the creation of a significant demand for contraband." Because the levels of contraband in other countries is already so high, by requiring the FDA to prove a negative, the settlement sets up an extremely high standard. In addition, given the experience of other countries that have raised cigarette prices, the proposed settlement might open the door to increased smuggling in the United States.

Other than its involvement in the specific cases mentioned in this memo in Syracuse and New Orleans, DOJ reports that it does not have a nationwide, coordinated effort or task force to combat smuggling.

FACTS ON SMUGGLING

- The volume of cigarette smuggling around the world has nearly tripled.
- Researchers estimate that one-fourth of the cigarettes sold overseas pass through smuggling rings set up to evade foreign taxes.
- Criminal investigations in several countries show that people in the tobacco industry have played a major role in stimulating and facilitating the smuggling of cigarettes. The most

common way in which cigarette companies play a role is that each year they sell billions of dollars of cigarettes to traders and dealers who, in turn, funnel the cigarettes to smugglers.

RECENT CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

1. Canada

- Newly released court documents in Syracuse show that R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the second-largest American cigarette maker, sponsored trips to a luxury Canadian fishing resort for several dealers who have subsequently been charged with conspiring to smuggle cigarettes to Canada. On one fishing trip in 1995, one Reynolds salesman, Les Thompson, even joked to the dealers about the smuggling, implicitly acknowledging that he had knowledge of it.
- One informant said it was clear that Mr. Thompson from Reynolds knew that the dealers were selling to cigarettes to American Indians who smuggled them across the St. Lawrence River.
- The investigation involving R.J. Reynolds is centered in Syracuse and Canada. In June, a grand jury in Syracuse indicted 21 people on charges that they were involved in smuggling \$700 million worth of cigarettes and alcohol through the St. Regis Indian Reservation in upstate New York from 1992 through 1996.
- In another investigation in New Orleans, two Brown & Williamson sales managers have recently pleaded guilty to charges of aiding smugglers in bringing cigarettes illegally into Canada.

2. Spain

- One of Europe's biggest cigarette traders, Michael Hanggi, admits that he had been buying Winstons from R.J. Reynolds for 15 years and had resold many of them in Spain.
- Mr. Hanggi said that his three-person trading company in Switzerland had handled \$100 million in sales last year.
- Authorities estimate that last year that 2.3 billion Winstons made by R.J. Reynolds, or \$200 million worth, were smuggled into Spain.
- Investigators found a series of faxes showing that for years Reynolds officials in Geneva kept track of the volume of cigarettes that were supposedly being shipped to Senegal in West Africa but instead were illegally diverted to Spain. Given that all the shipments

were diverted to Spain, the figures could not possibly have matched Reynold's sales reports from Senegal. In fact, USDA figures show that Senegal imports no more than 500 million cigarettes a year -- less than one-fourth of the amount diverted to Spain.

3. Italy

- Two organized crime groups in Italy take in \$500 million per year by smuggling Malboros they buy from Swiss dealers selling products made by the Philip Morris Companies, the largest cigarette maker in America.

4. China and Hong Kong

- Later this year, Hong Kong prosecutors plan to place a former marketing manager for the British-American Tobacco Corporation, a subsidiary of B.A.T. Industries and a British affiliate of Brown & Williamson, on trial on charges that he accepted more than \$3 million in bribes from dealers involved in smuggling cigarettes into China.
- Smuggling accounts for 4 to 5 percent of the cigarettes sold in China. But the market is so vast that this amounts to 70 billion to 85 billion cigarettes a year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: What is the scope of the smuggling?

- Market Tracking International Ltd., a research firm in London that provides data to tobacco industry publications, estimates that 280 billion of the 1 trillion cigarettes exported each year by all producing nations pass through the hands of smugglers, up from 100 billion in 1989.
- In Spain, Winston, manufactured by R.J. Reynolds, is the most popular foreign brand, and last year 60 percent of its sales were contraband. The smugglers can sell a pack of contraband Winstons for \$1.30 to \$1.60, about the same price as a local brand and one-third less than the price of legal Winstons.

Q: What are the causes of the recent surge in smuggling?

- There are many causes from the relaxation of customs inspections in Europe to the opening of markets in Russia and Eastern Europe. The surge is also attributable to the expansion of sales overseas by American tobacco companies. High taxes, limits on imports, and corrupt distribution systems also help account for the increase in cigarette smuggling.

Q: What have the cigarette companies said?

- Spokespersons for the three cigarette companies, R.J. Reynolds, Philip Morris, and Brown & Williamson, publicly maintain that they did not knowingly sell to dealers who supplied to smugglers. The companies urge that their executives did not do anything wrong and that they should not be held accountable for illegal activity that occurred after they sold their product. However, some of the evidence in criminal cases in Spain, Canada, and China indicates that the companies did have some knowledge. For instance, R.J. Reynolds kept track of the shipments of cigarettes allegedly destined for Senegal but that were instead diverted to Spain.

Q: How much does the smuggling cost?

- The smuggling costs foreign governments an estimated \$16 billion a year in lost revenues. But more important, health experts say it threatens to undermine initiatives in many nations to discourage smoking, particularly among teenagers.

Q: What is the potential impact for the settlement?

- **FDA authority to regulate nicotine.** The proposed agreement says that before the FDA could order the companies to lower the nicotine in cigarettes, it would have to guarantee that smugglers would not bring in more potent substitutes. But given how easily smuggling can take place, the President said last month that this provision was unreasonable and should be changed. Specifically, the settlement provides that the FDA shall be permitted to require the gradual reduction of nicotine and the possible elimination of other harmful components of tobacco products, provided it can demonstrate that the changes: (1) will result in a significant reduction of the health risks associated with such products; (2) are technologically feasible; and (3) will not result in the creation of a significant demand for contraband or other tobacco products.
- **Raising prices could lead to smuggling in U.S.** There is a potential that raising prices in the U.S. could cause an increase of smuggling in American brands manufactured elsewhere.
- **Increased smuggling worldwide.** With the restrictions imposed on the tobacco companies in the proposed settlement, the tobacco companies are expected to step up their efforts to expand their markets in other countries. With sales expected to decrease in the U.S. as the result of the settlement, there could be an even greater increase in smuggling worldwide.
- **Tobacco companies' attitudes and cooperation with investigators.** Tobacco companies have demonstrated that they are not willing to

try to stop smuggling. In fact, investigators in Europe stated that tobacco company officials hide behind Swiss law which basically does not view smuggling as a crime and contains provisions on secrecy in commercial transactions.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 15:54:25.00

SUBJECT: Elena -- you don't need to call Paul Leonard/HUD

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I just talked to him -- he thought I was already on vacation and he was calling to see what we thought of Cuomo's letter re: New Mexico.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 13:03:07.00

SUBJECT: Standards

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I would like to come to your 4:30 pm standards/communication meeting to see what will be required of our friend, the President, during the next couple of weeks.

Okay with you?

Release of the Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Education Poll: Tomorrow morning the 29th annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of public attitudes toward the public schools will be released, addressing a wide range of contemporary education issues. The poll will show strong support for national standards and tests. In particular, 77% believe that establishing national standards for measuring the academic standing of the public schools would improve academic achievement in the local public schools, (either “a great deal” or “quite a lot”). Similarly, 67% of agreed that using standardized national tests to measure the academic achievement of students would improve academic performance. When asked specifically about your proposal (described as “...that the performance of the nation’s public schools be assessed according to how well students score on achievement tests at two different grade levels.”) 57% expressed support.

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Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 17:28:44.00

SUBJECT: Reminder: Pillars and Memos due Tomorrow.

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Kamensky (CN=John Kamensky/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lael Brainard (CN=Lael Brainard/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter R. Orszag (CN=Peter R. Orszag/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan (CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Holly L. Gwin (CN=Holly L. Gwin/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen A. McGinty (CN=Kathleen A. McGinty/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debbie B Bengtson (CN=Debbie B Bengtson/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Russell W. Horwitz (CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shelley N. Fidler (CN=Shelley N. Fidler/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TARULLO_D (TARULLO_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OPD)

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marc A. Silverman (CN=Marc A. Silverman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia M. Chase (CN=Cynthia M. Chase/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert S. Kapla (CN=Robert S. Kapla/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald H. Gips (CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa Green (CN=Melissa Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The deadline for pillars and memos is tomorrow Tuesday, August 26 by noon

Please forward 25 copies of your pillar and one copy of the memo to me in room 164 OEOB.

Again, please make the deadline, as it will greatly help Wednesday's meeting generally (and your pillar specifically) if the participants have the afternoon and evening to review the materials.

Thank you.