

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 042 - FOLDER -002

[12/24/1998 - 12/31/1998]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. email | Phone No. (Partial) (1 page) | 12/30/1998 | P6/b(6) |
| 002. email | Phone No. (Partial) (1 page) | 12/30/1998 | P6/b(6) |

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Automated Records Management System [Email]
 OPD ([Kagan])
 OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/24/1998-12/31/1998]

2009-1006-F

bm74

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-DEC-1998 18:08:03.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

superbug paper ready for your review tomorrow. call Devorah 65707 if questions

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-DEC-1998 11:45:05.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

please call Devorah 65707

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-DEC-1998 12:27:05.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

paper was faxed to Jack L as well (as per Chris) but no one is answering in lower or upper press offices-- sorry. D

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-DEC-1998 11:58:03.00

SUBJECT: superbug paper

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
is attached.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D37]MAIL45943885T.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504300060000010A02010000000205000000BA2C00000002000005EF96CB85932CCD3E5E232
C44826ACB0167EE7C27B44B3285EE12EF8CFCD4072DA9FBAE3E22924C74ED860B39CA57761C151
02F6BB6B8BB4275659756D1F364C1432BD99BB82EF87C901F894FC48295D230CF5AA40AFB2A477
232BCDFF2878E37583DA61E35C9FDD682FAF2D7D4F6E3AD9C592DAC6B5F0685DA36650364350B2
E741A167DEFB4423CACD6DD1FCE716366B4B8F3A86DD6D63A499363F089896E0A18E327A55EF28
2AACCA54B4635A0C4B626DCB02B8E8155596C6FC9820F8D02F70BD01DEEA4E8001490F92123FC
F853270C7F4DA337856034843EDD0895F0A7CD8305BC2ADE18EE77E3F1CFC1B230C7DE4FD754F4

COMBATING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

SUMMARY

President Clinton's FY2000 budget will include \$25 million for a new CDC initiative to control the spread of infectious diseases. This 31 percent increase over last year's funding level is the single largest increase in CDC funds dedicated to this increasing public health problem. The new initiative will fund new disease surveillance and rapid response activities, a national educational campaign to educate clinicians and the public about the consequences of inappropriate antibiotic use, and new research that identifies disease risk factors and creates diagnostic tests that allow for the immediate identification of these diseases in a clinical setting.

Once expected to be eliminated, infectious diseases remain as one of the leading causes of death in the United States. The long term use and misuse of antibiotics have caused many microorganisms to adapt to these drugs, creating 'superbugs' that render current treatments ineffective. In addition, the emergence of new infectious diseases, such as the virulent strains of influenza identified in Hong Kong last year, pose a serious threat. Approximately one out of every six domestic health care dollars are spent on infectious diseases, and infectious complications in hospital settings result in an estimated \$20 billion in excess health care costs. Without additional resources, public health agencies will be unable to meet this challenge.

BACKGROUND

Drug resistance causes diseases that we thought conquered to reemerge in stronger, more virulent forms (superbugs). A number of diseases once thought to be under control, such as cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis, have begun to increase and spread to new regions. The long term use and misuse of antibiotics have caused many microorganisms to adapt to these drugs, creating 'superbugs' that render current treatments ineffective. In recent years, multidrug resistant tuberculosis and drug resistant pneumococcal infections (the most common cause of middle ear infections in children and pneumonia in the elderly) have become common. These infections result in longer hospital stays, rising health care costs, and increasing death rates.

Increasing incidence of new infectious diseases. Between 1973 and 1995, more than thirty newly emerging infectious diseases were identified, including AIDS, toxic shock syndrome, Legionnaires disease, Lyme disease, and hantavirus pulmonary syndrome. The threat of an influenza pandemic last year in Hong Kong, the recent recognition of the the huge health burden associated with hepatitis C, and the emergence of listeriosis over the past few weeks all remind us of the ongoing threat and burden that infectious diseases pose to our health and health care costs.

There are substantial costs associated with the spread of infectious diseases.

Infectious diseases have enormous health consequences. Only 10 years after it was discovered, AIDS became the most common cause of death in young adults in the United States. Present estimates suggest that one out of every 65 Americans are infected with

hepatitis C, a virus that causes chronic liver disease. This infection is already the leading cause of liver transplantation and in the next several years, the number of deaths from hepatitis C in the United States will surpass those from AIDS. In addition, 60 million unnecessary prescriptions are written every year for childhood viral infections that do not respond to antibiotics, making several common childhood diseases, including ear infections, extremely difficult to treat. This unnecessary use of antibiotics results in increased illnesses and deaths, because it reduces our ability to effectively treat the individual, their families, and the community at large.

Infectious diseases contribute substantially to the escalating costs of health care. Approximately one out of every six domestic health care dollars are spent on infectious diseases, which account for 25 percent of all physician visits and constitute the most common reason for outpatient visits in the country. In addition, antimicrobial agents are the second most frequently prescribed class of drugs in the United States. Infectious complications in hospital settings result in an estimated \$20 billion in excess health care costs.

Emerging infections attack our most vulnerable populations. Emerging infections are particularly serious in people with lowered immunity, a population that includes those infected with HIV or receiving immunosuppressive therapy for cancer or organ transplantation. Children are also vulnerable to emerging infectious diseases; for instance, the 11 million children enrolled in day care programs are at a substantially increased risk of contracting an infectious disease, such as hepatitis A, acute respiratory illnesses, or middle ear infections.

Without additional resources, public health agencies will be unable to meet this new challenge. Because of under-investments in State and local health departments, some public health departments do not have the laboratory and communication capabilities to rapidly detect and report newly emerging and resistant infectious diseases in an effective manner. In addition, technologic advances, evolving priorities, and categorical funding have led health departments to build multiple, independent data collection systems to service specific program areas. These costly inefficiencies leave critical gaps and compromise the quality of information used for public health action. Communication between public health entities is also severely compromised. In a recent test, the CDC could not contact nearly half of local public health departments within 24 hours.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE TO COMBAT INFECTIOUS DISEASE

New disease surveillance and rapid response activities. Like early warning systems that detect threats to national security, surveillance with appropriate laboratory support is a critical element in the defense against these diseases. CDC work with State and local health agencies to establish a new electronic disease surveillance network to facilitate the timely transmission of information from reporting physicians and health facilities to State health departments. CDC will also enhance aspects of its currently operating surveillance system by increasing the number of active surveillance sites and sentinel provider networks and increasing the range of activities they conduct to include local investigations, education, and focused disease monitoring.

These additions and enhancements to the current surveillance system will ensure that infectious disease cases that signal the beginning of an outbreak are detected rapidly and that disease outbreak information is used for immediate public health action. The information collected through these new surveillance activities can be used to educate physicians about a common bacterial pattern of resistance, or which strain of influenza is circulating amongst their patients, resulting in patients receiving more appropriate care; for example, physicians will know which type of bacterium are resistant to antibiotics and prescribe a more effective course of treatment. In addition, an understanding of which viral strains are common this flu season allows health care professionals to plan ahead for next year's treatment needs, designing vaccines that can accurately target the currently circulating strain.

Prevention and education strategies to control the spread of infectious diseases. Studies have shown that reductions in inappropriate antibiotic prescribing can lead to declines in antibiotic resistance. CDC will invest in research to determine which health education methods work most effectively to communicate with both providers and patients on the issue of antibiotic resistance. The agency will then, together with other Federal agencies such as FDA and NIH, will work with private sector partners, including health plans, business coalitions, and professional organizations to launch a national education campaign to educate clinicians and the public about the consequences of inappropriate antibiotic use.

Using applied research to improve the public health. As disease strains develop resistance to current drug therapies and as new ones emerge, CDC will initiate studies to determine the risk factors for these diseases, such as leisure time activities, sites of exposure, or occupation. This information will be used to educate providers about the nature of these reemerging or new diseases and will allow them to provide the most effective course of treatment to their patients. In addition, CDC will create new diagnostic tests to that allow physicians to immediately identify new disease strains in a clinical setting. This information will both ensure the most appropriate course of treatment for the patient and provide health care professionals and epidemiologists nationwide with valuable information about the nature of the infections' spread.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-DEC-1998 13:12:59.00

SUBJECT: ESEA memo

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Could you send me the version of the ESEA memo that went to POTUS?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-DEC-1998 17:11:20.00

SUBJECT: lpgr for Tuesday's event

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

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

CC: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
EK/LE:

Here's a draft 1-pager for the Tuesday event. Let me know what you think. I'll also send it to DOJ for comment...it may not be sufficiently wordy for them...

Paul, et.al.: fyi...please don't distribute or use until final...jc3

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D55]MAIL40629516E.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504300060000010A02010000000205000000AD26000000020000439BEE94A9E1D23C4A70FC
83D094DA8D270A5EB247776D569201C3A205FE8DA976DA98E88E839CCBF5D50C476E56F5DE39DB

Reducing Violence in the Lives of Children

December 29, 1998

Announcement: President Clinton will launch a new Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (or CEVI) designed to improve the justice system's response to children who are victims and witnesses to violence. CEVI will include four components: (1) improving law enforcement response; (2) reforming state and federal laws on child abuse and neglect; (3) increasing public awareness; and (4) strengthening local prevention and intervention. To get this new effort underway, the President will also announce the availability of \$10 million in "Safe Start" grants from the Justice Department. These new funds will help up to 15 cities reduce the impact of family, school and community violence on young children in their communities.

The Need for Action

- **Too many child victims.** Not only do adolescents (12- to 17-year olds) represent approximately 25 percent of all violent crime victims nationally, but millions more are exposed to violence in other ways as well. In fact, of the nation's 22.3 million adolescents, almost 9 million have witnessed serious violence -- with nearly 2 million suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.
- **Child victims more at risk.** Equally troubling is the fact that children who are abused, neglected and otherwise victimized or exposed to violence are more likely to become criminals themselves. They are more than 50% as likely to be arrested while a juvenile -- and nearly 40% as likely to be arrested when they become adults. They are also at significant risk for substance abuse, mental illness and suicide.

What CEVI Will Do

- **Improve Law Enforcement Response.** CEVI's first goal will be to improve the justice system's overall response to child victims and witnesses. This means providing law enforcement agents, prosecutors, victim and witness coordinators, and court personnel with the critical information and training they need to prevent against the "secondary victimization" of child victims and witnesses. To meet this need, CEVI will produce and distribute specialized training videos, best practice manuals, and other in-the-field user guides -- such as *Forming a Multidisciplinary Team to Investigate Child Abuse*, which will be released by the Justice Department today. CEVI will also work to help state and local law enforcement utilize Child Death Review Teams to investigate suspicious child fatalities; expand victims assistance programs; help create "Court Schools" that acclimate children to the courtroom setting; and other similar programs.
- **Reform Laws Dealing with Child Victims and Witnesses.** As part of CEVI, the Justice Department will develop federal and model state legislation that increases penalties for violent crimes affecting children, demands accountability from those who kill children through abuse or neglect, and generally improves the court system's ability to address the unique needs of child victims and witnesses.

- **Increase Public Awareness.** CEVI will sponsor a National Summit on Children Exposed to Violence and hold follow-up forums to help implement recommendations from the Summit. The Summit will be co-hosted by the Department of Health and Human Services, major child advocacy organizations, the American Bar Association, and many others. Its goal will be to bring together experts in law enforcement, mental health, child development, and other related fields -- and to jointly develop a blueprint for national, state and local action that will address the issue of child victimization.
- **Strengthen Prevention and Intervention.** One of CEVI's most important goals will be to help develop and promote local initiatives that: (1) prevent violence against children by promoting parent education; (2) intervene and provide services to children exposed to violence; and (3) support children within the justice system. A good example of such an initiative is the New Haven Child Development/Community Policing (CD-CP) program. A partnership between the New Haven Police Department and the Yale University Child Study Center, the New Haven CD-CP cross-trains law enforcement and mental health professionals and coordinates their response to children in violent situations. Over the past few years, the Administration has provided seed funds to help bolster the work of the New Haven CD-CP and to help replicate its success in other cities (e.g., Charlotte, NC; Nashville, TN; Baltimore, MD; and Chelsea, MA). Today, the President will announce the availability of \$10 million in "Safe Start" grants to help up to 15 more cities implement proven initiatives like the New Haven CD-CP.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1998 21:28:41.00

SUBJECT: if you're there, take a look at this

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Draft 12/28/98

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

1999 STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

POLICY OUTLINE

January 19, 1999

* = most significant proposals

Themes

This is the last State of the Union of the 20th Century, delivered at a pinnacle of American power and prosperity. A decade ago, we looked around us, and saw a nation in decline. We asked: "America -- what went wrong?" Today, we see what went right. After years of determined effort, we now have the longest peacetime economic expansion in history, surging wages, a balanced budget, welfare rolls shrinking, crime plummeting, our leadership bringing peace around the world. We have forged a new consensus for how government can best serve the people -- a government that is modern, empowering, flexible, a 21st Century government to meet 21st Century challenges.

Yes, this is a golden moment for America. But America faces big challenges as we make ready for the 21st Century. Dramatic scientific, economic and social changes raise new threats even as they pose new possibilities. The question before us is: Will we make the most of this time of strength? We look back with admiration and gratitude on the achievement of our parents. Will the generations of the new millennium, when they measure our generation, say we did everything we could to strengthen our nation in a new world?

We must act to address these challenges, to strengthen our oldest values in new times, to build the America of the 21st Century. We must act with faith and confidence, shunning partisanship, rising above rancor, and recognizing that once again America with its genius for progress can lead the world.

1. The challenge and opportunity of an aging America

In the 20th Century, we built a guarantee of security and dignity for our parents. Now, with the number of elderly Americans expected to double, living longer than ever before, we must make certain that our nation is ready for the "senior boom."

* Social Security
Medicare

* Long term care
tax credit

Senior housing

Intergenerational centers (bringing seniors & children together)

2. 21st Century schools

In the 20th Century, we built a system of public schools that lifted millions of families into the middle class. Now, we must transform all our public schools to give all Americans a better-quality education to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

100K teachers -- must build on success

* Social promotion: ESEA reform -- funds only if:

No social promotion

School report cards

No unqualified teachers

Intervention to save failing schools

* After school

School modernization

Computers in classrooms/digital library

Charter schools

Native Americans

3. Strengthening families for the 21st Century

In the 20th Century, the American family underwent tremendous stress as it adapted to new ways, but survived and was transformed. Now, we must strengthen the American family for the challenges of the 21st Century.

Health of our children

Tobacco

* legislation to allow a lawsuit/proceeds to Medicare
comprehensive tobacco legislation

Alcohol -- .08, [requesting Surgeon General's Report on alcohol]

Health care

* Patients', Bill of Rights

Kennedy-Jeffords

Medicare prescription drugs

Medicare buy-in

Medical privacy [by law, if Congress doesn't act by August, President will]

Genetic discrimination legislation

Work & home

* Child care

At-home moms' tax credit

FMLA expansion

Welfare reform

Welfare-to-work reauthorization

Salute success of WTW Partnership, launched 3 yrs ago in SOTU

4. Building a 21st Century economy

In 20th Century, we built an economy that widened opportunity, at home & abroad □ (Now, in 21st Century, we must give the global economy a human face

Investing in people □) making sure that the fruits of prosperity are widespread

Lifetime learning
 universal training
 adult literacy
 challenge to businesses to train American workers first

Equal pay
 Minimum wage

Urban initiative
 American Private Investment Corporation
 EZs/ECs
 Urban job creation initiative (HUD)

Farm safety net

21st Century consumer protection & competition
 Financial consumer protections
 Electricity deregulation

International economy □) goal: foster global growth & put a human face on int□,1 econ

* Trade □) new approach, common ground
 Fast track:
 New WTO Round, Africa, FTAA
 and labor standards, transparency
 Child labor convention
 Manufacturing & exports initiative
 [steel] [?]
 Long-term stability of int□,1 financial system

5. 21st Century Environment

From the early days of the 20th Century, Americans have rallied to an ethic of conservation. Since, we created and then rolled back massive industrial pollution and saved the last great wilderness areas of our country. Now, in the 21st Century, environmental stewardship requires a vision not only of protecting grand parks and preserves. It also requires enhancing our day-to-day quality of life.

* Livable communities -- initiative to restore and expand city parks, preserve green spaces in suburbs, and to preserve farmland

Climate change
 - increased R&D
 - tax incentives for energy efficient cars, homes, appliances
 - reward early action by companies

Clean Water Act reauthorization
 Full funding for Clean Water Action Plan

6. Security for the 21st Century

At home □) crime & drugs

In the 20th Century, we saw criminals nearly take over our cities, but then rolled them back. Now, to keep crime going down, we must break the cycle of crime.

Crime bill II

- COPS II

- guns -

Brady II

one gun a month (stops gun-runners)

Gun-show loophole

Gun sentences

- Drugs & crime initiative (stay clean or stay in jail)

- prevention [after school programs]

School discipline

Values-based crime prevention

Around the world

In 20th Century, America led the forces of freedom, and stood strong for our own security in two world wars and a long twilight struggle against communism □(now, in the 21st Century, we must stand vigilant against new threats while finding new avenues to peace.

Peace

Balkans

Northern Ireland

Middle East

New threats of 21st Century

Iraq

North Korea

Terrorism/Critical Infrastructure

CTBT (seek passage this year)

* 21st Century Military

Readiness (pay increase, procurement, emergency funding, readiness study).

21st Century alliances

NATO Summit

Engagement in Asia -- Japan, South Korea, China

Democracy -- Latin America, Cuba, Africa

7. 21st Century Community

In 20th Century, we overcame many boundaries of race and class to build the most diverse and democratic society the world has ever known. In the 21st Century, we must find ways to reaffirm and reawaken the American values we all share.

At home

One America/race initiative

ENDA

Hate crimes

Strengthening democracy -- campaign reform, free TV, increasing
voting

AmeriCorps -- 100,000th member
Funding to reach 100,000 per year

America and the world

Immigration -- English as second language & civic education [from
adult literacy initiative]

Millennium

Millennium Project
Y2K

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jay E. Gould (CN=Jay E. Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1998 17:29:33.00

SUBJECT: GAO Report

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:

Melinda just spoke to SSA and Ken's comments ARE going to be included in the final report. Therefore, HHS's comments ARE in conflict with SSAs. The issue is whether to pull HHS's comments from the report. Mary Bourdette is the political person dealing with the issue at HHS. We could pull the HHSs comments and explain that it was inconsistent and could not be reconciled with SSA in such short notice.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1998 16:00:01.00

SUBJECT: Today Show

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Today Show turned down our Child Violence exclusive. You are free to give it to the L.A. Times.

thanks

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-DEC-1998 12:09:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: ESEA memo

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. Do you think we'll get to see Maria and John's comments?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 18:02:08.00

SUBJECT: Comments on draft tobacco memo

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

CC: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Josh and Jack asked me to forward you one comment on the tobacco memo:
They'd recommend stating that the budget does not include funds for
farmers or increases for tobacco-related public health programs.

Jack may also convey additional comments to you separately. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 29-DEC-1998 15:24:17.00

SUBJECT: Food Safety

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

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

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

TEXT:

This is a draft page on the budget that both USDA (Olsen) and FDA (Schultz) have looked at. As I note, we are still clarifying the FDA budget numbers. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D78]MAIL460257266.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504399070000010A020100000002050000006F1F000000020000C946088B70EA7B4C1149D8
F022CA72FEC97C0EEDB5C242F9CE1C24161E324494C44B8EFB380610692CFFD00CDEB95FD58AB3
6BD8E2B0EA35CD9C4BE7EB415068D26DD60A1E8D766C94EF19C940D8BCE74962F8F709954B02F0
C48DA3862DF51B116974B3529CD897DE6B502DCC2AC08F22DC29F8338D94F9B47AE5EBF52A30BD
1FE29459A16A7B53CDB68C59B17C764C5F3E7FC433C6B8E33E71188287DE2A6C4D65BD27B28A7E
45E5D740B59C95EA990E7DA7A1471415099ABC98E2773E0D6FD050E0B623F1AEE1867D89C798A3
F64ED8E882A6CE5DB181559EEE7CD6B90C0700ACFE1DF4E4F35ADC7A959DBB231BF2600558AA38
2A5D4B0ACDAC12964DFF9471E76EC81C0000890D8CEF75724598A5AEE5C1DD751812ED581B6FEE

FY 2000 Food Safety Initiative

President Clinton will recommend a \$72 million expansion of his National Food Safety Initiative in his fiscal 2000 budget proposal. If enacted, the budget would result in a third year of significant growth in government efforts to prevent potentially deadly foodborne illness through a comprehensive, science-based inspection, surveillance, research and education system.

The new funds are to be shared by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would receive \$32 million, and the Department of Health and Human Services would receive about \$40 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Improving Domestic and International Food Safety Inspections

The President proposes to greatly expand inspections of domestic and imported food products. He would ensure that the FDA inspect every high risk food manufacturer under its jurisdiction in the United States at least once each year (FDA is still checking). (Other food manufacturers would be inspected twice as often as they are now. **FDA checking to see if they can still do with \$30 million**) Imported food would also be subject to increased scrutiny. FDA would double the number of inspections conducted of foreign food production systems from 100 to 200. The FDA has jurisdiction over all food products except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under USDA's jurisdiction. For USDA, which conducts daily inspections of meat and poultry products, funds would be provided for continuing phase-in of HACCP, the Agriculture Department's science-based, prevention-oriented meat and poultry inspection system, which has already helped to reduce significantly dangerous pathogens levels. HACCP, currently in effect in the nation's largest plants, will be phased in at smaller plants over the next 13 months.

The President's plan also envisions even greater coordination among federal and state agencies handling food safety issues. For the first time, state and federal inspection results will be shared by electronic connection, reducing overlapping efforts and enhancing the ability of authorities to focus on public health improvements. USDA will strengthen its 26 federal-state partnerships to facilitate the interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products.

Public Health Research and Surveillance

The funding increase would also enable better surveillance of foodborne illness. CDC would expand its foodborne illness monitoring system, called "FoodNet," and its computerized database to identify unique illness "fingerprints," called "PulseNet." This expanded surveillance network is the heart of our nation's foodborne disease early warning system and was helpful in identifying the recent *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak.

Finally, USDA and FDA's food safety research efforts would also benefit from the President's budget proposal. Expanded research would focus on:

- creating new detection tests for dangerous contaminants such as Salmonella in eggs, Cyclospora in fresh produce, and test methods for E. Coli 0157:H7 in foods in which it cannot now be tested,
- helping farmers better control potentially dangerous bacteria and fungi in fruits and vegetables,
- combating antibiotic resistance in food-producing animals,

The President's Joint Institute of Food Safety Research will continue developing a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research efforts and work closely with the private sector and academia in the process.

The President's proposal builds on a strong record of food safety accomplishments, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. **Last year, the President proposed a \$101 million increase in food safety funding, more than \$80 million of which was ultimately approved by Congress in the final budget. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. [Add other accomps.]** With these funds the Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. [Add other accomps.]

Insert Budget Table

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 29-DEC-1998 18:55:42.00

SUBJECT: SOTU

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Wanted to share two other thoughts:

As part of the family agenda, it is worth highlighting FMLA expansion (lowering the threshold to businesses with 25 employees). There is live interest in the women's community on this and we supported it last year but it didn't get amplified. Would seem like a new initiative.

What's your thinking on whether to include a section on choice? (family planning increase to lower teen pregnancy or ending violence against women's health clinics, a goal we all share.)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 14:02:49.00

SUBJECT: OMB Q: did we want \$15 mi in tob pub health educ in addition to FDA and CD

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: 4697 (4697 @ WHCA [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 10:12:26.00

SUBJECT: LA Times Clip on Child Violence Initiative

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

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

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

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

CC: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Susanna B. McGuire (CN=Susanna B. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just FYI: Although the child violence initiative story did run in the LA Times this morning, it did not make it into the clips because the LA Times wire did not carry the story and we do not receive the hard copy of the newspaper until after our clips distribution deadline. The story has been cut for inclusion in tomorrow's clip packet. It will be marked with today's date. Thanks. bb

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 17:58:00.00

SUBJECT: tps q&a

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Attached are draft q&a for the WH, State, and DOJ press offices. Doris is scheduled to make the TPS announcement tomorrow morning at 11:30am. The agencies would like to have these to their press offices by first thing tomorrow.

Also, we have just received the draft press release from INS. I am faxing it over for your review. We have yet to receive the INS fact sheet, though they keep assuring us that it is on the way.

julie

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D4]MAIL46254236G.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043EC080000010A0201000000020500000003F36000000020000F718EB8F17D6B6AF05170B
87C038F9A61370B7A10CB9AB5C772796202C13941215D628099B2641B9B1C422C7BEF8EEFE8D25

*Questions & Answers
Central American Immigration Relief
December 30, 1998*

Q: What is Temporary Protected Status (TPS)?

A: The Attorney General has authority to designate a country for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 6 to 18 months if (1) there is an ongoing armed conflict within the state that would pose a serious threat to the personal safety of nationals of that state if they were returned; (2) the state has suffered an environmental disaster resulting in a substantial, temporary disruption of living conditions and is therefore unable to handle adequately the return of its nationals; or (3) other extraordinary conditions in a state prevent nationals of that state from returning in safety. Persons who apply for and receive TPS are not subject to removal and are eligible for permission to work in the United States during the time period designated by the Attorney General.

After consultation with the Department of State, the Attorney General has decided to designate Honduras and Nicaragua for TPS for a period of eighteen months. At the end of this period, the designation can be renewed.

Q: What is the difference between TPS and the stays of removal currently in place?

A: The Attorney General can stay deportations for a short period of time as an exercise of her prosecutorial discretion. However, Congress has given the AG specific authority to grant TPS under specified circumstances for a period of six to eighteen months. The grant of TPS permits affected aliens to remain in the U.S. and receive work authorization during the designated time period.

Conditions in Honduras and Nicaragua fit squarely within the TPS authorization.

Q: Has TPS been used before as a result of an environmental disaster?

A: Yes, only once. In 1997, TPS was granted to nationals of Montserrat after most of the population was forced to evacuate the island as a result of volcanic activity.

Q: Why are nationals from El Salvador and Guatemala not receiving TPS?

A: The Attorney General, after consultation with the Department of State -- and after consideration of additional information from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Defense, press accounts and non-governmental organizations -- has concluded that the effect of Hurricane Mitch in

these two countries does not warrant a TPS designation. More than 90 percent of the deaths and displacement caused by Mitch occurred in Honduras and Nicaragua. Many people continue to be displaced in Honduras and Nicaragua, while the vast majority of the displaced in El Salvador and Guatemala have returned to their homes. While the economic and infrastructure damage in El Salvador and Guatemala has been serious, it is not severe enough to warrant the AG's exercise of her TPS authority.

This decision in no way diminishes the United States' commitment to help the people of El Salvador and Guatemala rebuild their nations. The fact that these two countries will be able to receive returnees more quickly than the other two is an important indication that, in some areas within these countries, the emergency assistance phase is giving way to the rebuilding phase. We must continue to stand by our long-term commitment to Central America, including our large-scale support for assistance and rebuilding in the region.

Q: Why has the Attorney General decided to continue the stays of removal for Salvadorans and Guatemalans?

A: Though the conditions in El Salvador and Guatemala are not severe enough to warrant a TPS designation, the Attorney General -- on the recommendation of the State Department -- has decided to continue the stays of removal for another 60 days in order to: (1) preserve the *status quo* in these countries while the U.S. continues its reconstruction efforts; (2) help these countries achieve a greater level of stability before receiving a significant number of their nationals; and (3) support an orderly phase out of the stay already in place.

This stay will only apply to those who arrived in the U.S. before December 30, 1998 and will not apply to criminals.

Q: Is the Administration considering any other type of relief for Salvadorans and Guatemalans?

In the President's signing statement to the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), enacted in late 1997, he noted that the Administration would seek to overcome disparities created by the legislation through the implementation process. NACARA authorized virtually automatic permanent status for Nicaraguans and Cubans living in the United States, while providing Salvadorans and Guatemalans with only an opportunity to be considered under the more lenient (pre-1996 Act) rules for suspension of deportation (a form of immigration relief leading to permanent status).

The INS has recently proposed regulations implementing NACARA and will be receiving comments through the end of January. Consistent with regulatory requirements, no

decisions can or will be made on the final form of the regulations until the comment period has ended. However, the Administration remains committed to exploring all possibilities to resolve the disparity created by the legislation.

Q: How many Hondurans and Nicaraguans will benefit from TPS?

A: While precise numbers are hard to determine, we estimate that there are approximately 90,000 Hondurans and 60,000 Nicaraguans in the United States who will be eligible for TPS. However, most of these Nicaraguans (those in the U.S. before December 31, 1995) are eligible to become permanent residents under NACARA, and thus will not likely apply for TPS.

Q: How many Salvadorans and Guatemalans will benefit from the stay of removal?

A: The stay affects the return of those persons who have final orders of removal. While it is difficult to project how many people might have been removed during the next 60 days in the absence of a stay, the INS estimates that they return several hundred people to both El Salvador and Guatemala each month.

Q: Is there any concern that TPS will attract a larger flow of illegal immigrants to the United States from Honduras and Nicaragua?

A: This TPS decision only applies to people who are in the United States as of December 30, 1998. Our embassies in Central America will be communicating to the people of Central America that those who enter the U.S. after December 30, 1998 -- either legally or illegally -- will not be given TPS protection. Moreover, we must recognize that improving conditions throughout the region is the best way to avoid large migrant flows in the long-term.

Q: Why is registration for TPS for Nicaragua and Honduras limited to six months when in the past it has been possible to register throughout the designation period?

A: In administering the TPS statute, the Attorney General must be alert to the risk of fraudulent applications. A limited registration period will help assure that applicants for TPS were in the U.S. as of the date of designation. At the same time, we believe that six months is an ample period of time for eligible persons to apply.

Q: What does the Administration intend to do with migrants from Honduras and Nicaragua who arrive in the U.S. after the TPS designation date?

A: Only those Hondurans and Nicaraguans in the United States as of December 30, 1998

are eligible for TPS. Any national who arrives in the U.S. after today will be subject to normal immigration procedures.

Q: What happens to Hondurans and Nicaraguans currently in detention?

A: In general, those in detention who are eligible for TPS will be released. However, many aliens -- including those who have been convicted of a felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the U.S. -- are not eligible for TPS and, therefore, will not be released from detention.

Q: Will nationals of Honduras and Nicaragua protected by TPS be permitted to travel to their home countries during the TPS period?

A: This will be determined by the INS on a case-by-case basis.

Q: Is the Administration considering TPS for the Dominican Republic or Haiti?

A: No. While both countries did suffer damage from Hurricane Georges, the Attorney General -- after consultation with the Department of State and other agencies -- has concluded that the effects of Georges do not warrant the exercise of her authority to make a TPS designation for these countries.

*DRAFT
10/29/98
5:45pm*

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 16:39:40.00

SUBJECT: Family Agenda

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I wanted to weigh in on having an explicit family agenda articulated in the SOTU. I think it's important for two reasons: 1) We need a piece which will appeal to women's groups (I haven't been made aware of another section which will do that); 2) The women's community won't be very happy if we embrace a privatization component to social security reform. Let's front load those policies supported by the President which do appeal to them.

Let me know if I can be of help in organizing a preview meeting with key groups. We should also think about a preview meeting with the Democratic Congresswoman. I'll raise the latter with Larry and Janet.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 11:42:56.00

SUBJECT: Social promotion speech

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I understand that we will include in this speech a principal from Chicago and a parent. FYI, in looking for a student to feature in the SOTU, I've talked to the Chicago schools people and to the principal of Jenner elementary, whom I talked to in the fall in writing a speech for the POTUS' visit to that school. She may have found the kids I'm looking for (held behind, placed in summer school, jumped a grade level in reading).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 15:57:52.00

SUBJECT: Calling the groups

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:

Tom wanted to know if he should call the food safety groups this afternoon. Let me know, Mary

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 11:12:31.00

SUBJECT: additional q&a

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:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D38]MAIL45894536T.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504370040000010A02010000000205000000EB0900000002000006EB392E9B95FBC384E35B6
E5AB9E6910513F1C11702C1E2733834310B1EE3155E13EF0A1615BB35BDD9EFDEAA0FEA74C3F
E71508CA9760A5464F6384A3AA81D443B4992533409C19EC69941576CF52D50DA8AB7C47D24373
DE1F3D0F428F663AD41811179894B89E14E39E9AA1FEFB3178AEAD4211EC7CA789CCFBF42F66B5
BE47B0C55FCCC80701F17EAE85548D40AD17725255B46CC3C4F24C7FDDA43166AEE4B2090DAAFE
CA176F1C889BAE6B7DE0FF955CC41DF167378752234D76F1DF8CDA357F8FBCCB6A750C24674A87
F8DE9D4C55A7AFAA3465BC9BEF7DEBFEDC9C8506EC38BFD29255273D828219D7A2FE1339012A88
D02D2FC41FCA0701DC7D03E1DEA072EC378F2F16C1262939EFC132BCFF92BD4CD91D8FAAC1A3F1
5E878F30FEE1DBFCE3E7555FE299043E71F40774B1C0F9921B4ECC5F882717924CE8FE11E1E4E5
D0A076249E952F16F808143BDF9D47ADA50F82C692CD9D02137E4F893D1C2787CF45C062C471AD

Q: What is today's announcement with regard to Central America?

A: Last November, in the wake of the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in much of Central America, the Attorney General temporarily stayed the removal of nationals in the U.S. from Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala. This stay is set to expire on January 7, 1999.

After consultation with the Department of State, the Attorney General has decided to designate Honduras and Nicaragua for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for a period of 18 months. This action will permit nationals from Honduras and Nicaragua to remain in the U.S. and receive work authorization during this period. The Attorney General has also decided to extend the stay of removals of El Salvadorans and Guatemalans for 60 days.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 16:10:58.00

SUBJECT: New Draft of Food Safety Budget Talking Points

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:

Here is the new draft of the talking points. All the questions you asked yesterday have been answered. FDA, HHS, and USDA have signed off. However, OMB is still not signed off on the chart that shows each year's budget increases. They are still trying to figure out what is included in the columns for the FY1998 and FY1999 appropriations. (Even without OMB's signoff, however, the numbers do add up to what we have been saying are the increases for the last three years).

I have the NY Times article from last year. It only shows a 9 percent increase because all of USDA's FSIS (Food Safety and Inspection Service) is included, which is over \$600 million. In my chart, only that portion which was added to FSIS after the Food Safety Initiative was announced is included. Thanks, Mary===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D86]MAIL48557146D.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750432D0B0000010A02010000000205000000184E0000000200000E1EBE197A0A68A20D8E506
5693F4A4ECD792A5B4644E8B9150209E98D26942359278E05BBDBDB0DA6BA040CA9B199BD5E8BC
76FBF03B45FFA058C29008C45B38709D3F4AAC4838282A42437D833E8A2DF2BDEA68EA8F0B2E2B
119DC32B7BBE3BB443692907E66B04DB6BA50583DD346679CB65DFD4B6D782E7CD4119F69C1296
E5371AB7AD6E80828F01B8730BC15483ECE094A7CE80F1CFB4E9A69E073B9173D53DC46E607C2A
573DFA1B69CE760E60C42320AC4BCF6B64E2F3A61B56B400A689095DB39E92F3C74AFA7A74EDB0
334C309F045CDC2EB87E96A68515528540B75E01F5551947F0903E582394F424787ACD3DAA709F
A58B1EE6E4930D54CC0F41A56C74380F9A1FE2B97FCA07EAB860EAC5FEA78F498B63E8AD78EDBF
FB5E3ABA44437F1AC8FE0039CB6B2A1832B57959AC73FABE5D547605AF442A90E030DD6C0AD54B
076E84A9A8CBF694DC716413B5EDC6234CF81AE96D9C9F1BFE98B93D86DFE27FCD099A9956F618

FY 2000 Food Safety Initiative

President Clinton will recommend a \$72 million expansion of his National Food Safety Initiative in his fiscal 2000 budget proposal. If enacted, the budget would result in a third year of significant growth in government efforts to prevent potentially deadly foodborne illness through a comprehensive, science-based inspection, surveillance, research and education initiative. The new funds are to be shared by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would receive \$32 million, and the Department of Health and Human Services which would receive a total of \$40 million, \$30 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and \$10 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Improving Domestic and International Food Safety Inspections

The President proposes to greatly expand inspections of domestic and imported food products. The President's food safety budget would ensure that the FDA inspect, every one or two years, every domestic high risk food manufacturer (manufacturers that **produce ready-to-eat foods that support bacterial growth such as raw and pre-cooked seafood products**). **Currently, each of the 6200 domestic high risk food manufacturers are inspected every 3-4 years.**

Imported food would also be subject to increased scrutiny. FDA would double the number of inspections conducted of foreign food processors from 100 to more than 250. The FDA technical experts also will examine the food growing, processing, and transportation systems in additional foreign countries to determine if they meet high standards for safe production. The FDA has jurisdiction over all food products except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under USDA's jurisdiction. For USDA, which conducts daily inspections of meat and poultry products, funds would be provided for continuing phase-in of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), the Agriculture Department's science-based, prevention-oriented meat and poultry inspection system, which has already helped to reduce significantly dangerous pathogens levels. HACCP is currently in effect in the nation's approximately 300 largest plants which account for 75 percent of the volume of meat and poultry production in the United States. HACCP will be phased in at the over 2,700 smaller plants (those employing 10 to 499 employees) starting in January 1999, with the result that a total of 90 percent of meat and poultry production will be covered.

The President's plan also envisions even greater coordination among federal and state agencies handling food safety issues. For the first time, state and federal inspection results will be shared by electronic connection, reducing overlapping efforts and enhancing the ability of authorities to focus on public health improvements. Developing a nationally integrated food safety system at the federal, state, and local levels will allow greater uniformity and the use of common standards among the states and Federal government in ensuring food safety. USDA will strengthen its 26 federal-state partnerships to facilitate the interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. Current law prohibits the mostly small plants that are

subject to state inspections from shipping interstate. USDA is working with the states and all constituent groups on a legislative proposal that would permit plants subject to state inspections to ship interstate on the condition that they implement HACCP and are subject to enhanced federal oversight.

Public Health Research and Surveillance

The funding increase would also enable better surveillance of foodborne illness. CDC would expand its foodborne illness monitoring system, called "FoodNet," and its computerized database to identify unique illness "DNA fingerprints," called "PulseNet." The new funds will allow PulseNet to expand its network of laboratories in state health departments for subtyping E.coli (currently 29 labs) and Salmonella (currently 15 labs) to 40 labs for each, and will permit FoodNet to expand the number of foodborne pathogens that it monitors. The expanded surveillance network is the heart of our nation's foodborne disease early warning system and was already helpful in identifying the recent *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak.

Finally, USDA and FDA's food safety research efforts would also benefit from the President's budget proposal. Expanded research would focus on:

- creating new detection tests for dangerous contaminants such as Salmonella in eggs, Cyclospora in fresh produce, and test methods for E. Coli 0157:H7 in foods in which it cannot now be tested. Such tests would have been useful, for example, when the cyclospora outbreak occurred in 1996 and 1997 from tainted raspberries. In that case, scientists had no test to find the contaminant in the berries.
- helping farmers better control potentially dangerous bacteria and fungi in fruits and vegetables,
- combating antibiotic resistance in pathogens that colonize food-producing animals,

The President's Joint Institute of Food Safety Research will continue developing a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research efforts and work closely with the private sector and academia in the process.

The President's proposal builds on a strong record of food safety accomplishments, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. **Last year, the President proposed a \$101 million increase (47 percent) in food safety funding, more than \$80 million of which was ultimately approved by Congress in the final budget. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices.**

Description of Agency Initiative Allocations and Functions

FDA (\$30 million):

\$3.6M - Antibiotic Resistance Activities.

\$5M - Surveillance. Connect FDA labs to the CDC Pulse Net system and to state laboratories, and to do additional tracebacks for the source of contamination when disease outbreaks occur.

\$16.9M - Inspections.

\$11.9 - Domestic Inspections. High risk inspections accomplished at least once a year per plant, including the necessary followup when problems are found; would allow HACCP training; \$3M of this funding would go to states.

\$5M for Imported Food Inspections. Increased inspections of imports and for evaluation of other countries' system.

\$1M - Education. Targeted at high risk populations, such as the elderly, very young, and immune compromised.

\$3.5M - Research and Risk Assessment. Would allow development of additional test methods development to detect pathogens and to assess preventive control techniques. Would allow new information to become available about how much of a contaminant must be in a food to make people sick (such as Listeria) and how certain contaminants (such as Salmonella) best can be controlled.

USDA (\$32 million):

\$0.5M - Surveillance. Would improve emergency outbreak response coordination.

\$2.4M - Inspections. Would enhance the Federal-State inspection partnerships.

\$0.9M - Education. Would improve food safety education to producers, retailers and consumers; and would improve food service institution food safety education.

\$22.6M - Research. To develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food, develop improved detection methods, increase understanding of antimicrobial and antibiotic drug resistance, and develop methods to reduce health risks in food handling and distribution.

\$5.6M - Risk Assessment. Would develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food.

CDC (\$10 million):

\$10M - Surveillance. Would **expand the scope of FoodNet (monitoring of foodborne illness) and the capacity of PulseNet (DNA fingerprinting) to better capture pathogen DNA fingerprints of both *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella enteritidis* and include more state health departments in the network.**

\$72 million (24 percent) increase for FY2000

\$32 million more for USDA

\$30 million more for FDA

\$10 million more for CDC

| PRESIDENT'S FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE (In millions) | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | 1998 Appr.* | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr.* | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request* | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 66.3 | 8.8 | 119.1 | 52.8 | 151 | 32 |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 147.8 | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 214 | 42.8 | 296.9 | 82.8 | 369 | 72 |
| Percentage Increase | | | | 39% | | 24% |

*Includes only the 6 components of the May 1997 Food Safety Initiative:

1. Expansion of the Federal food safety surveillance system.
2. Better coordination among Federal, State, and local health authorities.
3. Implementation of improved inspection strategies.
4. Improved risk assessment capabilities.
5. Additional research.
6. More food safety education for consumers and retail food service workers.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

Clinton Administration Accomplishments In Improving Food Safety

The President's announcement builds on a strong record of food safety initiatives, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. The Administration has put into place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. The Administration also has expanded research, education, and surveillance activities throughout the food safety system.

*August 1998. The President establishes the President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive strategic federal food safety plan; advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop coordinated food safety budgets; and oversee the Joint Institute for Food Safety Research.

*July 1998. President creates a Joint Institute of Food Safety Research which will develop a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research activities, including with the private sector and academia.

*May 1998. Administration announces PulseNet, a national computer network of public health laboratories that helps to rapidly identify and stop episodes of foodborne illness. The system allows scientists to identify food contamination problems by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on foodborne pathogens.

*May 1997. Administration announces comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply --"Food Safety from Farm to Table" -- detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

*January 1997. President announces new Early-Warning System to gather critical scientific data to help stop foodborne disease outbreaks quickly and to improve prevention systems.

*August 1996. President signs Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like Cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

*August 1996. President signs Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

*July 1996. President announces new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

*December 1995. Administration issues new rules to ensure seafood safety, utilizing HACCP

regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

*1994. CDC embarks on strategic program to detect, prevent, and control emerging infectious disease threats, some of which are foodborne, making significant progress toward this goal in each successive year.

*1993. Vice-President's National Performance Review issues report recommending government and industry move toward a system of preventive controls.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 11:32:51.00

SUBJECT: Women's Mtg Cancelled

TO: Skye S. Philbrick (CN=Skye S. Philbrick/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen T. Shea (CN=Maureen T. Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Francine P. Obermiller (CN=Francine P. Obermiller/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein (CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Rebecca M. Blank (CN=Rebecca M. Blank/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Karen E. Skelton (CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lucia F. Gilliland (CN=Lucia F. Gilliland/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Sondra L. Seba (CN=Sondra L. Seba/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mindy E. Myers (CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona G. Mohib (CN=Mona G. Mohib/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Susan M. Liss (CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Yet again, the Women's Mtg is cancelled this week. Happy New Year! Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 15:07:41.00

SUBJECT: I called Mimi Hall/USA T twice since 1:00, left detailed messages, no call

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: 4697 (4697 @ WHCA [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 18:59:01.00

SUBJECT: new talking points signed off by OMB

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are the talking points that have signed off by OMB. I have a new chart that has total food safety funding.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D71]MAIL44153346D.326 to ASCII, The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043FE0B0000010A0201000000020500000038570000000200000163913EBDD3169B7D9F527
080DA15EB710F60FFDDBD17CE94B3FEB8A425E664A7C910FA575D9468E0B6CA253478EF71D775EF
A001C7F731A2243BA3F5592678460EB14F6F2C263AD71EA3FD053DF4EA9C75D82BD366AAE5163E
AF9D10AF91CAF54D4AEE8A40FA9F64BA468352462D0C7E71F66BB8E0C94E7A034D49B085A6B25C
9C31D2EE497EF592DC8017213C4981F2075F4B2301C11F205D8FF97B6E08DBE53E8F3C1B2725F9
436A5EEBC33948F01692BA8361B0A045A562098F939C64038286967E768B24E84144CDFDF1980C
4990F35B55F08F9AC45AA51F0976C13770521741049ED5DBEF1253A9D9CB8EACD7C9C3B73DEDA2

FY 2000 Food Safety Initiative

President Clinton will recommend a \$72 million expansion of his National Food Safety Initiative in his fiscal 2000 budget proposal. If enacted, the budget would result in a third year of significant growth in government efforts to prevent potentially deadly foodborne illness through a comprehensive, science-based inspection, surveillance, research and education initiative. The new funds are to be shared by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would receive \$32 million, and the Department of Health and Human Services which would receive a total of \$40 million, \$30 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and \$10 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Improving Domestic and International Food Safety Inspections

The President proposes to greatly expand inspections of domestic and imported food products. The President's food safety budget would ensure that the FDA inspect, at least once every year, every domestic high risk food manufacturer (manufacturers that **produce ready-to-eat foods that support bacterial growth such as raw and pre-cooked seafood products**). **Currently, each of the 6200 domestic high risk food manufacturers are inspected every 3-4 years.**

Imported food would also be subject to increased scrutiny. FDA would more than double the number of inspections conducted of foreign food processors from 100 to more than 250. The FDA technical experts also will examine the food growing, processing, and transportation systems in additional foreign countries to determine if they meet high standards for safe production. The FDA has jurisdiction over all food products except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under USDA's jurisdiction. For USDA, which conducts daily inspections of meat and poultry products, funds would be provided for continuing phase-in of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), the Agriculture Department's science-based, prevention-oriented meat and poultry inspection system, which has already helped to reduce significantly dangerous pathogens levels. HACCP is currently in effect in the nation's approximately 300 largest plants which account for 75 percent of the volume of meat and poultry production in the United States. HACCP will be phased in at the over 2,700 smaller plants (those employing 10 to 499 employees) starting in January 1999, with the result that a total of 90 percent of meat and poultry production will be covered.

The President's plan also envisions even greater coordination among federal and state agencies handling food safety issues. For the first time, state and federal inspection results will be shared by electronic connection, reducing overlapping efforts and enhancing the ability of authorities to focus on public health improvements. Developing a nationally integrated food safety system at the federal, state, and local levels will allow greater uniformity and the use of common standards among the states and Federal government in ensuring food safety. USDA will strengthen its 26 federal-state partnerships to facilitate the interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. Current law prohibits the mostly small plants that are

subject to state inspections from shipping interstate. USDA is working with the states and all constituent groups on a legislative proposal that would permit plants subject to state inspections to ship interstate on the condition that they implement HACCP and are subject to enhanced federal oversight.

Public Health Research and Surveillance

The funding increase would also enable better surveillance of foodborne illness. CDC would expand its foodborne illness monitoring system, called "FoodNet," and its computerized database to identify unique illness "DNA fingerprints," called "PulseNet." The new funds will allow PulseNet to expand its network of laboratories in state health departments for subtyping E.coli (currently 29 labs) and Salmonella (currently 15 labs) to 40 labs for each, and will permit FoodNet to expand the number of foodborne pathogens that it monitors. The expanded surveillance network is the heart of our nation's foodborne disease early warning system and was already helpful in identifying the recent *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak.

Finally, USDA and FDA's food safety research efforts would also benefit from the President's budget proposal. Expanded research would focus on:

- creating new detection tests for dangerous contaminants such as Salmonella in eggs, Cyclospora in fresh produce, and test methods for E. Coli 0157:H7 in foods in which it cannot now be tested. Such tests would have been useful, for example, when the cyclospora outbreak occurred in 1996 and 1997 from tainted raspberries. In that case, scientists had no test to find the contaminant in the berries.
- helping farmers better control potentially dangerous bacteria and fungi in fruits and vegetables.
- combating antibiotic resistance in pathogens that colonize food-producing animals.

The President's Joint Institute of Food Safety Research will continue developing a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research efforts and will work closely with the private sector and academia in the process.

The President's proposal builds on a strong record of food safety accomplishments, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. **Last year, the President proposed a \$101 million increase in food safety funding, more than \$80 million of which was ultimately approved by Congress in the final budget. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices.**

Description of Agency Initiative Allocations and Functions

FDA (\$30 million):

\$3.6M - Antibiotic Resistance Activities.

\$5M - Surveillance. Connect FDA labs to the CDC Pulse Net system and to state laboratories, and to do additional tracebacks for the source of contamination when disease outbreaks occur.

\$16.9M - Inspections.

\$11.9 - Domestic Inspections. High risk inspections accomplished at least once every year per plant, including the necessary followup when problems are found; would allow HACCP training; \$3M of this funding would go to states.

\$5M for Imported Food Inspections. Increased inspections of imports and for evaluation of other countries' food production systems.

\$1M - Education. Targeted at high risk populations, such as the elderly, very young, and immune compromised.

\$3.5M - Research and Risk Assessment. Would allow development of additional test methods to detect pathogens and to assess preventive control techniques. Would allow new information to become available about how much of a contaminant must be in a food to make people sick (such as Listeria) and how certain contaminants (such as Salmonella) can be controlled.

USDA (\$32 million):

\$0.5M - Surveillance. Would improve emergency outbreak response coordination.

\$2.4M - Inspections. Would enhance the Federal-State inspection partnerships.

\$0.9M - Education. Would improve food safety education to producers, retailers and consumers; and would improve food service institution food safety education.

\$22.6M - Research. To develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food, develop improved detection methods, increase understanding of antimicrobial and antibiotic drug resistance, and develop methods to reduce health risks in food handling and distribution.

\$5.6M - Risk Assessment. Would develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food.

CDC (\$10 million):

\$10M - Surveillance. Would expand the scope of FoodNet (monitoring of foodborne illness) and the capacity of PulseNet (DNA fingerprinting) to better capture pathogen DNA fingerprints of both *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella enteritidis* and include more state health departments in the network.

In FY99, the total amount enacted for federal food safety activities was \$895 million, with an increase of \$82.8 million, or a 9 percent increase. For FY2000, the President's budget includes an approximately \$1 billion dollar request, with a \$72 million increase or 7 percent increase.

| TOTAL FOOD SAFETY FUNDING | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (In millions) | | | | | |
| | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr. | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 8.8 | 718 | 52.8 | 783* | 32 |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 42.8 | 895.8 | 82.8 | 1001 | 72 |
| Percentage Increase | | | 9% | | 7% |

*Includes a \$33 million increase for salaries for inspectors and other related activities in addition to the \$32 million increase for the President's Food Safety Initiative.

| PRESIDENT'S FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (In millions) | | | | | |
| | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr.* | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request* | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 8.8 | 119.1 | 52.8 | 151 | 32 |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 42.8 | 296.9 | 82.8 | 369 | 72 |
| Percentage Increase | | | 39% | | 24% |

*Includes only the 6 components of the May 1997 Food Safety Initiative:

1. Expansion of the Federal food safety surveillance system.
2. Better coordination among Federal, State, and local health authorities.

3. Implementation of improved inspection strategies.
4. Improved risk assessment capabilities.
5. Additional research.
6. More food safety education for consumers and retail food service workers.

Clinton Administration Accomplishments In Improving Food Safety

The President's announcement builds on a strong record of food safety initiatives, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. The Administration has put into place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. The Administration also has expanded research, education, and surveillance activities throughout the food safety system.

*August 1998. The President establishes the President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive strategic federal food safety plan; advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop coordinated food safety budgets; and oversee the Joint Institute for Food Safety Research.

*July 1998. President creates a Joint Institute of Food Safety Research which will develop a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research activities, including with the private sector and academia.

*May 1998. Administration announces PulseNet, a national computer network of public health laboratories that helps to rapidly identify and stop episodes of foodborne illness. The system allows scientists to identify food contamination problems by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on foodborne pathogens.

*May 1997. Administration announces comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply --"Food Safety from Farm to Table" -- detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

*January 1997. President announces new Early-Warning System to gather critical scientific data to help stop foodborne disease outbreaks quickly and to improve prevention systems.

*August 1996. President signs Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like Cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

*August 1996. President signs Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

*July 1996. President announces new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

*December 1995. Administration issues new rules to ensure seafood safety, utilizing HACCP

regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

*1994. CDC embarks on strategic program to detect, prevent, and control emerging infectious disease threats, some of which are foodborne, making significant progress toward this goal in each successive year.

*1993. Vice-President's National Performance Review issues report recommending government and industry move toward a system of preventive controls.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. email | Phone No. (Partial) (1 page) | 12/30/1998 | P6/b(6) |

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Kagan])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/24/1998-12/31/1998]

2009-1006-F

bm74

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 19:21:59.00

SUBJECT: Disregard my earlier message

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 would just like to leave by 2pm on Thurs Dec 31 so that I can catch a later flight. I will talk to you in the morning. Thanks, Mary
----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 12/30/98
07:21 PM -----

Mary L. Smith
12/30/98 07:02:35 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: I am planning to take tomorrow off

I have a flight out to Chicago in the morning. I can be reached in the afternoon at P6(b)(6) Have a happy new year.

[001]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 12:09:46.00

SUBJECT: long-term care remarks -- draft 12/30 12:00pm -- comments to Jeff Shesol (

TO: Noa A. Meyer (CN=Noa A. Meyer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine N. Macy (CN=Christine N. Macy/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D96]MAIL41858536X.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043EB040000010A02010000000205000000DF2B00000002000007107D0A9E43F3A8A58EF9E
047FFECD16F47B231EE18AC24E7352726E680D906BFCD9FB0710F3450756A3CAC47B06E2B67029
648D8D33150F93D2277CE382DCCF838FF527411E738B29F3AA9CC6D2CE2DE152BED6328A8EB154
B13F203DDCA2A0580EC97C7C643F24528554FA205015B4A4CC2041DEA942229BE1FDBB6CD02DE6

Draft 12/30/98 12:00pm
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON LONG-TERM CARE
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 4, 1999**

Acknowledgments: the First Lady; the VP (via satellite from California); Secs. Rubin and Shalala; Janice LaChance, OPM; person TBD

Another new year is upon us -- a time for celebration, and, perhaps, a time to feel a little bit older. If we do, we are not alone. America may be young in spirit; our nation may have all the energy and intensity and ambition of youth; but our people are aging. On the verge of the new century, we are undergoing a profound, seismic demographic shift. Today I want to talk about the ways we are going to meet the challenges of this new America.

Simply put: The baby boom will soon become the senior boom. And, like the baby boom did in decades past, the senior boom will change the face of America. During the next 30 years, 76 million baby boomers will join -- and greatly expand -- the ranks of the retired. The number of elderly Americans will double by 2030. By the middle of the next century, the average American will live to 82, six years longer than today.

Longer lives will also be stronger, healthier lives, thanks to medical science. Already, older Americans are redefining retirement. They are proving that, rather than an ending, it can be a new beginning: a time to learn new ideas, start a new business, travel to new and distant lands.

Still, aging is inevitable; and so are the infirmities of age. Nearly half the people over 85 -- one of the fastest-growing segments of the American population -- need help with everyday tasks. Eating. Dressing. Going to the doctor. We cannot expect all or even most older Americans to fend for themselves. We cannot expect it and we would never wish it. Nor would we, in every case, send an aging relative to a nursing home. Millions require the kind of care only a nursing home can provide, but millions more choose to remain at home, close to family and friends.

Indeed, the elderly and disabled are staying at home in record numbers, cared for by those who care the very most. Today, more than 22 million households are caring for elderly relatives and even neighbors. It is, more and more, a common choice, but it is rarely an easy one. Since long-term care at home is rarely covered by private insurance or Medicare, out-of-pocket expenses can be high. So, too, are the professional costs. Caregivers who hold jobs outside the home -- and that is a vast majority -- may have to take unpaid leave or work fewer hours to fulfill all their responsibilities. Caregiving is, in countless ways, vital, meaningful work; but it can also be stressful work.

The Vice President just told you what we've been doing to ease the burdens on families: by improving nursing homes, strengthening Medicare, and making Medicaid more flexible. But America, in the 21st Century, will be a nation of caregivers; so there is more work to be done.

Today, I am announcing a bold initiative to give care to the caregivers -- to help Americans provide for aging and ailing loved ones. The size of the senior boom demands it. The length of our lives makes it more important than ever. And so does the sacrifice of American families -- 22 million households putting the well-being of relatives or neighbors above their own.

To improve long-term care in America, to give it the priority and support these families deserve, there are four things we must do. First, I am proposing a long-term care tax credit -- up to \$1,000 for people with long-term care needs or for the families that shelter them. It is far better to devote this money to help keep the elderly and disabled at home than to spend the same amount to have them live away from home. Our parents worked and saved and sacrificed to care for us in our youth. Adult children are working and saving and sacrificing to care for their parents in old age. It is the cycle of life -- a vital and sacred compact among generations -- and one we should recognize and reward as a nation. This targeted tax cut, paid for in our balanced budget, would help offset the direct costs of long-term care -- home health visits, adult day care -- as well as the indirect costs, like the unpaid leave some caregivers take from work. The care they provide is invaluable; but we can show we value it very much indeed.

Second, we should create a Family Caregiver Support Program -- a new national network to support Americans who care for the chronically ill or disabled. In decades past, families could do little for ailing relatives but give them shelter and love. Today, due to advances in science, caregivers tend to everything from dialysis to depression, and prepare everything from intravenous meals to the paperwork that is, it seems, an inescapable part of modern medicine. This initiative enables states to create "one-stop shops" -- providing critical information, caregiver counseling, and respite and adult day care services to families that need them. They want to provide the best possible care; we want to do everything in our power to help them.

That is why, third, we must educate Medicare beneficiaries about long-term care options. This is an efficient way to answer people's essential questions: What are my choices? What should I look for in a private long-term care insurance policy? By launching a national educational campaign, we can help ensure that people in need get the answers -- and the quality care -- they deserve.

Fourth, I am proposing that we offer private long-term care insurance to federal employees. The federal government can, in this way, use its power as the nation's largest employer to set a national example -- promoting high-quality and affordable care to hundreds of thousands of workers.

There is no single solution to the challenges of caregiving. But together, these initiatives

represent a powerful force for positive change. To fulfill our fundamental obligation to America's elderly and disabled, we, too, must act together -- as members of both parties, of two branches of government, putting progress above partisanship for the sake of our people. That means giving care to the caregivers by taking these important steps. It also means strengthening Medicare, and, as I have said many times in the past year, it means saving Social Security for the 21st Century -- for Social Security, too, is a sacred trust between generations. We now have a remarkable opportunity to strengthen it for the future; we must make the most of it.

The senior boom is one of the central challenges of the coming century. If we face these challenges together and make them our top priorities, if we make the efforts I have described today, then we can prove what no generation in history has had the opportunity to prove -- that the infirmities of age need not be the indignities of age. Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 15:17:40.00

SUBJECT: Food Safety Leak

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:

FDA tells me that Rochelle Sharp from the Wall Street Journal called him today because she had heard that we might leak the food safety numbers.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 002. email | Phone No. (Partial) (1 page) | 12/30/1998 | P6/b(6) |

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Kagan])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/24/1998-12/31/1998]

2009-1006-F

bm74

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 19:03:36.00

SUBJECT: I am planning to take tomorrow off

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 have a flight out to Chicago in the morning. I can be reached in the afternoon at P6/(b)(6). Have a happy new year.

[002]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 15:58:47.00

SUBJECT: Leak went well. CR

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: 4697 (4697 @ WHCA [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 11:46:19.00

SUBJECT: corrections for Q&A

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

TEXT:

1) In last Q, please insert "how" before "many"

2) Revised line in last Q&A (had counted W Virginia twice):

Two-parent rate: 15 states met the rate, 18 states did not meet the rate

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-DEC-1998 09:46:28.00

SUBJECT: new chart

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D15]MAIL49071446U.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750433A0C0000010A0201000000020500000038580000000200000C5B9379125553D154B9AEC
0600A8CD22670CACEB873A54DE2B8BA5EF200F26C51F2B7F95BCD2F68C21EDC81E52938620F6D5
424EBB2BCF12BFF4C8BCB4B22B2AE201A535B8A2D4ADA9093B12E695B15FEDCE8A7A292A5D9524
81B32FF9A5EEB9A10361A3D07E9771942E4BC834C6994D3198A044A80436377D66EB27AF1EAFFD
12F7D1D740827A764ADF242CDEC6D043D9F2CBF9B695D4EFDC390AC61F8DEF45032415D4BB748C
3B43344D9693D5E9CCEAF4A297578E13D0D159B63DB075948ECD93F6BA6FBD3FCA443552CD5461
7103B99AB6623011480D5FD0D81FA126D2F652C4C04E99E0B9D6DED633C512F81ABDAACB45370C
26B08BA3518593BA6C43B2D16AF6306F8CF119F33BCE2F88826A3284D02DC40A6CA1D912869CCC
4859A86F05CF59E23666E95995AFD7DEF313720A161389433AA37EB79EC59B9EF9B7D0F39169C2
0E1DF06F1E5E71A92EF406D3A93EE6E7DE078A9B6A1D25959A7F9DF009633557ED4827DD43DEE2

FY 2000 Food Safety Initiative

President Clinton will recommend a \$72 million expansion of his National Food Safety Initiative in his fiscal 2000 budget proposal. If enacted, the budget would result in a third year of significant growth in government efforts to prevent potentially deadly foodborne illness through a comprehensive, science-based inspection, surveillance, research and education initiative. The new funds are to be shared by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would receive \$32 million, and the Department of Health and Human Services which would receive a total of \$40 million, \$30 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and \$10 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Improving Domestic and International Food Safety Inspections

The President proposes to greatly expand inspections of domestic and imported food products. The President's food safety budget would ensure that the FDA inspect, at least once every year, every domestic high risk food manufacturer (manufacturers that **produce ready-to-eat foods that support bacterial growth such as raw and pre-cooked seafood products**). **Currently, each of the 6200 domestic high risk food manufacturers are inspected every 3-4 years.**

Imported food would also be subject to increased scrutiny. FDA would more than double the number of inspections conducted of foreign food processors from 100 to more than 250. The FDA technical experts also will examine the food growing, processing, and transportation systems in additional foreign countries to determine if they meet high standards for safe production. The FDA has jurisdiction over all food products except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under USDA's jurisdiction. For USDA, which conducts daily inspections of meat and poultry products, funds would be provided for continuing phase-in of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), the Agriculture Department's science-based, prevention-oriented meat and poultry inspection system, which has already helped to reduce significantly dangerous pathogens levels. HACCP is currently in effect in the nation's approximately 300 largest plants which account for 75 percent of the volume of meat and poultry production in the United States. HACCP will be phased in at the over 2,700 smaller plants (those employing 10 to 499 employees) starting in January 1999, with the result that a total of 90 percent of meat and poultry production will be covered.

The President's plan also envisions even greater coordination among federal and state agencies handling food safety issues. For the first time, state and federal inspection results will be shared by electronic connection, reducing overlapping efforts and enhancing the ability of authorities to focus on public health improvements. Developing a nationally integrated food safety system at the federal, state, and local levels will allow greater uniformity and the use of common standards among the states and Federal government in ensuring food safety. USDA will strengthen its 26 federal-state partnerships to facilitate the interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. Current law prohibits the mostly small plants that are

subject to state inspections from shipping interstate. USDA is working with the states and all constituent groups on a legislative proposal that would permit plants subject to state inspections to ship interstate on the condition that they implement HACCP and are subject to enhanced federal oversight.

Public Health Research and Surveillance

The funding increase would also enable better surveillance of foodborne illness. CDC would expand its foodborne illness monitoring system, called "FoodNet," and its computerized database to identify unique illness "DNA fingerprints," called "PulseNet." The new funds will allow PulseNet to expand its network of laboratories in state health departments for subtyping E.coli (currently 29 labs) and Salmonella (currently 15 labs) to 40 labs for each, and will permit FoodNet to expand the number of foodborne pathogens that it monitors. The expanded surveillance network is the heart of our nation's foodborne disease early warning system and was already helpful in identifying the recent *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak.

Finally, USDA and FDA's food safety research efforts would also benefit from the President's budget proposal. Expanded research would focus on:

- creating new detection tests for dangerous contaminants such as Salmonella in eggs, Cyclospora in fresh produce, and test methods for E. Coli 0157:H7 in foods in which it cannot now be tested. Such tests would have been useful, for example, when the cyclospora outbreak occurred in 1996 and 1997 from tainted raspberries. In that case, scientists had no test to find the contaminant in the berries.
- helping farmers better control potentially dangerous bacteria and fungi in fruits and vegetables.
- combating antibiotic resistance in pathogens that colonize food-producing animals.

The President's Joint Institute of Food Safety Research will continue developing a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research efforts and will work closely with the private sector and academia in the process.

The President's proposal builds on a strong record of food safety accomplishments, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. **Last year, the President proposed a \$101 million increase in food safety funding, more than \$80 million of which was ultimately approved by Congress in the final budget. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices.**

Description of Agency Initiative Allocations and Functions

FDA (\$30 million):

\$3.6M - Antibiotic Resistance Activities.

\$5M - Surveillance. Connect FDA labs to the CDC Pulse Net system and to state laboratories, and to do additional tracebacks for the source of contamination when disease outbreaks occur.

\$16.9M - Inspections.

\$11.9 - Domestic Inspections. High risk inspections accomplished at least once every year per plant, including the necessary followup when problems are found; would allow HACCP training; \$3M of this funding would go to states.

\$5M for Imported Food Inspections. Increased inspections of imports and for evaluation of other countries' food production systems.

\$1M - Education. Targeted at high risk populations, such as the elderly, very young, and immune compromised.

\$3.5M - Research and Risk Assessment. Would allow development of additional test methods to detect pathogens and to assess preventive control techniques. Would allow new information to become available about how much of a contaminant must be in a food to make people sick (such as Listeria) and how certain contaminants (such as Salmonella) can be controlled.

USDA (\$32 million):

\$0.5M - Surveillance. Would improve emergency outbreak response coordination.

\$2.4M - Inspections. Would enhance the Federal-State inspection partnerships.

\$0.9M - Education. Would improve food safety education to producers, retailers and consumers; and would improve food service institution food safety education.

\$22.6M - Research. To develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food, develop improved detection methods, increase understanding of antimicrobial and antibiotic drug resistance, and develop methods to reduce health risks in food handling and distribution.

\$5.6M - Risk Assessment. Would develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food.

CDC (\$10 million):

\$10M - Surveillance. Would **expand the scope of FoodNet (monitoring of foodborne illness) and the capacity of PulseNet (DNA fingerprinting) to better capture pathogen DNA fingerprints of both *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella enteritidis* and include more state health departments in the network.**

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

In FY99, the total amount enacted for federal food safety activities was \$895 million, with an increase of \$82.8 million, or a 9 percent increase. For FY2000, the President's budget includes an approximately \$1 billion dollar request, with a \$72 million increase or 7 percent increase.

| TOTAL FOOD SAFETY FUNDING | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (In millions) | | | | | |
| | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr. | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 8.8 | 718 | 52.8 | 783* | 65* |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 42.8 | 895.8 | 82.8 | 1001 | 105 |
| Percentage Increase | | | 9% | | 11.7% |

*Includes a \$33 million increase for salaries for inspectors and other related activities in addition to the \$32 million increase for the President's Food Safety Initiative.

| PRESIDENT'S FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (In millions) | | | | | |
| | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr.* | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request* | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 8.8 | 119.1 | 52.8 | 151 | 32 |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 42.8 | 296.9 | 82.8 | 369 | 72 |
| Percentage Increase | | | 39% | | 24% |

*Includes only the 6 components of the May 1997 Food Safety Initiative:

1. Expansion of the Federal food safety surveillance system.
2. Better coordination among Federal, State, and local health authorities.

3. Implementation of improved inspection strategies.
4. Improved risk assessment capabilities.
5. Additional research.
6. More food safety education for consumers and retail food service workers.

Clinton Administration Accomplishments In Improving Food Safety

The President's announcement builds on a strong record of food safety initiatives, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. The Administration has put into place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. The Administration also has expanded research, education, and surveillance activities throughout the food safety system.

*August 1998. The President establishes the President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive strategic federal food safety plan; advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop coordinated food safety budgets; and oversee the Joint Institute for Food Safety Research.

*July 1998. President creates a Joint Institute of Food Safety Research which will develop a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research activities, including with the private sector and academia.

*May 1998. Administration announces PulseNet, a national computer network of public health laboratories that helps to rapidly identify and stop episodes of foodborne illness. The system allows scientists to identify food contamination problems by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on foodborne pathogens.

*May 1997. Administration announces comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply --"Food Safety from Farm to Table" -- detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

*January 1997. President announces new Early-Warning System to gather critical scientific data to help stop foodborne disease outbreaks quickly and to improve prevention systems.

*August 1996. President signs Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like Cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

*August 1996. President signs Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

*July 1996. President announces new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

*December 1995. Administration issues new rules to ensure seafood safety, utilizing HACCP

regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

*1994. CDC embarks on strategic program to detect, prevent, and control emerging infectious disease threats, some of which are foodborne, making significant progress toward this goal in each successive year.

*1993. Vice-President's National Performance Review issues report recommending government and industry move toward a system of preventive controls.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-DEC-1998 14:14:41.00

SUBJECT: New charts on food safety

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is a new chart showing budget numbers from FY93 to present. Also please note that the FY99 increase has changed from \$82.8 million to \$95 million because USDA inspector salaries and other base operations were added in. This makes an 11.8 percent increase for FY99 and a 11.7 percent increase for FY2000. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D24]MAIL424436465.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043AB0E0000010A0201000000020500000058290000000200007DF9BE8CAC8A6B3F6FFC9F
94038986BDF582E73AB5F1B9BAC247C3368EDB6C4C177E10DB47FF3B6654C5EB8E79292DA740A5
6910342DC7BCA5DB5FDA2D89A67F23D3528B4FCB6836938FE629D8EB559E313A0EB492791B68D2
6EF321B35F166FEF951B61144F09D82870128D6F00C3AAEAB5310933B7AA12F5CC4B823931B4C9

| | FY92 | Incr. Over FY91 | FY93 | Incr. Over FY92 | FY94 | Incr. Over FY93 | FY95 | Incr. Over FY94 | FY96 | Incr. Over FY95 | FY97 | Incr. Over FY96 | FY98 | Incr. Over FY97 | FY99 | Incr. Over FY98 |
|--------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Agric | 495 | | 510 | 15 | 533 | 23 | 567 | 34 | 570 | 3 | 630 | 60 | 653 | 23 | 718 | 65 |
| HHS | | | 104* | -- | 109* | 5 | 111* | 2 | 117* | 6 | 114 | (-3) | 147 | 33 | 178 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 614 | | 642 | 28 | 678 | 36 | 687 | 9 | 744 | 57 | 800 | 56 | 896 | 95 |
| % | | | | | | 4.6% | | 5.6% | | 1.3% | | 8.3% | | 7.5% | | 11.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Estimated numbers

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

FY 2000 Food Safety Initiative

President Clinton will recommend a \$72 million expansion of his National Food Safety Initiative in his fiscal 2000 budget proposal. If enacted, the budget would result in a third year of significant growth in government efforts to prevent potentially deadly foodborne illness through a comprehensive, science-based inspection, surveillance, research and education initiative. The new funds are to be shared by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would receive \$32 million, and the Department of Health and Human Services which would receive a total of \$40 million, \$30 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and \$10 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Improving Domestic and International Food Safety Inspections

The President proposes to greatly expand inspections of domestic and imported food products. The President's food safety budget would ensure that the FDA inspect, at least once every year, every domestic high risk food manufacturer (manufacturers that **produce ready-to-eat foods that support bacterial growth such as raw and pre-cooked seafood products**). **Currently, each of the 6200 domestic high risk food manufacturers are inspected every 3-4 years.**

Imported food would also be subject to increased scrutiny. FDA would more than double the number of inspections conducted of foreign food processors from 100 to more than 250. The FDA technical experts also will examine the food growing, processing, and transportation systems in additional foreign countries to determine if they meet high standards for safe production. The FDA has jurisdiction over all food products except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under USDA's jurisdiction. For USDA, which conducts daily inspections of meat and poultry products, funds would be provided for continuing phase-in of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), the Agriculture Department's science-based, prevention-oriented meat and poultry inspection system, which has already helped to reduce significantly dangerous pathogens levels. HACCP is currently in effect in the nation's approximately 300 largest plants which account for 75 percent of the volume of meat and poultry production in the United States. HACCP will be phased in at the over 2,700 smaller plants (those employing 10 to 499 employees) starting in January 1999, with the result that a total of 90 percent of meat and poultry production will be covered.

The President's plan also envisions even greater coordination among federal and state agencies handling food safety issues. For the first time, state and federal inspection results will be shared by electronic connection, reducing overlapping efforts and enhancing the ability of authorities to focus on public health improvements. Developing a nationally integrated food safety system at the federal, state, and local levels will allow greater uniformity and the use of common standards among the states and Federal government in ensuring food safety. USDA will strengthen its 26 federal-state partnerships to facilitate the interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. Current law prohibits the mostly small plants that are

subject to state inspections from shipping interstate. USDA is working with the states and all constituent groups on a legislative proposal that would permit plants subject to state inspections to ship interstate on the condition that they implement HACCP and are subject to enhanced federal oversight.

Public Health Research and Surveillance

The funding increase would also enable better surveillance of foodborne illness. CDC would expand its foodborne illness monitoring system, called "FoodNet," and its computerized database to identify unique illness "DNA fingerprints," called "PulseNet." The new funds will allow PulseNet to expand its network of laboratories in state health departments for subtyping E.coli (currently 29 labs) and Salmonella (currently 15 labs) to 40 labs for each, and will permit FoodNet to expand the number of foodborne pathogens that it monitors. The expanded surveillance network is the heart of our nation's foodborne disease early warning system and was already helpful in identifying the recent *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak.

Finally, USDA and FDA's food safety research efforts would also benefit from the President's budget proposal. Expanded research would focus on:

- creating new detection tests for dangerous contaminants such as Salmonella in eggs, Cyclospora in fresh produce, and test methods for E. Coli 0157:H7 in foods in which it cannot now be tested. Such tests would have been useful, for example, when the cyclospora outbreak occurred in 1996 and 1997 from tainted raspberries. In that case, scientists had no test to find the contaminant in the berries.
- helping farmers better control potentially dangerous bacteria and fungi in fruits and vegetables.
- combating antibiotic resistance in pathogens that colonize food-producing animals.

The President's Joint Institute of Food Safety Research will continue developing a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research efforts and will work closely with the private sector and academia in the process.

The President's proposal builds on a strong record of food safety accomplishments, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. **Last year, the President proposed a \$101 million increase in food safety funding, more than \$80 million of which was ultimately approved by Congress in the final budget. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood product, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices.**

Description of Agency Initiative Allocations and Functions

FDA (\$30 million):

\$3.6M - Antibiotic Resistance Activities.

\$5M - Surveillance. Connect FDA labs to the CDC Pulse Net system and to state laboratories, and to do additional tracebacks for the source of contamination when disease outbreaks occur.

\$16.9M - Inspections.

\$11.9 - Domestic Inspections. High risk inspections accomplished at least once every year per plant, including the necessary followup when problems are found; would allow HACCP training; \$3M of this funding would go to states.

\$5M for Imported Food Inspections. Increased inspections of imports and for evaluation of other countries' food production systems.

\$1M - Education. Targeted at high risk populations, such as the elderly, very young, and immune compromised.

\$3.5M - Research and Risk Assessment. Would allow development of additional test methods to detect pathogens and to assess preventive control techniques. Would allow new information to become available about how much of a contaminant must be in a food to make people sick (such as Listeria) and how certain contaminants (such as Salmonella) can be controlled.

USDA (\$32 million):

\$0.5M - Surveillance. Would improve emergency outbreak response coordination.

\$2.4M - Inspections. Would enhance the Federal-State inspection partnerships.

\$0.9M - Education. Would improve food safety education to producers, retailers and consumers; and would improve food service institution food safety education.

\$22.6M - Research. To develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food, develop improved detection methods, increase understanding of antimicrobial and antibiotic drug resistance, and develop methods to reduce health risks in food handling and distribution.

\$5.6M - Risk Assessment. Would develop better techniques to assess exposure to health risks in food.

CDC (\$10 million):

\$10M - Surveillance. Would expand the scope of FoodNet (monitoring of foodborne illness) and the capacity of PulseNet (DNA fingerprinting) to better capture pathogen DNA fingerprints of both *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella enteritidis* and include more state health departments in the network.

| TOTAL FOOD SAFETY FUNDING (In millions) | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1999 Appr. | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 718 | 65* | 783*** | 65*** |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 895.8 | 95 | 1001 | 105 |
| Percentage Increase | | 11.8** | | 11.7% |

*Note this number has increased from the \$52.8 million for the Food Safety Initiative to \$65 million to include other base food safety activities.

**Percentage also updated.

***Includes a \$33 million increase for salaries for inspectors and other related activities in addition to the \$32 million increase for the President's Food Safety Initiative.

| PRESIDENT'S FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE (In millions) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Incr. Over FY97 | 1999 Appr.* | Incr. Over FY98 | 2000 Request* | Increase over FY99 |
| USDA | 8.8 | 119.1 | 52.8 | 151 | 32 |
| HHS (CDC, FDA) | 34 | 177.8 | 30 | 218 | 40 |
| Totals | 42.8 | 296.9 | 82.8 | 369 | 72 |
| Percentage Increase | | | 39% | | 24% |

*Includes only the 6 components of the May 1997 Food Safety Initiative:

1. Expansion of the Federal food safety surveillance system.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

2. Better coordination among Federal, State, and local health authorities.
3. Implementation of improved inspection strategies.
4. Improved risk assessment capabilities.
5. Additional research.
6. More food safety education for consumers and retail food service workers.

Clinton Administration Accomplishments In Improving Food Safety

The President's announcement builds on a strong record of food safety initiatives, ensuring that Americans eat the safest possible food. The Administration has put into place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, and has begun the process of developing enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. The Administration also has expanded research, education, and surveillance activities throughout the food safety system.

*August 1998. The President establishes the President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive strategic federal food safety plan; advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop coordinated food safety budgets; and oversee the Joint Institute for Food Safety Research.

*July 1998. President creates a Joint Institute of Food Safety Research which will develop a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research activities, including with the private sector and academia.

*May 1998. Administration announces PulseNet, a national computer network of public health laboratories that helps to rapidly identify and stop episodes of foodborne illness. The system allows scientists to identify food contamination problems by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on foodborne pathogens.

*May 1997. Administration announces comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply --"Food Safety from Farm to Table" -- detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

*January 1997. President announces new Early-Warning System to gather critical scientific data to help stop foodborne disease outbreaks quickly and to improve prevention systems.

*August 1996. President signs Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like Cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

*August 1996. President signs Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

*July 1996. President announces new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

*December 1995. Administration issues new rules to ensure seafood safety, utilizing HACCP

regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

*1994. CDC embarks on strategic program to detect, prevent, and control emerging infectious disease threats, some of which are foodborne, making significant progress toward this goal in each successive year.

*1993. Vice-President's National Performance Review issues report recommending government and industry move toward a system of preventive controls.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Orszag (CN=Jonathan Orszag/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-DEC-1998 12:33:24.00

SUBJECT: Head Start

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI

We are going to be close enough to the 1 million goal that we can say that we are on target. (We'll add 44,000 this year, and will have to add 60,000 kids in each of the next two years to reach the goal).

I think the issue that is difficult is the outyears and OMB says that they won't be showing any outyear numbers.

----- Forwarded by Jonathan Orszag/OPD/EOP on 12/31/98
01:30 PM -----

Barry White
12/31/98 12:27:10 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jonathan Orszag/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Head Start

FY 99 BA: \$4,660 million
FY'00 BA: \$5,267 million

'99 to '00 increase: \$607 million

Kid increase: 44,000 slots to a total of 881,000 in '00 (plus or minus one thousand at this point).

Unresolved issue with HHS: number of early head start slots within this total. Will be resolved next week.

All rhetoric will confirm the 1 million goal for '02.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-DEC-1998 13:19:16.00

SUBJECT: Releases

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

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

CC: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jose, Elena, and Cynthia -- when you are e-mailing your respective statements and talking points on crime, food safety and child support this weekend -- would you please include the following staff who will be on duty in the Press Office? Thanks.

Beverly Barnes (spokesperson duty)

Nanda Chitre

Mark Neschis

Jennifer Palmieri

Heather Riley