

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~98 MAR 26 10:55~~

March 26, 1998

98 MAR 27 10:12

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *TK for*

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *JS* *for*
LARRY STEIN *JS*

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Cyprus

Back to 3-27-98
Corrected
NSC phy to Clerk

4/1/98
ok for signature
per Phil Caplan.

Purpose

Forward the bimonthly Presidential Report to the Congress on Cyprus.

Sent to Clerk

Background

The International Security Assistance Act of 1978 requires that you submit a bimonthly report on progress made during the period toward "the conclusion of a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem," including any relevant reports prepared by the UN Secretary General for the Security Council. The Department of State has prepared for your approval a draft Presidential Report on Cyprus, which is at Tab B. At Tab A are transmittal letters to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The previous report covered progress during October to November 1997. The current report covers the period December 1, 1997 to January 31, 1998.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to the Congress at Tab A.

Attachment

- Tab A Transmittal Letters to Congress
- Tab B Report to Congress

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 USC 2373(c)), I submit to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period December 1, 1997 to January 31, 1998. The previous submission covered events during October to November 1997.

International efforts on the Cyprus issue slowed during this period in anticipation of the February 1998 Cypriot Presidential election, which President Clerides won. It was, however, an active period for developments that affect Cyprus, including those in the area of EU-Turkish relations. Turkey perceived the Luxembourg EU Summit as a setback to its goal of closer integration with Europe. When I met Prime Minister Yilmaz here in December, I urged him to remain focused on Turkey's long-term interest in Europe.

There were negative developments on the island during this period. On December 27, the Turkish Cypriots indefinitely suspended bicomunal contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In January, the Greek Cypriot National Guard assumed control of the Paphos airbase, which was upgraded to serve as a base for fighter aircraft. We reiterated to the Greek Cypriots our concerns about proceeding with the purchase of the S-300 anti-aircraft missiles, which present a serious obstacle to achieving a settlement based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

PRESIDENT'S BIMONTHLY REPORT ON CYPRUS

On December 2, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Special Advisor for Cyprus Diego Cordovez briefed the Security Council on his trip to the region in November. Mr. Cordovez noted that negotiations were suspended until after the Cypriot Presidential election in February 1998, but that preparations were underway for the resumption of talks after that time. He also welcomed the coordination with his office by the various special representatives for Cyprus, including the "very useful sustained effort" by U.S. Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus Richard C. Holbrooke.

European Union (EU) Commissioner Hans van den Broek visited Cyprus during December 2-3 and met with President Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash. He reviewed Cyprus' EU accession course and EU-Turkish relations. Mr. van den Broek emphasized the need for Greek and Turkish Cypriots to be flexible and creative in seeking ways to field a joint delegation for EU accession negotiations.

In a December 4 meeting in Washington, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and Foreign Minister Ismail Cem discussed a range of issues in anticipation of the December 19 visit by

Prime Minister Yilmaz, including Turkish-EU relations, Aegean tensions and the Cyprus dispute.

In preparation for the UK's assumption of the EU presidency in January, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office Political Director Jeremy Greenstock met with Special Cyprus Coordinator Thomas J. Miller, among other U.S. officials, on December 4 to exchange views on Cyprus.

On December 8, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Cyprus Chief Michael Menning oversaw the transfer of funds for the expansion of telephone connections between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. As a result of increasing the number of telephone lines from three to twenty, callers on both sides of the cease-fire lines will be able to direct dial telephone numbers in the other zone without operator assistance. The U.S. funded the upgrade through a bicomunal assistance program administered by UNHCR.

In addition, on December 8, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan released the semi-annual report on United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) activities for the period of June 6 to the end of November. The report noted that tensions on the island remained high during the previous six months, but were

lower than the preceding six-month period. The report regretted that the UNFICYP measures to reduce tensions along the cease-fire lines had still not been agreed upon after more than a year of negotiations. The report cited several positive developments, including the July 31 agreement between Messrs. Clerides and Denktash to exchange information on missing persons and the two leaders' September meeting to discuss security issues. The report also highlighted the unprecedented level of bicomunal activities between the two communities. A copy of the report is attached.

On December 12, the UN Secretary-General released the report on the UN "Mission of Good Offices in Cyprus." The report reviewed UN diplomatic activity since December 1996 to promote a settlement. A copy of the report is attached.

The December 12-13 EU Summit in Luxembourg, in its statement of conclusions, confirmed the EU's intention to begin accession negotiations in spring 1998 with Cyprus and five Central European applicants for EU membership and placed five other Central European countries on a pre-accession track. The EU also invited Cyprus, Turkey and the other ten aspirant countries to attend a European Conference in London on March 12.

Turkey reacted with disappointment to the EU Summit results because it was set apart from other applicants for EU membership. In a December 14 statement, the Government of Turkey reaffirmed its intention to maintain its existing relations with the EU through its Association and Customs Union agreements, but stated that it would no longer engage in political dialogue with the EU (inter alia) on the Cyprus issue.

Turkish Cypriot authorities issued a December 14 statement critical of the EU decision to proceed with EU accession negotiations with Cyprus. They reiterated that EU accession should not take place before a Cyprus settlement and that a settlement must be based on recognition of a Turkish-Cypriot state.

During his December 16 press conference, President Clinton reiterated his commitment to achieving stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and a Cyprus settlement. The President stated: "To allow the potential that Greece and Turkey both have for future economic growth and cooperation, for political cooperation, for security cooperation to be broken on the rocks of their differences over Cyprus and other territorial differences in the Aegean is, in my view, a grave error." With regard to the Cyprus issue he said: "I want a resolution of the

Cyprus issue very badly. You have evidence of that when I asked Mr. Holbrooke to head our efforts to try to resolve it..."

Turkish Prime Minister Yilmaz visited the United States during December 17-21. In Washington, he met with the President, the Vice President, Secretary Albright and other U.S. officials. In his December 19 meeting with Prime Minister Yilmaz, President Clinton noted Turkey's cooperation with international efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation. The President also encouraged continued efforts to reduce tensions and improve communications between Greece and Turkey, and he reiterated the importance of Turkey's integration with Europe and the West. The Prime Minister also met with Ambassadors Holbrooke and Miller on December 17 in New York to exchange views on the Cyprus issue.

On December 23, the UN Security Council approved UNSC Resolution 1146 extending the UNFICYP mandate for an additional six months. The resolution noted the continuing high tensions along the cease-fire lines and called for (inter alia) a commitment by the leaders of the two communities to resumption of the UN settlement negotiations and encouragement by authorities on both sides for bicomunal contacts. It also

noted that one party had agreed to accept proposed UNFICYP measures to reduce tensions along the cease-fire lines and called for early agreement on the measures.

On Christmas Day, 700 Greek Cypriot children and grandchildren living in the south visited relatives in the Karpass region of northern Cyprus. They stayed through the New Year holiday.

Turkish Cypriot authorities announced an indefinite suspension of bicomunal contacts on December 27 pending an evaluation of the implications of the EU Summit in Luxembourg. U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Kenneth Brill met with Turkish Cypriot leaders to emphasize the importance of bicomunal activities for the settlement process and urged them to reverse this decision.

On January 5, 1998, UK Special Representative to Cyprus Sir David Hannay separately met with Deputy National Security Adviser James B. Steinberg, Senior Director for Europe Donald K. Bandler, Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs Marc Grossman and Ambassadors Holbrooke and Miller to exchange views on next steps on Cyprus following the February Cypriot election. They also reviewed the impact of the December EU Summit results on EU-Turkish relations and prospects for a

Cyprus settlement. On January 7 and 8, Ambassador Brill met separately with Foreign Minister Kasoulides and Mr. Denktash to review the upcoming visit by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Congressional delegation and to brief them on Turkish Prime Minister Yilmaz's December visit to the United States. Ambassador Brill underscored the President's commitment to reaching a bizonal, bicomunal settlement on Cyprus. Ambassador Brill urged Mr. Denktash to lift the suspension of bicomunal contacts.

Ambassador Miller traveled to Greece and Turkey during January 15-20. In Ankara, he met with Turkish Foreign Minister Cem and State Secretary Sukru Gurel. In Athens on January 19, Ambassador Miller met with Greek Foreign Minister Panalos, Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis, and MFA Secretary General Philon. In both capitals, Ambassador Miller solicited Greek and Turkish thinking on the settlement process in Cyprus and discussed U.S. plans following the Cypriot elections in February.

On January 13, Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities announced an agreement on closer diplomatic cooperation between the Turkish Ministry and Turkish Cypriot authorities.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs James Gadsden traveled to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus from January 7-14. In Ankara on January 9, Mr. Gadsden met with Turkish MFA Deputy Under Secretary Batu. Mr. Gadsden traveled to Athens on January 11 and met with Alternate Foreign Minister Papandreou, Deputy Foreign Minister Kranidiotis and Deputy Defense Minister Apostolakis. In both Ankara and Athens, Mr. Gadsden discussed the region and exchanged views on Aegean tensions and Cyprus. In Nicosia on January 13, Mr. Gadsden met with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives to discuss prospects for settlement talks. He reiterated U.S. support for a bizonal, bicomunal federal solution.

U.S. Representative John Porter led a delegation from the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus during January 14-19. Representatives Hoyer, Cardin and Slaughter also participated in the delegation. In its January 15-16 visit to Cyprus, the delegation met with Messrs. Clerides and Denktash, UN and UNFICYP officials including UN COM Feissel, religious leaders, and a cross-section of Cypriots involved in bicomunal activities.

Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives met on January 23 in the presence of UN Chief of Mission in Cyprus Feissel to

exchange information on approximately 600 missing persons from both communities, pursuant to the July 31, 1997, Clerides-Denktaş agreement.

On January 24, contractors completed work on the Paphos air base, and the base was "unofficially" handed over to the Greek Cypriot National Guard. On January 31, Turkey formally protested the upgrading of the Paphos air base to the UN Security Council.

Ambassador Miller traveled to Brussels on January 26 to participate in U.S.-EU Troika discussions of Cyprus, chaired by the UK Presidency and including representatives from Austria, Luxembourg and the EU Commission. Meeting participants reviewed the UN settlement process, the S-300 missile issue, Aegean tensions, and EU-Turkish relations. While in Brussels, Ambassador Miller also met separately with a number of EU officials, including EU Council Secretariat Director General Brian Crowe, EU Political Director Burghardt and Swedish Special Cyprus Representative Faltman.

On January 31, in celebration of the Moslem holiday marking the end of Ramadan, about 1300 Turkish Cypriots were allowed to cross the UN-controlled "green line" without incident to visit

the Hala Sultan Tekke Mosque near Larnaca. The mosque was built in memory of Um Haram, an aunt of the Prophet Mohammed and is considered to be among the holiest Islamic shrines.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*

SUBJECT: Needle Exchange

Your AIDS Advisory Council begins a meeting this weekend and the subject of needle exchanges will likely be a major issue. Some members of the Council will introduce resolutions calling on you to take specific action; some Council members may resign; others may call for Secy Shalala's resignation if she does not make the necessary certifications. Several AIDS groups are planning press conferences early next week to call attention to the issue.

As you know, this is a very contentious issue, especially among your Cabinet. In fact, Secy Shalala and Gen'l McCaffery cannot even agree to participate in a DPC policy process to come to a resolution. AIDS groups, gay and lesbian groups, law enforcement and the public health community all have a stake. In the attached memo, *which I recommend you read to get a full picture*, Bruce Reed and staff working with the AIDS/gay/lesbian groups seek guidance from you on the issue. Bruce notes that you do not have to make a decision tonight. Even if you did, it would not be communicated to the AIDS Council this weekend; a fuller rollout strategy would have to be developed. While of course you are free to decide among the options tonight, Bruce and your other senior advisors are at the very least looking for some indication from you about where we'll end up so that tomorrow they can begin to manage the fallout of the meeting and begin to work with those Council members who are most sympathetic.

Context. On March 31, Secy Shalala has the authority to release federal funds for needle exchange programs if she certifies that such programs (i) decrease HIV transmission and (ii) do not increase drug use. She will likely have sufficient data and wants to make this finding.

Options. Four are presented, none of which solves the problem entirely. There are two absolute options and then two compromise positions. Absolute: *Option 1* maintains the status quo and is supported by only Gen'l McCaffery: claim insufficient data and do not release funds. AIDS community will be outraged, but no fight with Congress. *Option 4*, supported by Secy Shalala and Sandy Thurman: make the findings and release the funds, as long as they are combined with drug treatment. Strongly supported by AIDS/public health communities but will lead to Congressional battle. Compromises: *Option 2*, DPC's recommend option and also supported by Podesta, Sylvia, OPL, Larry Stein: make the necessary findings but do not release the funds. AIDS groups will argue "moral bankruptcy" -- that we know needle exchange saves lives and there is no real justification to withhold funds. But groups appear to prefer this compromise over any of the other options because of scientific imprimatur. *Rahm and Podesta* support a suboption here: make the findings, do not release funds, acknowledge the contradictory policy goals and direct Shalala and McCaffery to work out a solution. *Option 3* has no support: make findings, release funds but only if local law enforcement authorities approve exchanges. AIDS and other groups strongly oppose as few law enforcement agencies will sign on.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 MAR 12 PM 4:40

March 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Needle Exchange

This memorandum addresses Administration options on needle exchange. With the congressional moratorium on needle exchange funding about to expire, the AIDS community will soon put increased pressure on the Administration to release federal funds for needle exchange programs. Members of your Advisory Council on AIDS are considering the possibility of using their meeting next week to take some dramatic action on the issue, such as calling on Secretary Shalala to resign unless she makes the certification necessary to allow federal funding. We therefore think you should give immediate attention to this issue.

Under ordinary circumstances, DPC would have run an interagency process involving HHS, ONDCP, the AIDS office, and other interested parties. We could not do so on this issue, however, because General McCaffrey refuses to take part in a DPC process, believing that needle exchange is above all a drug question and that he therefore should coordinate Administration policy. Secretary Shalala, for her part, understandably refuses to take part in an ONDCP-led process, believing that needle exchange is a public health issue and that Congress gave her, not the ONDCP Director, legal authority to decide it. The result is that the interested agencies have not been able to work through this issue in a structured and rational manner.

Although this memorandum presents you with options, we do not think you need to make a firm decision on this issue now. If you would like to hear a fuller rendition of the arguments on both sides, we can put together a meeting for you with McCaffrey and Shalala. If you would like to hear a fuller description of the scientific evidence, we can arrange a briefing for you by Dr. Varmus. Of course, if you feel ready now to make a decision, you should feel free to do so. We will take whatever response you make to this memo into account in dealing with your AIDS Advisory Council over the next few days.

Background

For some years, Labor-HHS appropriations bills have allowed the use of federal funds for needle exchange programs if but only if the Secretary certifies that such programs (1) decrease HIV transmission and (2) do not increase drug use. In the last appropriations bill, Congress prohibited the Secretary from making this certification until March 31, 1998. On that date, the Secretary once again will be able to release federal funds for needle exchange programs upon making the appropriate findings.

(A separate and even more stringent statutory test governs the use of SAMHSA funds for needle exchange programs. These funds may not be used unless the Surgeon General finds that needle exchange programs (1) decrease HIV transmission and (2) also decrease drug use. Because no one believes that the available evidence can support the latter finding, the release of SAMHSA funds is not now at issue.)

The Secretary already has found that needle exchange programs decrease HIV transmission; until now, however, she has not made a formal finding that these programs do not increase drug use. HHS scientists have been studying the current data carefully, and probably will recommend soon that the Secretary make this finding. Assuming they do so, the Secretary would like to issue the formal certification necessary to release federal funds. The ONDCP Director adamantly opposes this action, primarily on the ground that it would weaken the anti-drug message. (See separate memo from General McCaffrey.)

The AIDS community, public health community, and elite validators strongly support releasing federal funds for needle exchange programs. They believe that current scientific evidence supports this action, and that only political considerations stand in its way. The law enforcement community -- and probably a majority of the public -- would oppose the action strongly. They believe that it would condone -- and whatever the scientists say, ultimately increase -- illegal drug use.

Options

There are currently four options on needle exchange. None of them is good; the question here is really which option is the least horrible.

1. Maintain the status quo. Under this option, we would continue to say that the evidence is currently insufficient to find that needle exchange programs do not increase drug use. This option would provoke the wrath of the AIDS community and the criticism of elite validators. It would force us to defend against a charge of moral cowardice. The option, however, would allow us to avoid a confrontation with Congress over needle exchange policy -- a confrontation that we almost certainly would lose and that could inflict great political cost.

2. Make the necessary findings, but decline to release funds. Under this option, either HHS scientists or the Secretary herself would make the requisite findings, but the Administration nonetheless would decline to release federal funds to needle exchange programs. We would argue that such a change of policy requires the building of public consensus within the political arena -- that the decision to use public funds for these purposes is not, in the end, solely scientific. We then could set up a process for trying to develop such a public consensus -- perhaps sentencing Shalala and McCaffrey to work together on this project.

This option, like the last, will lead many in the AIDS and public health communities to

charge the Administration with a kind of moral bankruptcy; they will argue that if we know needle exchange saves lives (as the findings state), then we have no justification for declining to provide financial support to these programs. In addition, the option may encourage Congress to legislate in this area -- for example, by placing a flat prohibition on needle exchange funding on an appropriations bill or the ONDCP reauthorization. But this option at least would give a scientific imprimatur to needle exchange programs (thus encouraging local communities to fund such programs on their own), and the AIDS community appears to prefer this compromise to any other.

3. Release federal funds for needle exchange, but only if local law enforcement authorities approve the program. Under this option, HHS would make the requisite findings, but release funds only to local communities where law enforcement officials sign on to the needle exchange program. This added condition would help to insulate the Administration from the charge that its policy will undermine law enforcement. Accordingly, the condition also might help stave off a confrontation with Congress on the needle exchange issue. The AIDS community, however, would oppose the condition strenuously, believing that few law enforcement officials will sign on to needle exchange programs and that the Administration's action will signal to local communities that these programs raise a serious law enforcement issue.

4. Release federal funds for needle exchange programs, as long as they are combined with drug treatment. Under this option, the Administration would release funds to all communities in which needle exchange programs are linked to drug treatment. The AIDS and public health communities would support this approach strongly, and the link to treatment would give us some answer to the charge that funding needle exchange condones illegal drug use. But this option would touch off a battle with Congress, which will put many Democratic members in a difficult position and almost certainly result in reversal of the policy.

HHS and the AIDS office strongly favor the fourth option; ONDCP just as strongly favors the first. As between the two compromise approaches, the AIDS office believes that the AIDS community will more readily accept the second option (findings without funding) than the third option (law enforcement sign-off). For similar reasons, HHS favors the second approach to the third. We are not sure of ONDCP's preference as between the compromise approaches.

DPC believes that both the first and fourth options are untenable. The fourth would subject us to relentless criticism on law enforcement grounds and lead to the enactment of harmful legislation (perhaps even prohibiting locally-funded needle exchange). The first would subject us to equally relentless criticism on public health grounds and could chill the appropriate use of even locally-funded needle exchange programs. As between the compromise approaches, we have a slight policy preference for the law enforcement sign-off, which would lead to some federal financing of needle exchange, while acknowledging the legitimate interest of law-enforcement officials -- and the potential value of their involvement -- in these programs. But this compromise option seems objectionable to everyone -- certainly to the AIDS community, which doesn't want law enforcement involvement, and perhaps also to the law enforcement

community, which may not want real responsibility. By contrast, the findings-without-funding approach may be tolerable, at least for now, to people on both sides of the issue; for this reason, it may offer the better chance for continued discussion and eventual resolution of this difficult issue. We therefore recommend option two.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| Option 1: | Maintain the status quo | _____ |
| Option 2: | Make findings, but release no funds | _____ |
| Option 3: | Release funds with law enforcement sign-off | _____ |
| Option 4: | Release funds, assuming drug treatment programs | _____ |
| Let's discuss | | _____ |



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

February 12, 1998

Personnel

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this note is to share some thoughts about needle-exchange programs. Although there are advocates within the Administration for lifting the federal ban on funding for needle exchange, ONDCP has serious concerns about the potential impact such a step would have on our drug-control efforts.

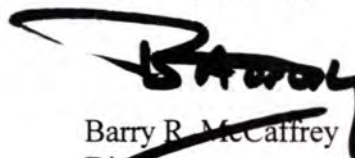
First, federal support for needle-exchange programs would weaken the anti-drug message. To date, studies assessing the effect of needle exchange on drug use have been indirect and uncertain. A consistent "no-use" message would be undermined; measurable consequences are possible in upcoming years.

Second, needle exchange could erode support in Congress for overall drug-policy efforts. A weakening of anti-drug sentiments might call into question the validity of our prevention programs. In addition, the Administration has fought hard to increase access to drug treatment, which could be jeopardized if needle exchange is seen as a cheap alternative.

Finally, lifting the current ban would be a Pyrrhic victory for needle-exchange supporters. Some members of Congress will no doubt call for punitive measures against communities that operate such programs, regardless of funding source. Lifting the ban would also invite renewed criticism that the Administration is not serious about solving the drug problem.

This information is offered for your consideration in hopes of insuring implementation of the best possible drug-control policy.

Very respectfully,


Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

Needle Exchange

With the recent confirmation hearings for Surgeon General Satcher, there has been renewed discussion regarding the ban on federal funding for needle exchange programs. Secretary Shalala regains her authority to rescind the ban on March 31, 1998. ONDCP does not support lifting the ban for the following reasons:

- **Drug treatment and outreach are the most effective means to prevent HIV.** We need to improve outreach to addicts and get them into drug treatment and HIV prevention programs.
- **Science, not ideology, should drive drug policy.** ONDCP is aware of the views of many eminent scientists that needle exchange programs can be effective in the short-term in reducing HIV transmission. However, needle exchange programs may pose a risk of increased levels of drug abuse (and therefore HIV) in the longer run. We have questions about the research and want to have a continuing dialogue with Secretary Shalala and Dr. Varmus.
- **ONDCP continues to have serious concerns about whether NEPs would contribute to higher drug use levels in the community.** This concern was raised in an Institute of Medicine report. There are still significant concerns on the part of many communities.
- **Continued drug use is dangerous.** There are real dangers in continued drug use by addicts in terms of crime in the community, the addict's own health and well-being, and potential transmission of the virus through risky sexual behaviors.
- **A mixed message is risky.** A Federal policy that demonstrated acceptance of needles exchanges by paying for them could have an impact on public perception regarding drug use. We do know that youth attitudes (i.e., risk perception, social disapproval) have a strong correlation with drug use.
- **Lifting the ban provides Congress the opportunity to add even more restrictive language to authorizing and appropriations bills, and it could hurt drug treatment funding.**

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4. Release federal funds for needle exchange programs, as long as they are combined with drug treatment. Under this option, the Administration would release funds to all communities in which needle exchange programs are linked to drug treatment. The AIDS and public health communities would support this approach strongly, and the link to treatment would give us some answer to the charge that funding needle exchange condones illegal drug use. But this option would touch off a battle with Congress, which will put many Democratic members in a difficult position and almost certainly result in reversal of the policy.

HHS and the AIDS office strongly favor the fourth option; ONDCP just as strongly favors the first. As between the two compromise approaches, the AIDS office believes that the AIDS community will more readily accept the second option (findings without funding) than the third option (law enforcement sign-off). For similar reasons, HHS favors the second approach to the third. We are not sure of ONDCP's preference as between the compromise approaches.

DPC believes that both the first and fourth options are untenable. The fourth would subject us to relentless criticism on law enforcement grounds and lead to the enactment of harmful legislation (perhaps even prohibiting locally-funded needle exchange). The first would subject us to equally relentless criticism on public health grounds and could chill the appropriate use of even locally-funded needle exchange programs. As between the compromise approaches, we have a slight policy preference for the law enforcement sign-off, which would lead to some federal financing of needle exchange, while acknowledging the legitimate interest of law-enforcement officials -- and the potential value of their involvement -- in these programs. But this compromise option seems objectionable to everyone -- certainly to the AIDS community, which doesn't want law enforcement involvement, and perhaps also to the law enforcement

community, which may not want real responsibility. By contrast, the findings-without-funding approach may be tolerable, at least for now, to people on both sides of the issue; for this reason, it may offer the better chance for continued discussion and eventual resolution of this difficult issue. We therefore recommend option two.

Option 1: Maintain the status quo _____

Option 2: Make findings, but release no funds _____

Option 3: Release funds with law enforcement sign-off _____

Option 4: Release funds, assuming drug treatment programs _____

Let's discuss

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/12 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Immediate

SUBJECT: Needle Exchange Options

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☐
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	REED	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
STEIN	☒	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☐	BEGALA	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please advise ASAP. Needs to go to POMS tonight

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 12 PM4:4

March 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Needle Exchange

This memorandum addresses Administration options on needle exchange. With the congressional moratorium on needle exchange funding about to expire, the AIDS community will soon put increased pressure on the Administration to release federal funds for needle exchange programs. Members of your Advisory Council on AIDS are considering the possibility of using their meeting next week to take some dramatic action on the issue, such as calling on Secretary Shalala to resign unless she makes the certification necessary to allow federal funding. We therefore think you should give immediate attention to this issue.

Under ordinary circumstances, DPC would have run an interagency process involving HHS, ONDCP, the AIDS office, and other interested parties. We could not do so on this issue, however, because General McCaffrey refuses to take part in a DPC process, believing that needle exchange is above all a drug question and that he therefore should coordinate Administration policy. Secretary Shalala, for her part, understandably refuses to take part in an ONDCP-led process, believing that needle exchange is a public health issue and that Congress gave her, not the ONDCP Director, legal authority to decide it. The result is that the interested agencies have not been able to work through this issue in a structured and rational manner.

Although this memorandum presents you with options, we do not think you need to make a firm decision on this issue now. If you would like to hear a fuller rendition of the arguments on both sides, we can put together a meeting for you with McCaffrey and Shalala. If you would like to hear a fuller description of the scientific evidence, we can arrange a briefing for you by Dr. Varmus. Of course, if you feel ready now to make a decision, you should feel free to do so. We will take whatever response you make to this memo into account in dealing with your AIDS Advisory Council over the next few days.

Background

For some years, Labor-HHS appropriations bills have allowed the use of federal funds for needle exchange programs if but only if the Secretary certifies that such programs (1) decrease HIV transmission and (2) do not increase drug use. In the last appropriations bill, Congress prohibited the Secretary from making this certification until March 31, 1998. On that date, the Secretary once again will be able to release federal funds for needle exchange programs upon making the appropriate findings.

(A separate and even more stringent statutory test governs the use of SAMHSA funds for needle exchange programs. These funds may not be used unless the Surgeon General finds that needle exchange programs (1) decrease HIV transmission and (2) also decrease drug use. Because no one believes that the available evidence can support the latter finding, the release of SAMHSA funds is not now at issue.)

The Secretary already has found that needle exchange programs decrease HIV transmission; until now, however, she has not made a formal finding that these programs do not increase drug use. HHS scientists have been studying the current data carefully, and probably will recommend soon that the Secretary make this finding. Assuming they do so, the Secretary would like to issue the formal certification necessary to release federal funds. The ONDCP Director adamantly opposes this action, primarily on the ground that it would weaken the anti-drug message. (See separate memo from General McCaffrey.)

The AIDS community, public health community, and elite validators strongly support releasing federal funds for needle exchange programs. They believe that current scientific evidence supports this action, and that only political considerations stand in its way. The law enforcement community -- and probably a majority of the public -- would oppose the action strongly. They believe that it would condone -- and whatever the scientists say, ultimately increase -- illegal drug use.

Options

There are currently four options on needle exchange. None of them is good; the question here is really which option is the least horrible.

1. Maintain the status quo. Under this option, we would continue to say that the evidence is currently insufficient to find that needle exchange programs do not increase drug use. This option would provoke the wrath of the AIDS community and the criticism of elite validators. It would force us to defend against a change of moral cowardice. The option, however, would allow us to avoid a confrontation with Congress over needle exchange policy -- a confrontation that we almost certainly would lose and that could inflict great political cost.

2. Make the necessary findings, but decline to release funds. Under this option, either HHS scientists or the Secretary herself would make the requisite findings, but the Administration nonetheless would decline to release federal funds to needle exchange programs. We would argue that such a change of policy requires the building of public consensus within the political arena -- that the decision to use public funds for these purposes is not, in the end, solely scientific. We then could set up a process for trying to develop such a public consensus -- perhaps sentencing Shalala and McCaffrey to work together on this project.

This option, like the last, will lead many in the AIDS and public health communities to

charge the Administration with a kind of moral bankruptcy; they will argue that if we know needle exchange saves lives (as the findings state), then we have no justification for declining to provide financial support to these programs. In addition, the option may encourage Congress to legislate in this area -- for example, by placing a flat prohibition on needle exchange funding on an appropriations bill or the ONDCP reauthorization. But this option at least would give a scientific imprimatur to needle exchange programs (thus encouraging local communities to fund such programs on their own), and the AIDS community appears to prefer this compromise to any other.

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community, which may not want real responsibility. By contrast, the findings-without-funding approach may be tolerable, at least for now, to people on both sides of the issue; for this reason, it may offer the better chance for continued discussion and eventual resolution of this difficult issue. We therefore recommend option two.

- Option 1: Maintain the status quo _____
- Option 2: Make findings, but release no funds _____
- Option 3: Release funds with law enforcement sign-off _____
- Option 4: Release funds, assuming drug treatment programs _____
- Let's discuss _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 2/20/98

To: BRUCE REED

From: The Staff Secretary

Would you like to put a
COVER NOTE ON THIS BEFORE IT
GOES TO THE PRESIDENT?
-SEAN!

CC: SYLVIA MATHEWS
RAHM EMMANUEL
GOODY MARSHALL

- keep on credenza
- another note sent
to Bruce on 3/10
— Phil



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

February 12, 1998

Personnel

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this note is to share some thoughts about needle-exchange programs. Although there are advocates within the Administration for lifting the federal ban on funding for needle exchange, ONDCP has serious concerns about the potential impact such a step would have on our drug-control efforts.

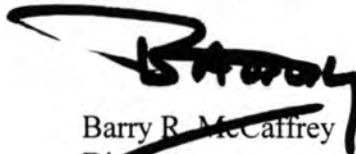
First, federal support for needle-exchange programs would weaken the anti-drug message. To date, studies assessing the effect of needle exchange on drug use have been indirect and uncertain. A consistent "no-use" message would be undermined; measurable consequences are possible in upcoming years.

Second, needle exchange could erode support in Congress for overall drug-policy efforts. A weakening of anti-drug sentiments might call into question the validity of our prevention programs. In addition, the Administration has fought hard to increase access to drug treatment, which could be jeopardized if needle exchange is seen as a cheap alternative.

Finally, lifting the current ban would be a Pyrrhic victory for needle-exchange supporters. Some members of Congress will no doubt call for punitive measures against communities that operate such programs, regardless of funding source. Lifting the ban would also invite renewed criticism that the Administration is not serious about solving the drug problem.

This information is offered for your consideration in hopes of insuring implementation of the best possible drug-control policy.

Very respectfully,


Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

Needle Exchange

With the recent confirmation hearings for Surgeon General Satcher, there has been renewed discussion regarding the ban on federal funding for needle exchange programs. Secretary Shalala regains her authority to rescind the ban on March 31, 1998. ONDCP does not support lifting the ban for the following reasons:

- **Drug treatment and outreach are the most effective means to prevent HIV.** We need to improve outreach to addicts and get them into drug treatment and HIV prevention programs.
- **Science, not ideology, should drive drug policy.** ONDCP is aware of the views of many eminent scientists that needle exchange programs can be effective in the short-term in reducing HIV transmission. However, needle exchange programs may pose a risk of increased levels of drug abuse (and therefore HIV) in the longer run. We have questions about the research and want to have a continuing dialogue with Secretary Shalala and Dr. Varmus.
- **ONDCP continues to have serious concerns about whether NEPs would contribute to higher drug use levels in the community.** This concern was raised in an Institute of Medicine report. There are still significant concerns on the part of many communities.
- **Continued drug use is dangerous.** There are real dangers in continued drug use by addicts in terms of crime in the community, the addict's own health and well-being, and potential transmission of the virus through risky sexual behaviors.
- **A mixed message is risky.** A Federal policy that demonstrated acceptance of needles exchanges by paying for them could have an impact on public perception regarding drug use. We do know that youth attitudes (i.e., risk perception, social disapproval) have a strong correlation with drug use.
- **Lifting the ban provides Congress the opportunity to add even more restrictive language to authorizing and appropriations bills, and it could hurt drug treatment funding.**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval is a proposed Memorandum, prepared by the VP's office, that would add additional agency heads to your Community Empowerment Board (CEB). *If you approve, the VP will announce this action at an event tomorrow.*

Background. The CEB is the successor to the Community Enterprise Board, which was created in September 1993 to coordinate Federal aid to certain distressed urban and rural communities. In February 1995, to improve interagency coordination, you renamed and added additional members to the Enterprise Board.

Memorandum. Several agencies that are not CEB members have been sending representatives to the Board's working group meetings. The agencies include: DOD, Energy, VA, FEMA, NASA, and CEQ. Given the agencies' evident interest, the Memorandum would add the heads of these six agencies to the Board. None of the agencies objects.

If you approve, please sign where indicated.

Phil Caplan 
Sean Maloney

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
THE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION
THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
THE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL ON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR ECONOMIC POLICY

SUBJECT: President's Community Empowerment Board

In order to advance the efforts of the President's Community Empowerment Board (CEB) and to facilitate interagency coordination and cooperation, I hereby order the following:

The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Administration, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality will become members of the CEB.

With these additional members, I am confident that we will be able to better provide distressed communities with a single Federal forum dedicated to helping them address their economic and community needs.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

wrong #

257283
259333

March 20, 1998

'98 MAR 20 PM9:06

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

MVT for KAM

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM TOXICS

Outreach to Agriculture

At the request of Congressmen Charles Stenholm (D-TX), Marion Berry (D-AR) and other Democrats on the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, I have been engaged in a sustained outreach campaign to agriculture constituencies. Secretary Glickman and Administrator Browner also are undertaking a similar effort. This outreach process began in the context of the clean water initiative that you announced in February, which has been well-received in the agriculture community because it couples new standards with significant increases in USDA assistance to farmers who are implementing measures to reduce polluted runoff. (Note, however, that the Domenici budget resolution would eliminate these increases.)

These groups are highly anxious about EPA's changes in pesticide regulation as EPA implements the Food Quality Protection Act, which was enacted at the close of the 104th Congress with strong bipartisan support. CEQ is working with EPA and USDA to ensure that any approach ensures a smooth transition and the full participation of affected agriculture sectors. I delivered that message today in two speeches -- one to the National Cattleman's Beef Association, the other to the Farm Journal Forum -- and it was very much welcomed and well received.

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Supplemental Appropriations for FY98

The Senate supplemental appropriations bill as reported out of committee includes two unrelated, anti-environment provisions as riders. It is possible that other anti-environment riders (including roads-through-refuges and weakening of coastal barrier island protection laws) will be offered as floor amendments when the bill is considered as early as next week.

The House bill may be marked up next week. Early indications are that the leadership will try to keep the bill free of unrelated riders but may not be successful in doing so.

It will be important for the Administration to send early, strong signals that we oppose the practice of adding such riders and will be highly critical of the Republicans for holding up disaster and other relief bills in this way. Doing this early in the process may avoid our having to make difficult choices later about signing a bill with unpalatable riders. In this regard, we are working with OMB on statements to go to the House and Senate early next week. Your public statements to this effect when opportunities present themselves will also be very effective.

Specific items now in the Senate bill include a provision sponsored by Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) but opposed by the new Democratic mayor of Albuquerque that would remove acreage from the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico to allow for construction of a four- to six-lane highway. The highway would bisect the Monument in order to facilitate commuting into Albuquerque from the suburbs. The Park Service opposes this action and has testified in the past that Secretary Babbitt would recommend a veto of the free-standing bill that has been introduced for this purpose. In addition to the adverse effect on the Monument, this is a dangerous precedent in that it substitutes legislative conclusions for informed decisions by park officials about how best to handle the competing demands on the resources in the Monument. This effort is strongly opposed in Indian country as well, as sacred sites apparently would be destroyed.

Another rider introduced by Senator Larry Craig (R-Idaho) would seriously undermine the proposal Forest Service Chief Dombeck has recently made to temporarily suspend new road building in certain areas of national forests and to develop a long-range plan to address the \$10 billion maintenance backlog and environmental damage caused by the current road system. Among other things, the rider would require substitute timber sales for any timber sales that were or may be scheduled, regardless of whether any company has a particular right to a sale. In short, this is back to the future. The furor over this rider will be like that caused by the 1995 supplemental appropriations timber rider. Failure to reverse this rider would undermine the Forest Service's effort -- long overdue -- to change direction on the national forests and, like the earlier rider, politically would be a disaster for us. I cannot urge strongly enough that we articulate that these riders are veto bait.

Hackensack Meadowlands

A *New York Times* article on Monday mentioned CEQ's work for the past six months to resolve a 10-year impasse on a comprehensive plan for development and preservation in an area encompassing more than 8000 acres of wetlands in the New Jersey's Hackensack Meadowlands. Federal, state, and local agencies have been trying to complete a plan that will provide for a modest amount of development and a system for tradeable development rights that will ensure protection of the wetlands that remain. Disputes on how much development to allow have been brought to a head over a proposal for a major shopping mall complex.

A *New York Times* editorial is likely to appear in the next several days advocating more preservation and opposing the mall development. We expect this editorial to be positive on the White House's effort in this process.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Brownfields Showcase Communities

On Tuesday the Vice President announced the selection of the first 16 Brownfields Showcase Communities. The selected communities -- chosen from 231 applicants -- will receive a total of \$28 million in targeted assistance from federal agencies acting in concert. Each community effort will serve as a model for future efforts to clean up and revitalize brownfields. These communities are the centerpiece of the Administration's Brownfields National Partnership, which focuses the resources of more than 15 federal agencies to collaborate and address redevelopment issues.

The first Showcase Communities include: Baltimore, MD; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; East Palo Alto, CA; Eastward Ho! (Southeast FL); Glen Cove, NY; Kansas City, KS and MO; Los Angeles, CA; Lowell, MA; Portland, OR; The State of Rhode Island; St. Paul, MN; Salt Lake City, UT; Seattle, WA; Stamford, CT; and Trenton, NJ.

The Vice President made the announcement on a conference call with the selected community mayors and their invited press. The announcement received significant local media coverage.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Protection of Northern Right Whales

Following extensive scientific study, NOAA proposes to seek International Maritime Organization ship reporting requirements by April 8 for two areas off the east coast used by northern right whales for calving and feeding. The reporting requirement would essentially mandate that all vessels over 300 gross tons report to a shore-based authority when entering one of the two right whale areas. Ships would then be provided with essential information about the right whale, recent sighting results, and monitoring capabilities.

The Department of Defense objects to the NOAA proposal because, since this is the first time the International Maritime Organization would create such requirements for a single species of whale, it will set new precedents that could affect U.S. navigational freedoms worldwide. Defense also has raised questions of cost-benefit analyses and International Maritime Organization authority. CEQ is coordinating with NOAA, the Director of the Marine Mammal Commission and Defense in an attempt to find agreement on this issue. There is strong interest in this on the Hill as Northeast delegation members have complained that, since their commercial fishermen will operate under the requirements and more, the Navy should too. The right whale's continued existence is very seriously endangered.

OTHER

NEPA Oversight Hearing

On Wednesday I testified at a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) oversight hearing before the House Resources Committee. Most of the comments that I received from Western Republicans reflected their general opposition to our natural resource agenda, including the Administration's timber policies, the creation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and the American Heritage Rivers initiative. Young, Chenoweth, Cubin, Pombo et. al were in rare form. Overall, a very good time had by all!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

257100
98 MAR 19 PM 1:52

March 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING AND KATHLEEN MCGINTY

SUBJECT: Electricity restructuring

As you know, Secretary Pena is eager to unveil the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal. We previously sent you a memo outlining the issue that we had been unable to resolve during the interagency process -- namely, whether to include cap-and-trade authority in the proposal. CEQ and EPA supported including such authority in our proposal because they felt it was important in ensuring the environmental integrity of the bill and signaling our strong stance on climate change, while NEC, DOE, State, Treasury, OMB, Legislative Affairs, and Todd Stern were opposed, because they feared that it would lead to more charges of "backdoor implementation" of the Kyoto agreement and that it pre-judged many of the issues surrounding a cap-and-trade system. In response to that memorandum, you indicated that you wanted to discuss the issue further.

In the meetings that we have been chairing to prepare for a discussion with you, a compromise has emerged that has now been endorsed by all agencies, although they each would prefer other alternatives if they had their own way. The fundamental logic of the compromise is to refrain from seeking cap-and-trade authority now (with the exception of NOX trading, which had been non-controversial), but to emphasize that we will seek such authority at the appropriate time and to bolster the other environmental provisions of the electricity restructuring proposal.

Under the compromise, our electricity restructuring proposal would include the following statement:

"We are not asking this Congress for cap-and-trade authority as part of the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal. The Administration's climate change policy calls for cap-and-trade authority to be in place by 2008, and the Administration will consider in consultation with Congress whatever legislative vehicle is most appropriate for this purpose."

This stance is intended to leave open our ability to seek cap-and-trade authority in any appropriate legislative vehicle on a timetable consistent with our climate change policy (possibly including electricity restructuring itself, should enactment be delayed). State and others accept this compromise, despite serious concerns about the negative impact it might have on eventual Kyoto ratification.

Our electricity restructuring proposal, furthermore, would include a statement of our commitment to monitor utility emissions during the restructuring period, and to address any unintended consequences (such as increased emissions) in a timely manner. It would also involve a statement to industry reiterating our climate change policy commitment to reduced emissions and our support for a market-based mechanism of controlling emissions, all of which should be considered by industry in making investment decisions.

The compromise would also expand two important environmental provisions of the proposal. The original proposal included a public benefits fund, capped at 0.5 mil/kWh (equivalent to \$1.4 billion) to finance energy-efficiency programs, demand management programs, consumer education, demonstration of emerging technologies such as renewables, and low-income assistance. It also included a 5 percent renewable portfolio standard, to require that 5 percent of electricity sales be generated from non-hydroelectric renewable sources.

The strengthening of the environmental part of the proposal would involve raising the public benefit fund cap to 1 mil/kWh, equivalent to approximately \$3 billion, and the renewable portfolio standard to 5.5 percent of sales, subject to a cost cap to prevent unexpectedly high costs. These changes would produce additional carbon reductions, making it easier for us to make the case that our overall proposal will achieve carbon reductions even without the backstop of a carbon cap-and-trade system. They would also have benefits beyond immediate carbon reductions, including assistance for low-income individuals, and the encouragement of promising new technologies not yet price competitive in an open market. The changes would, however, reduce the consumer savings from restructuring. The economic agencies remain concerned that these provisions are excessively costly, but are willing to accept them as part of an overall compromise.

The compromise thus involves the language above on cap-and-trade, a 5.5 percent renewable portfolio standard with a cost cap, and a \$3 billion public benefit fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DOE, NEC, CEQ, EPA, OMB, Treasury, CEA, Legislative Affairs, State, and Todd Stern all support the compromise proposal. With your approval, we would now plan the roll-out of the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal.

_____ Approve

_____ Do not approve

_____ Discuss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 3/20

ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: _____

Subject: Electricity Restraining Compromise

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☐	☒	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☐	☒	REED	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☐	☒	RUFF	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☐
BEGALA	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☒
BERGER	☐	☒	SPERLING	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	STEIN	☐	☒
ECHAVESTE	☐	☒	STERN	☐	☒
EMANUEL	☐	☒	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☒	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☒	WALDMAN	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☒	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
			_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

This has been forwarded to the President

RESPONSE:

25710

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 MAR 19 PM 1:5

March 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING AND KATHLEEN McGINTY

SUBJECT: Electricity restructuring

As you know, Secretary Pena is eager to unveil the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal. We previously sent you a memo outlining the issue that we had been unable to resolve during the interagency process -- namely, whether to include cap-and-trade authority in the proposal. CEQ and EPA supported including such authority in our proposal because they felt it was important in ensuring the environmental integrity of the bill and signaling our strong stance on climate change, while NEC, DOE, State, Treasury, OMB, Legislative Affairs, and Todd Stern were opposed, because they feared that it would lead to more charges of "backdoor implementation" of the Kyoto agreement and that it pre-judged many of the issues surrounding a cap-and-trade system. In response to that memorandum, you indicated that you wanted to discuss the issue further.

In the meetings that we have been chairing to prepare for a discussion with you, a compromise has emerged that has now been endorsed by all agencies, although they each would prefer other alternatives if they had their own way. The fundamental logic of the compromise is to refrain from seeking cap-and-trade authority now (with the exception of NOX trading, which had been non-controversial), but to emphasize that we will seek such authority at the appropriate time and to bolster the other environmental provisions of the electricity restructuring proposal.

Under the compromise, our electricity restructuring proposal would include the following statement:

"We are not asking this Congress for cap-and-trade authority as part of the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal. The Administration's climate change policy calls for cap-and-trade authority to be in place by 2008, and the Administration will consider in consultation with Congress whatever legislative vehicle is most appropriate for this purpose."

This stance is intended to leave open our ability to seek cap-and-trade authority in any appropriate legislative vehicle on a timetable consistent with our climate change policy (possibly including electricity restructuring itself, should enactment be delayed). State and others accept this compromise, despite serious concerns about the negative impact it might have on eventual Kyoto ratification.

Our electricity restructuring proposal, furthermore, would include a statement of our commitment to monitor utility emissions during the restructuring period, and to address any unintended consequences (such as increased emissions) in a timely manner. It would also involve a statement to industry reiterating our climate change policy commitment to reduced emissions and our support for a market-based mechanism of controlling emissions, all of which should be considered by industry in making investment decisions.

The compromise would also expand two important environmental provisions of the proposal. The original proposal included a public benefits fund, capped at 0.5 mil/kWh (equivalent to \$1.4 billion) to finance energy-efficiency programs, demand management programs, consumer education, demonstration of emerging technologies such as renewables, and low-income assistance. It also included a 5 percent renewable portfolio standard, to require that 5 percent of electricity sales be generated from non-hydroelectric renewable sources.

The strengthening of the environmental part of the proposal would involve raising the public benefit fund cap to 1 mil/kWh, equivalent to approximately \$3 billion, and the renewable portfolio standard to 5.5 percent of sales, subject to a cost cap to prevent unexpectedly high costs. These changes would produce additional carbon reductions, making it easier for us to make the case that our overall proposal will achieve carbon reductions even without the backstop of a carbon cap-and-trade system. They would also have benefits beyond immediate carbon reductions, including assistance for low-income individuals, and the encouragement of promising new technologies not yet price competitive in an open market. The changes would, however, reduce the consumer savings from restructuring. The economic agencies remain concerned that these provisions are excessively costly, but are willing to accept them as part of an overall compromise.

The compromise thus involves the language above on cap-and-trade, a 5.5 percent renewable portfolio standard with a cost cap, and a \$3 billion public benefit fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DOE, NEC, CEQ, EPA, OMB, Treasury, CEA, Legislative Affairs, State, and Todd Stern all support the compromise proposal. With your approval, we would now plan the roll-out of the Administration's electricity restructuring proposal.

_____ Approve

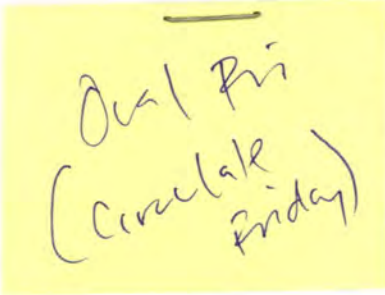
_____ Do not approve

_____ Discuss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: * 3/20 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: _____Subject: Electricity Restructuring Compromise

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☐	☒	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☐	☒	REED	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☐	☒	RUFF	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☐
BEGALA	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☒
BERGER	☐	☒	SPERLING	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	STEIN	☐	☒
ECHAVESTE	☐	☒	STERN	☐	☒
EMANUEL	☐	☒	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☒	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☒	WALDMAN	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☒	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☐	☒		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐



REMARKS:

This has been forwarded to the President

RESPONSE:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the attached memo, Chris Jennings outlines the issues surrounding two potential events on your schedule -- your accepting the Quality Commission's final report on Friday, and Hill Democrats introducing their Patients' Bill of Rights legislation next Tuesday.

Erskine, John and Sylvia will discuss this with you this morning.

As outlined in the memo, there are pros and cons about each event. In short, your advisors think you should accept the report on Friday, although there are scheduling constraints.

Your political and communications advisors think it would be a good idea for you to go to the Hill event on Tuesday. Chris has concerns about your attending, primarily because the cost estimate of the legislation is not complete. But if you do decide to go, the language in the statement will be very important to both Democrats and Republicans and will have to be carefully formulated.

Phil Caplan

PC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Chris Jennings

SUBJECT: Upcoming Patients' Rights/Quality Events and Legislation

cc: John Podesta, Rahm Emanuel, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein, Elena Kagan

On Friday, you are scheduled to receive the Quality Commission's final report. Next Tuesday, the Democrats are unveiling their "Patients' Rights" bill. Both of these events have potential to positively or negatively affect our chances of enacting strong consumer protection legislation this year. This memo outlines the reasons why and seeks your final decision on the advisability of appearing with the Democrats when they introduce their bill.

Background

The prospect of achieving a "Patients' Rights" legislative victory has been significantly enhanced over the last few weeks. Your Executive Memorandum directing all agencies to come into virtual compliance with the Quality Commission's Consumer Bill of Rights, your well-received speech to the American Medical Association, today's *New York Times* editorial praising your approach to the patients' bill of rights, and Speaker Gingrich's acknowledgment yesterday that consumer protection legislation will likely pass the Congress this year have positioned you extremely well on this issue. In addition, the House Republican Health Task Force (Hastert, Thomas, Bliley, etc.) has indicated that they will work with us in coordinating the development of legislation as long as we do not "overly politicize" this issue.

Final Quality Commission Meeting and Report

The Quality Commission's final report presents a good opportunity to build on the momentum you have achieved through your endorsement of their "Consumer Bill of Rights." The second part of their work product -- those recommendations dealing with quality standards -- are non-controversial, new measures designed improve health care quality. Your endorsement of the Commission's recommendations will be widely praised because there is a strong belief that developing evidence-based health care standards have great potential to improve quality and constrain costs. However, partly because these recommendations are relatively non-controversial, the news most likely to be reported will be the fact that the Commission did not achieve consensus on an enforcement mechanism for the patient protections. Although they were not expected to reach consensus, the press will likely use this to underscore the controversy surrounding this issue (further detailed below.)

Democratic Leadership's "Patients' Bill of Rights"

Your "Patients' Bill of Rights" serves as the foundation for the Democratic Leadership's bill. However, their legislation adds provisions that the business community, and in a number of cases the elite validators, would oppose because they believe they are excessively regulatory and costly. For example, it includes a number of mandated benefits such as requiring health plans to offer a mandatory point-of-service option, and to cover breast cancer reconstructive surgery and all clinical trials.

While CBO has yet to score any of these additional provisions, some could prove to be quite costly. For example, the initial estimates by the HCFA actuaries assume that applying the bill's provision to cover all clinical trials to Medicare and Medicaid -- generally consistent with your previous efforts to bring all Federal health plans in compliance with any new private sector requirements -- would cost Medicare approximately \$5 billion over five years and Medicaid \$4 billion over five years. Any costly scores from CBO would no doubt lend credence to criticisms that a patients' bill of rights would increase health care costs and, as a consequence, increase the number of uninsured.

The most controversial provision in the Democratic bill is the enforcement mechanism that relies on state-based, legally enforceable remedies. The Administration has consistently stated that patient protections must be assured but has yet to take an official position on the best enforcement mechanism. The business community strongly opposes this approach, arguing that the trial lawyers will use this new opening to sue and significantly increase health insurance costs. Because of their fear of this provision, some within the business community suggest that its very existence would leave them no other choice but to drop coverage. Although they are significantly overstating the case, their opposition would be formidable.

That being said, the Democrats' bill will be popular among most providers, physicians, and consumers who strongly support remedies, and some of the bill's mandatory benefits will have broad appeal. Moreover, the Democratic leadership strongly desires your participation in the event. Finally, notwithstanding Republican, business, and the elites' opposition to a number of the bill's provisions that go beyond the patients' bill of rights, they are likely to be popular among the general public and could potentially be helpful in developing outside public pressure for a bill.

Conversely, standing with the Democratic leadership does carry real risk. First, because CBO has not scored the Democratic Leadership's enforcement provision and other controversial provisions, taking (or suggesting) a position of support before this analysis is complete would be ill-advised. In addition, some within the Republican leadership who are currently indicating their willingness to work with us on a bill may be alienated by their almost inevitable perception that we are "politicizing" this issue. Finally, a perceived endorsement by you of the Democrats' bill will guarantee a higher level of scrutiny and well-funded opposition by the business community.

Recommendation

DPC believes that it may be difficult for your attendance at the Democrat's unveiling on Tuesday to be perceived as anything other than unqualified support. We are particularly concerned about the lack of cost estimates of the bill. Finally, we believe that it has great potential to hamper the relationship we are trying to build with those Republicans who have indicated their interest in passing a bill in this Congress.

Although recognizing the possible risks, your political and communications advisors believe that you can lend your support without giving an all-out endorsement. They believe that it is very important that you respond to the Democrats' desire for a unity event and believe that it has the potential to increase outside public pressure for Congressional action.

Regardless of your decision, we all agree that if you do choose to go, the language you use will be critically important to both sides and will have to be carefully formulated. In addition, we will need to work closely with Larry Stein to give the heads up to those Republicans, particularly on the House side, who will be distraught about your close link to the Democratic bill.

255667

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval are two items central to your event tomorrow in the East Room celebrating International Women's Day:

- 1) A directive to Secretary Albright, the Attorney General and the Directors of USIA and USAID outlining the steps they should take -- domestically and internationally -- to combat violence against women and trafficking in women and girls.
- 2) A letter to several Senators calling on the Senate to provide advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by this July, the 150th anniversary of the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved CEDAW in 1994, but the full Senate has not acted.

If you approve, we will have the directive and letters executed on your behalf prior to the East Room event.

___ Approve ___ Disapprove ___ Discuss

Phil Caplan *Phil*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

'98 MAR 9 PM9:12

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *JS*

SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence
Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

Purpose

To direct relevant agencies on the above subject.

Background

You will be participating in an event on March 11, 1998, to celebrate International Women's Day. This year's event will focus on four issues: (1) trafficking in women and girls; (2) violence against women; (3) women in Afghanistan; and (4) ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Your remarks, as well as the remarks of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, will discuss initiatives we have undertaken or will be undertaking in each of these areas.

The attached memorandum addresses all of these issues. But it is primarily intended to provide specific direction to the relevant agencies on the steps they should take, both domestically and internationally, to combat trafficking in women and girls and violence against women. These steps include, inter alia: (1) directing the Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"); (2) directing the Secretary of State to continue and expand the efforts to coordinate, especially with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to combat violence against women around the world; (3) directing the Attorney General to review existing law and practice relating to the prosecution of those who traffic in women and children and the protection of victims of such practices; and (4) directing the Interagency Council on Women to convene an international

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

gathering to develop strategies for combating trafficking in women and children.

We believe that the attached memorandum will be a useful vehicle for better coordinating and energizing our efforts against trafficking in women and children and violence against women. All affected agencies have agreed to the form and substance of this memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum for Signature

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and
Trafficking in Women and Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day today, we highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also acknowledge that there is much work yet to be done to ensure that women's human rights are protected and respected. The momentum generated by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our government, as well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to improve the lives of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, thus enabling the United States to join 161 other countries in support of the Convention. This Convention is an effective tool that can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. Ratification of this Convention will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women in all its forms. Our efforts help to combat this human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of the 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of

violence against women to be Federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to States, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to this problem. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with communities across the country to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. Through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day recognition of the importance of this issue grows around the world. In recent years, many countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to women's full participation in democracy.

Today I am directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the President's Interagency Council on Women to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an insidious form of violence, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude. The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. My Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with nongovernmental groups and the U.S. Congress.

I am also directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the President's Interagency Council on Women to increase national and international awareness about trafficking

in women and girls. I want to ensure that young women and girls are educated about this problem so that they will not fall prey to traffickers' tactics of coercion, violence, fraud, and deceit.

I also want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I direct:

I. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts should be responsive to government and nongovernment requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.

II. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in consultation with nongovernmental groups.

III. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of trafficking including to determine ways to insure: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in settings that secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and witnesses to their originating countries; witness cooperation in criminal trials against traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal status for victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack legal status.

IV. The Attorney General to review existing U.S. criminal laws and their current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter trafficking in women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to ensure that trafficking is criminalized and that the consequences of trafficking are significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against traffickers in order to identify additional intelligence sources, evidentiary needs and resource capabilities.

V. The Secretary of State to use our diplomatic presence around the world to work with source, transit, and destination countries to develop strategies for protecting and assisting victims of trafficking and to expand and enhance anti-fraud training to stop the international trafficking of women and girls.

VI. The Secretary of State to coordinate an intergovernmental response to the Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat

trafficking in women and girls from and to Ukraine. The U.S.-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-disciplinary approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other countries.

VII. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Attorney General, to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims of trafficking, and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

VIII. The Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to warn potential victims of the methods used by traffickers.

IX. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and nongovernment representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and
Trafficking in Women and Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day this year on March 11, 1998, we highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also acknowledge that there is much work yet to be done to assure that women's human rights are protected and respected. The momentum of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our government, as well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to improve the lives of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to join 161 other countries in ratifying the women's human rights treaty -- the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This treaty is an effective tool which can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. Ratification of this treaty will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women in all its forms. Our efforts help to combat this human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of my 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of violence against women to be federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to states, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to this problem. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with our communities to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. Through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout

the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day recognition of the importance of this issue grows around the world. In recent years, countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to women's full participation in democracy.

Today, I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully, and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States, so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an insidious form of violence against women, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude. The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. This Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with non-governmental groups and the United States Congress.

I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to increase national and international awareness about trafficking in women and girls. I want to ensure that young women and girls are educated about this problem so that they will not fall prey to traffickers' tactics of coercion, violence, fraud, and deceit. I also want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I am directing:

I. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts will be responsive to government and non-government requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.

II. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in consultation with non-governmental groups.

III. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of trafficking including: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in settings that secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and witnesses to their originating countries; witness cooperation in criminal trials against traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal status for victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack legal status.

IV. The Attorney General to review existing United States criminal laws and their current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter trafficking in women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to insure that trafficking is criminalized and that the consequences of trafficking are significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against traffickers in order to identify additional evidentiary needs, and resource capabilities.

V. The Secretary of State to use our presence around the world to work with source, transit and destination countries to develop strategies for protecting and assisting victims of trafficking, and to expand and enhance anti-fraud training to stop the international movement of trafficked women.

VI. The Secretary of State to coordinate an inter-governmental response to the Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in women and girls from and to that country. The U.S.-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-disciplinary approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other countries.

VII. The Secretary of State in coordination with the Attorney General, to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims

of trafficking and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

VIII. The Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to warn potential victims of the methods used by traffickers.

IX. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and non-government representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/10 7:00 pmSUBJECT: Directive on violence against women and trafficking in women and girls

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
RAINES	☒	☐	RUFF	☒	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
STEIN	☒	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/10 7:00 pmSUBJECT: Directive on violence against women and trafficking in women and girls

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
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IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

Any comment?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

'98 MAR 9 PM9:12

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *SB*

SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence
Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

Purpose

To direct relevant agencies on the above subject.

Background

You will be participating in an event on March 11, 1998, to celebrate International Women's Day. This year's event will focus on four issues: (1) trafficking in women and girls; (2) violence against women; (3) women in Afghanistan; and (4) ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Your remarks, as well as the remarks of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, will discuss initiatives we have undertaken or will be undertaking in each of these areas.

The attached memorandum addresses all of these issues. But it is primarily intended to provide specific direction to the relevant agencies on the steps they should take, both domestically and internationally, to combat trafficking in women and girls and violence against women. These steps include, inter alia: (1) directing the Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"); (2) directing the Secretary of State to continue and expand the efforts to coordinate, especially with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to combat violence against women around the world; (3) directing the Attorney General to review existing law and practice relating to the prosecution of those who traffic in women and children and the protection of victims of such practices; and (4) directing the Interagency Council on Women to convene an international

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

gathering to develop strategies for combating trafficking in women and children.

We believe that the attached memorandum will be a useful vehicle for better coordinating and energizing our efforts against trafficking in women and children and violence against women. All affected agencies have agreed to the form and substance of this memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum for Signature

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and
Trafficking in Women and Girls

As we celebrate International Women's Day this year on March 11, 1998, we highlight the achievements of women around the world. We also acknowledge that there is much work yet to be done to assure that women's human rights are protected and respected. The momentum of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 continues to encourage our government, as well as nations around the world, to fulfill our commitments to improve the lives of women and girls.

I have, once again, called upon the Senate to join 161 other countries in ratifying the women's human rights treaty -- the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This treaty is an effective tool which can be used to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. Ratification of this treaty will enhance our efforts to promote the status of women around the world. As we look at Afghanistan and the egregious human rights violations committed against women and girls at the hands of the Taliban, we recognize that this is an issue of global importance.

My Administration is working hard to eliminate violence against women in all its forms. Our efforts help to combat this human rights violation around the world and here in the United States. As part of my 1994 Crime Bill, I signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation declares certain forms of violence against women to be federal crimes and provides for critical assistance to states, tribes, and local communities in their efforts to respond to this problem. The Department of Justice is implementing the Violence Against Women Act and working with our communities to promote criminal prosecution and provide services to victims. Through the Department of Health and Human Services, we have established for the first time a nationwide domestic violence hotline, so that women throughout

the country can call one toll-free number and be connected to a local domestic violence support center. We have come a long way since 1994, and I am proud of our efforts.

Each day recognition of the importance of this issue grows around the world. In recent years, countries have begun to respond to calls for legislation and government programs addressing violence against women. The international community increasingly regards violence against women as a fundamental human rights violation, an impediment to a nation's development, and an obstacle to women's full participation in democracy.

Today, I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully, and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States, so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

The problem of trafficking in women and girls, an insidious form of violence against women, has received a great deal of attention from the world community. This is an international problem with national implications. Here in the United States, we have seen cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, and exploitative domestic servitude. The victims in these cases often believe they will be entering our country to secure a decent job. Instead, they are virtual prisoners, with no resources, little recourse, and no protection against violations of their human rights. This Administration is committed to combating trafficking in women and girls with a focus on the areas of prevention, victim assistance and protection, and enforcement. Our work on this issue has been enhanced by a strong partnership with non-governmental groups and the United States Congress.

I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to increase national and international awareness about trafficking in women and girls. I want to ensure that young women and girls are educated about this problem so that they will not fall prey to traffickers' tactics of coercion, violence, fraud, and deceit. I also want to provide protection to victims. And finally, I want to enhance the capacity of law enforcement worldwide to prevent women and girls from being trafficked and ensure that traffickers are punished.

Therefore, I am directing:

I. The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to strengthen and expand our efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms around the world. These efforts will be responsive to government and non-government requests for partnerships, expert guidance, and technical assistance to address this human rights violation.

II. The President's Interagency Council on Women to coordinate the United States Government response on trafficking in women and girls, in consultation with non-governmental groups.

III. The Attorney General to examine current treatment of victims of trafficking including: the provision of services for victims and witnesses in settings that secure their safety; precautions for the safe return of victims and witnesses to their originating countries; witness cooperation in criminal trials against traffickers; and consideration of temporary and/or permanent legal status for victims and witnesses of trafficking who lack legal status.

IV. The Attorney General to review existing United States criminal laws and their current use to determine if they are adequate to prevent and deter trafficking in women and girls, to recommend any appropriate legal changes to insure that trafficking is criminalized and that the consequences of trafficking are significant, and to review current prosecution efforts against traffickers in order to identify additional evidentiary needs, and resource capabilities.

V. The Secretary of State to use our presence around the world to work with source, transit and destination countries to develop strategies for protecting and assisting victims of trafficking, and to expand and enhance anti-fraud training to stop the international movement of trafficked women.

VI. The Secretary of State to coordinate an inter-governmental response to the Government of Ukraine's request to jointly develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in women and girls from and to that country. The U.S.-Ukraine cooperation will serve as a model for a multi-disciplinary approach to combat trafficking that can be expanded to other countries.

VII. The Secretary of State in coordination with the Attorney General, to expand and strengthen assistance to the international community in developing and enacting legislation to combat trafficking in women and girls, to provide assistance to victims

of trafficking and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

VIII. The Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency to expand public awareness campaigns targeted to warn potential victims of the methods used by traffickers.

IX. The President's Interagency Council on Women to convene a gathering of government and non-government representatives from source, transit, and destination countries and representatives from international organizations to call attention to the issue of trafficking in women and girls and to develop strategies for combating this fundamental human rights violation.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/10 7:00 pmSUBJECT: Directive on violence against women and trafficking in women and girls

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
RAINES	☒	☐	RUFF	☒	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
STEIN	☒	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

'98 MAR 9 PM9:12

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *SB*

SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum on Steps to Combat Violence
Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

Purpose

To direct relevant agencies on the above subject.

Background

You will be participating in an event on March 11, 1998, to celebrate International Women's Day. This year's event will focus on four issues: (1) trafficking in women and girls; (2) violence against women; (3) women in Afghanistan; and (4) ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Your remarks, as well as the remarks of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, will discuss initiatives we have undertaken or will be undertaking in each of these areas.

The attached memorandum addresses all of these issues. But it is primarily intended to provide specific direction to the relevant agencies on the steps they should take, both domestically and internationally, to combat trafficking in women and girls and violence against women. These steps include, inter alia: (1) directing the Attorney General to assess the effectiveness of the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"); (2) directing the Secretary of State to continue and expand the efforts to coordinate, especially with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to combat violence against women around the world; (3) directing the Attorney General to review existing law and practice relating to the prosecution of those who traffic in women and children and the protection of victims of such practices; and (4) directing the Interagency Council on Women to convene an international

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

gathering to develop strategies for combating trafficking in women and children.

We believe that the attached memorandum will be a useful vehicle for better coordinating and energizing our efforts against trafficking in women and children and violence against women. All affected agencies have agreed to the form and substance of this memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum for Signature

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Steps to Combat Violence Against Women and
Trafficking in Women and Girls

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Today, I am directing the President's Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General to continue and expand their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world. We have made great progress since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994, but there remains much to be done. We must continue to work to implement the Act fully, and to restore the Act's protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence here in the United States, so that they will not be forced to choose between deportation and abuse.

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of trafficking and to continue to expand efforts to train legal and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/10 7:00 pmSUBJECT: Directive on violence against women and trafficking in women and girls

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MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

'98 MAR 9 PM9:12

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Against Women and Trafficking in Women and Girls

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Attachment

Tab A Memorandum for Signature

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

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Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

98 MAR 10 PM9:15

DATE: 3/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/10 7:00 pmSUBJECT: Directive on violence against women and trafficking in women and girls

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
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LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?fax # 62215

RESPONSE:

See attachedStaff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702



Bruce K. Sasser

03/10/98 02:36:49 PM

X54580
OMB
International Affairs Division

Record Type: Record

To: Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP@EOP

cc: Philip A. DuSault/OMB/EOP@EOP, Evan T. Farley/OMB/EOP@EOP

Subject: White House Staffing Request

'98 MAR 10 PM9:15

IAD concurs in the draft memo to agencies on steps to combat violence against women. We would suggest, however, that the Director of USIA and the Administrator of AID be added to the addressee list of the memo since those two officials are directed in the body of the memo to take certain actions.

OMB Comments

'98 MAR 5 AM 10:56

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SYLVIA MATHEWS, MINYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Events for Race Initiative

This memo provides three recommended options for you as vehicles to continue your dialogue for the Race Initiative

ISSUES FOR DECISION

- I. Whether you hold a meeting with national leaders in March or April;
- II. Whether you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April; and
- III. Whether you participate in a PBS-televised town meeting or roundtable discussion for June or July.

BACKGROUND

These three events, described more fully below, would provide you with opportunities to engage different segments of the American public on the issue of race. In addition to these dialogue events, there will be other events for possible Presidential involvement, including policy announcements regarding housing, assisting the unbanked and Indian country. Also, over the course of the next few months, there will be the regular Advisory Board meetings and events (e.g., a community forum and a meeting on "race and stereotypes" in Denver this month) and other principal events (e.g., the Vice President will participate in a town meeting with Black Entertainment Television in April).

I. MEETING WITH NATIONAL LEADERS

Purpose: In an effort to amplify your vision and theme on closing the opportunity gap, we propose that you participate in a roundtable discussion with 10-12 national leaders who have varying views on race-related issues. The meeting will focus on reaching common ground on how to close the opportunity gap. (This would not be a discussion on affirmative action.) Also, we expect that this meeting would help deter any potential criticism that we may receive about the next town meeting being sports-related. There are those who feel sports minimizes the seriousness of race and those who are sports lovers who quite frankly do not feel we have a problem. Taking all this into account, we are proposing a three-part strategy for which this meeting is the kick-off.

Format: This meeting would be another segment in your series of outreach meetings that you have hosted to discuss the race issues facing Americans today. It would have these elements:

- Participants: Below is a list of recommended participants. (Also, find lists attached to this document of others considered for this meeting and participants in past outreach meetings.)

Sharon Belton
Bill Bradley
Linda Chavez
Larry Echohawk
John Hope Franklin

Al From
Rudy Guiliani
Antonia Hernandez
Jesse Jackson
Tom Kean

Jack Kemp
Gary Locke
Colin Powell
Ann Richards
Christine Todd Whitman

- Date / Location: The meeting would take place at the White House in March or April.
- Issues: While the discussion would be free-flowing like these previous meetings, it would be structured on the areas of common ground that both sides share and concrete ways that they could work together where opportunity gaps still exist.
- Press: As with the previous two meetings, we recommend that a print/pool reporter be in attendance. With this meeting, we would add a pool spray at the beginning. Also, the proceedings would be taped and a transcript will be provided to press.

II. ESPN TOWN MEETING

Purpose: The purpose of an ESPN-televised town meeting is to examine the role of sports as an analogy to expanding access and opportunity in society. Through athletics, people from various racial and ethnic backgrounds come together around a common goal. This town meeting will allow us to look at sports as a "laboratory" for building communities across racial lines -- where sports has been successful in bringing us together and where sports has not been successful. Furthermore, the purpose of holding a town meeting on ESPN is to broaden the reach of the Race Initiative. (ESPN's audience is predominantly white male, ages 16 to 70+, middle-America.)

Format: The following paragraphs outline the elements of an ESPN-televised town meeting:

- Participants: We recommend that a balanced group, selected from the following categories of participants, be included in the discussion with you. Besides the panel, we contemplate there being a studio audience who will be given the opportunity to ask questions of you and the sports figures.

Commissioner	Amateur Athlete	Current Coach/Mgr
Sports Media Rep.	Team Owner	Non-promoted Coach/Mgr
Academic	NCAA Representative	Fan
Professional Athlete	Retired Athlete	Parent

The moderator will be someone with name recognition that transcends sports in order to have a more inclusive audience. (ESPN has expressed strong interest that one of their anchors be involved as moderator.) Other names under consideration are Greg or Bryant Gumbel, Ahmad Rashad, James Brown and Bob Costas.

- Date / Location: This event would take place on either April 14. Since you have been to the Midwest for the Akron Town Meeting and the West for the Race Initiative announcement in San Diego, we are considering the following venues: San Antonio, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; and Charlotte, North Carolina. The 1998 NCAA Final Four will take place in San Antonio.
- Issues: Some of the themes to discuss may include: 1) community-building through the analogy of "team and sports"- building a diverse team to make America work; 2) racial progress in sports historically (e.g., Jackie Robinson); 3) hiring issues (e.g., "glass-ceiling") regarding discrepancies in coaching and management; and 4) discrediting the myths of minorities in sports and relating it to society-at-large.

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RECOMMENDATION

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DECISIONS

That you hold a meeting with national leaders in March.

agree _____ disagree _____ let’s discuss _____

That you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April.

agree _____ disagree _____ let’s discuss _____

That you participate a PBS-televised town meeting or roundtable discussion for June or July.

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attachments:

Others Considered for the Meeting
Past Participants in Outreach Meetings

OTHERS CONSIDERED:

Debbie Allen
Tony Anaya
Julian Bond
Phil Carroll
Ken Chenault
Warren Christopher
Henry Cisneros
Mario Cuomo
Chris Edley
Roger Enrico
Myrlie Evers
Louis Gerstner
Richard Grasso
Susan Hammer
Jesse Jackson
Tom Joiner
Ron Kirk
Bob Lanier
Spike Lee
Gary Locke
Zell Miller
Sam Nunn
Richard Parsons
Hugh Price
Richard Riordan
Barbara Roberts
Jean Shaheen
Steven Spielberg
Kabila Shabazz
Anna Deavre Smith
Dean Smith
Sal Trujillo
Doug Wilder
Raul Yzagirre

George Bush, Jr.
Billy Graham
Richard Grasso
Glenn Loury
Bill McCartney
William Raspberry
Bob Woodson

Congressional

Newt Gingrich
Trent Lott
J.C. Watts
Xavier Becerra
Tom Daschle
Chakah Fattah
Harold Ford, Jr.
Richard Gephardt
Patsy Mink
Maxine Waters

PAST PARTICIPANTS IN OUTREACH MEETINGS:

12/19/97 Meeting:

Rep. Charles Canady
Linda Chavez
Elaine Chao
Wardell Connerly
Thaddeus Garrett
Tom Kean
Lynn Martin
Abigail Thernstrom
Stephan Thernstrom

1/12/98 Meeting:

Rep. Xavier Beccera
Sen. Tom Daschle
John Echohawk
John Hope Franklin
Wade Henderson
Stewart Kwoh
Rep. John Lewis
Kweisi Mfume
Karen Narasaki
Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton
Hugh Price
Asifa Quraishi
Nan Rich
Fred Rotundaro
Mayor Jose Serna
Roger Wilkins
Raul Yzaguirre

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/3 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/4SUBJECT: Pace Initiative Events

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
BOWLES <i>OK verbally</i>	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☐	☒	REED	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☐	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
STEIN	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
			_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

*Has
Scheduling
has changes*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 3 PM 5:56

March 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SYLVIA MATHEWS, MINYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Events for Race Initiative

This memo provides three recommended options for you as vehicles to continue your dialogue for the Race Initiative.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

- I. Whether you hold a meeting with national leaders in March;
- II. Whether you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April; and
- III. Whether you participate in a PBS-televised town meeting or roundtable discussion for June or July.

BACKGROUND

These three events, described more fully below, would provide you with opportunities to engage different segments of the American public on the issue of race. In addition to these dialogue events, there will be other events for possible Presidential involvement, including policy announcements regarding housing, assisting the unbanked and Indian country. Also, over the course of the next few months, there will be the regular Advisory Board meetings and events (e.g., a community forum and a meeting on "race and stereotypes" in Denver this month) and other principal events (e.g., the Vice President will participate in a town meeting with Black Entertainment Television in April).

I. MEETING WITH NATIONAL LEADERS

Purpose: In an effort to amplify your vision and theme on closing the opportunity gap, we propose that you participate in a roundtable discussion with 10-12 national leaders who have varying views on race-related issues. The meeting will focus on reaching common ground on how to close the opportunity gap. (This would not be a discussion on affirmative action.) Also, we expect that this meeting would help deter any potential criticism that we may receive about the next town meeting being sports-related. There are those who feel sports minimizes the seriousness of race and those who are sports lovers who quite frankly do not feel we have a problem. Taking all this into account, we are proposing a three-part strategy for which this meeting is the kick-off.

Format: This meeting would be another segment in your series of outreach meetings that you have hosted to discuss the race issues facing Americans today. It would have these elements:

- Participants: Below is a list of recommended participants:

Sharon Belton
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Linda Chavez
Larry Echohawk
John Hope Franklin

Al From
Rudy Guiliani
Jesse Jackson
Tom Kean
Jack Kemp

Gary Locke
Colin Powell
Ann Richards
Antonio Hernandez
Christine Todd Whitman

- Date / Location: The meeting would take place at the White House in March.
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Format: The following paragraphs outline the elements of an ESPN-televised town meeting:

- Participants: We recommend that a balanced group, selected from the following categories of participants, be included in the discussion with you. Besides the panel, we contemplate there being a studio audience who will be given the opportunity to ask questions of you and the sports figures.

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RECOMMENDATION

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DECISIONS

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Proposed Presidential
Events for
Race Initiative

255001

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1998 MAR 3 PM 5:56

March 3, 1998

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FROM:

SMat *mm* *SMat for JW*
SYLVIA MATHEWS, MINYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

SUBJECT:

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RECOMMENDATION

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VP

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SYLVIA MATHEWS, MINYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Events for Race Initiative

This memo provides three recommended options for you as vehicles to continue your dialogue for the Race Initiative.

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WASHINGTON

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 - 3) What are both useful and unwise strategies for handling our racial differences? What are the approaches for moving people beyond any fear they may have in dealing with racial diversity?

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you do all three events and would like to announce it this week.

DECISIONS

That you hold a meeting with national leaders in March.

agree _____ disagree _____ let’s discuss _____

That you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April.

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That you participate a PBS-televised town meeting or roundtable discussion for June or July.

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'98 MAR 3 PM5:56

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SYLVIA MATHEWS, MENYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Events for Race Initiative

This memo provides three recommended options for you as vehicles to continue your dialogue for the Race Initiative.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

- I. Whether you hold a meeting with national leaders in March;
- II. Whether you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April; and
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BACKGROUND

These three events, described more fully below, would provide you with opportunities to engage different segments of the American public on the issue of race. In addition to these dialogue events, there will be other events for possible Presidential involvement, including policy announcements regarding housing, assisting the unbanked and Indian country. Also, over the course of the next few months, there will be the regular Advisory Board meetings and events (e.g., a community forum and a meeting on "race and stereotypes" in Denver this month) and other principal events (e.g., the Vice President will participate in a town meeting with Black Entertainment Television in April).

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

98 MAR 3 PM 5:56

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/3 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/4SUBJECT: Race Initiative Events

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
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BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☐	☐
MATHEWS	☐	☒	REED	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☐	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☐	☐
STEIN	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
			_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 3 PM 5:1

March 3, 1998

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FROM:

Sm *mm* *Sm for JW*
SYLVIA MATHEWS, MINYON MOORE AND JUDY WINSTON

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'98 MAR 3 PM5:1

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- Issues: Some of the themes to discuss may include: 1) community-building through the analogy of “team and sports”- building a diverse team to make America work; 2) racial progress in sports historically (e.g., Jackie Robinson); 3) hiring issues (e.g., “glass-ceiling”) regarding discrepancies in coaching and management; and 4) discrediting the myths of minorities in sports and relating it to society-at-large.

III. PBS-TELEVISED TOWN MEETING / CONVERSATION

Purpose: We have had preliminary discussion with producers of the “The Newshour with Jim Lehrer” about producing either a PBS-televised traditional town meeting *or* informal conversation with a small group of people in a roundtable format. The town meeting option would be a “straight” town meeting, similar to Akron, but it would be focus on a topics like those listed below.

Format: The following paragraphs detail the various format options:

- Participants: For the town meeting, participants would include citizens and elected officials of the selected town. For the roundtable option, we believe that guests from the private sector, educational arena and community organizations would suit the below-mentioned topics. (Angela Blackwell, Robert Johnson, Eugene Garcia, Jonathan Kozol, Cornel West, John Echohawk, Fred Rotundaro, Elaine Chao, Clarence Page, and Ron Takaki)
- Date / Location: The town meeting or conversation would take place in either June or July. The town meeting would be held in a region that you have not visited through the Race Initiative - Northwest, Northeast, Mountain States. The conversation could occur anywhere.
- Issues: Topics under consideration for a PBS town meeting or conversation are the following:
 - 1) Does the issue of race still matter in American society? How does race still affect our everyday life? Which is the larger problem: people overemphasizing race or underemphasizing race?
 - 2) What are the implications of America’s contemporary global challenges for how our institutions address racial issues? How are the private sector, educational institutions and community organizations preparing to participate in the increasingly complex global economy?
 - 3) What are both useful and unwise strategies for handling our racial differences? What are the approaches for moving people beyond any fear they may have in dealing with racial diversity?

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you do all three events and would like to announce it this week.

DECISIONS

That you hold a meeting with national leaders in March.

agree_____ disagree_____ let’s discuss_____

That you participate in an ESPN-televised town meeting in April.

agree_____ disagree_____ let’s discuss_____

That you participate a PBS-televised town meeting or roundtable discussion for June or July.

agree_____ disagree_____ let’s discuss_____

File
256326

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1998

3-5-98

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is an update from James Lee Witt on FEMA's efforts in Florida and California. In the report, he mentions a condolence letter requested by Jennifer Seagraves, fiancé of one of the CHP officers killed in L.A. Ms. Seagraves asked that you sent a note to her fiancé's parents who live in England, not to her, as the FEMA memo indicates. The letter is attached.

Phil Caplan *Phil*

ack
today -
check with Sylvia



Office of the Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Tuesday, March 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

James L. Witt
FROM DIRECTOR JAMES L. WITT

Overview

As a follow-up to our recent trips to Florida and California, I am providing a status report on each state. Also, I am providing a very positive media report on the coverage of the three events. I want to express my appreciation for your participation in the Oakland Project Impact Roundtable. I believe this is the future direction we must pursue for emergency management, and your support is critical to its success.

Status of Actions following Southern California Disaster Roundtable

The FEMA Region IX office has been tasked with follow through in regard to the concerns and questions generated from your roundtable visit with disaster victims.

- We are working with Minni Lee Rodriguez, whose home was severely damaged and re-tagged due to a mudslide. Ms. Rodriguez had a concern regarding her insurance coverage. A Community Outreach worker is being assigned to help her with her concern.
- We are in contact with Frank Underling, Senior Deputy Helicopter crew, Ventura County, who noted the value of the availability of helicopters and equipment in rescue operations. We will work with the State of California to assess the continued availability of state and local resources for future events.
- We have been informed that The White House is sending a condolence letter to Jennifer Segraves, who spoke to you about her fiancé and his bravery. Ms. Segraves address is attached for this correspondence.

Status of Florida Tornado Response

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the federal family are working closely with State and local officials to provide resources needed to aid individuals, communities, and businesses.

- Assistance checks have been disbursed to people whose homes were damaged, so that they can either find alternative housing or make immediate repairs to make their homes livable again. Over \$940,000 has already been disbursed to impacted individuals and families.
- FEMA and the State of Florida have established four Disaster Recovery Centers in Kissimmee (Osceola County), Winter Garden (Orange County), Sanford (Seminole County), and Daytona Beach (Volusia County). These centers are staffed by representatives from the Federal, State, local, and non-profit agencies who can offer "one stop shopping" to the affected individuals and businesses. A Disaster Field Office has been established in Tallahassee, Florida.
- In addition, a FEMA Emergency Response Team mobile communications van continues to operate in Orange County to support recovery operations there.
- Thirty FEMA and ten State Community Relations personnel are in affected areas.
- AmeriCorps has been issued a mission assignment for \$47,000 to support recovery operations.
- American Red Cross and Salvation Army are operating four (4) shelters and 16 comfort stations in the affected areas. As of February 28, almost 40,000 emergency meals had been served to residents and emergency workers. Thirty-six people are being housed in shelters. It is anticipated that the number of people staying in shelters may rise this evening due to dropping temperatures in the northern parts of the State.
- Small Business Administration has approved 101 disaster loans for \$1,809,000.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel are in affected areas, monitoring the flooding and conducting damage assessments. They continue to provide technical assistance to State and local officials in addition to assisting in flood fighting efforts.

Florida Flooding Update

Soil conditions remain saturated in northeast and central Florida with river systems at or above flood stage. The most serious flooding is expected to occur during the period of March 3-9, especially to White Springs (Hamilton County) and Branford (Lafayette County). In Dixie County, the Suwanee River has forced the evacuation of approximately 1,500 residents in the vicinity of Old Town. Numerous roads remain closed due to flooding. The State has requested an agricultural disaster declaration from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to assist the cattle farmers. The request is currently under review at USDA. In Osceola County, major sandbagging operations are underway at Jade Isle mobile home park in St. Cloud, FL. The outlook for spring flooding is for a continuation of widespread, river, stream, and local flooding with

no place for the water to be contained. There is a significant risk of an all time record for flooding in Florida with continued above normal rainfall.

Despite all of the damage around them, the people of Florida are showing great spirit and strength helping one another, neighbor-to-neighbor. Donations are pouring in from across the State and the country at an overwhelming rate.

Attachments

Media Report

Map - Florida Federally Declared Counties

Address for Jennifer Segraves

PROJECT IMPACT ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION/ PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER OUTREACH

Media Report

2/25/98-3/2/98

SUMMARY —				TOTAL —
Broadcast				57 stories
Print				450 stories

Broadcast

OUTLET	SHOW	DATE AND TIME	STORY FOCUS
ABC	ABC World News This Morning	2/25 6:30 AM	Clinton/Disaster
ABC	Good Morning America	2/26	Clinton/Disaster
ABC	ABC World News This Morning	2/26 6:30 AM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Early Edition	2/25 7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Morning News	2/25 9:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Newsday	2/25 12:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Today	2/25 1:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	CNN The World Today	2/25 8:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Early Edition	2/26 7:00-8:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	Business Day	2/27 6:00-7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN	CNN Saturday	2/28 4:00 – 4:30 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN Headline News	Headline News	2/26 7:30-8:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CNN Headline News	Headline News	2/26 8:00-8:30 PM	Clinton/Disaster
CSPAN-1 Cable Prog.	CSPAN-1 Daily Schedules	2/27/98 3:00 AM	Project Impact
CSPAN-1 Cable Prog.	CSPAN-1 Daily Schedules	2/27 7:20 AM	Project Impact
CSPAN-1 Cable Prog.	CSPAN-1 Daily Schedules Washington Journal	3/1 9:20 AM	Project Impact
CSPAN-1 Cable Prog.	CSPAN-1 Daily Schedules Washington Journal	3/1 11:20 AM	Project Impact
CSPAN-2 Cable Prog.	CSPAN-2 Daily Schedules	2/27 3:00 PM	Project Impact
KCBS-AM (CBS) San Francisco	Morning Drive Time	2/27 6:00-7:00 AM	Project Impact
KCOP-TV (UPN) Los Angeles	UPN News 13	2/26 10:00-11:00PM	Project Impact
KGO-AM (ABC) San Francisco	Morning Drive Time	2/27 6:00-7:00 AM	Project Impact
KGO-AM (ABC) San Francisco	Morning Drive Time	2/27 8:00-9:00 AM	Project Impact
KGO-TV (ABC) San Francisco	Channel 7 News at Five	2/26 5:00-5:30 PM	Project Impact

OUTLET	SHOW	DATE AND TIME	STORY FOCUS
KGO-TV (ABC) San Francisco	Channel 7 News at Six	2/26 6:00-7:00 PM	Project Impact
KGO-TV (ABC) San Francisco	Channel 7 News	2/27 5:30-7:00 AM	Project Impact
KGO-TV (ABC) San Francisco	Channel 7 News at Eleven-Thirty	2/27 11:30-12:00 AM	FEMA
KGW-TV (NBC) Portland, OR	Northwest Newschannel 8	2/27 12:00 – 1:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster/FEMA
KMAX-TV (Ind) Sacramento	Good Day, Sacramento	2/27 6:00-7:00 AM	Project Impact
KMEX-TV (Univision) Los Angeles	Noticias	2/28 6:00 – 6:30 PM	Clinton/Disaster
KMGH-TV (ABC) Denver	Real Life Real News This Morning	2/27 5:00 – 7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster/FEMA
KOVR-TV (CBS) Sacramento	KOVR News at Five	2/26 5:00-5:30 PM	Project Impact
KPIX-TV (CBS) San Francisco	Eyewitness News	2/26 5:00-5:30PM	Project Impact
KPIX-TV (CBS) San Francisco	Eyewitness News at Noon	2/27 12:00 – 12:30 PM	Clinton/Disaster/FEMA
KQED-FM (NPR) San Francisco	Evening Drive Time	2/26 4:00-7:00 PM	Project Impact
KTLA-TV (WB) Los Angeles	News at Ten	2/28 10:00 – 11:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
KRON-TV (NBC) San Francisco	Newscenter Four Daybreak	2/27 5:00 – 7:00 AM	FEMA
KTTV-TV (Fox) Los Angeles	Fox 11 News	2/28 10:00 – 11:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster/FEMA
MSNBC Cable Program	Homepage	2/26 11:00-12:00PM	Clinton/Disaster
MSNBC Cable Program	Today in America	2/26 2:00-3:00PM	Clinton/Disaster
MSNBC	Newsfront	2/27 1:00 – 2:00 PM	
NBC	NBC News at Sunrise	2/25 5:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	Today	2/25 7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	Today	2/25 7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster/FEMA – James Lee Witt interview
NBC	NBC Nightly News	2/25 6:30 PM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	Today	2/26 7:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	NBC Nightly News	2/26 6:30-7:00PM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	Nightside	2/27 3:00-5:00AM	Clinton/Disaster
NBC	NBC News at Sunrise	2/27 5:30-6:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
NPR	Morning Edition	2/25 10:00 AM	Clinton/Disaster
NPR	All Things Considered	2/25 8:00 PM	Clinton/Disaster
NPR	Early Morning Edition	2/27 5:00-5:50 AM	Project Impact
NPR Network	Morning Edition	2/27 7:00-8:00 AM	Project Impact
WKMG-TV (CBS) Orlando	6 This Morning	2/27 5:30-7:00 AM	Project Impact
WLWT-TV (NBC)	News 5 at 5:30	2/27 5:30-6:00 PM	FEMA
WRC-TV (NBC)	NBC 4 at 6:00 PM	2/27 6:00 – 6:30 PM	Project Impact

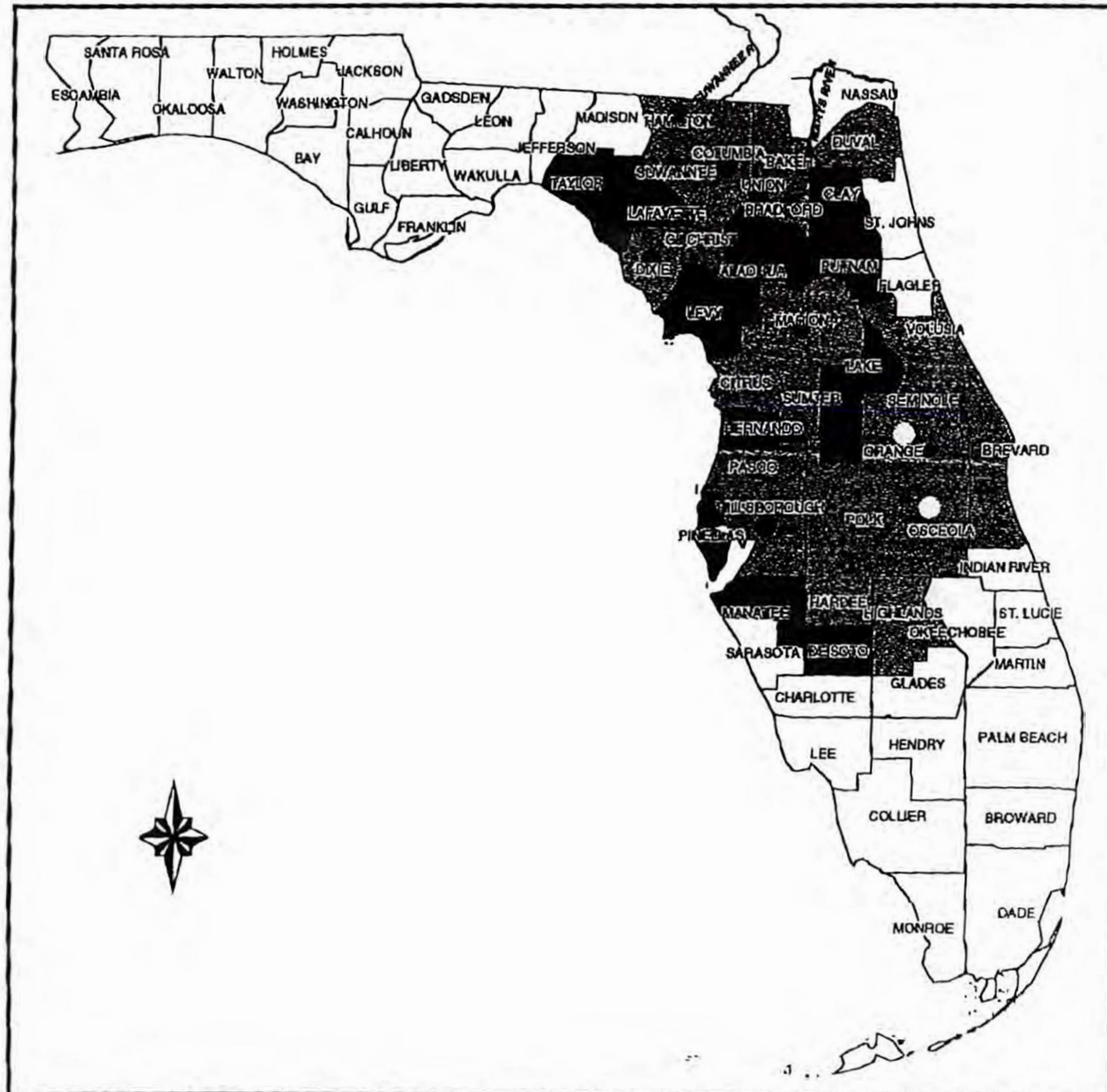
Print

OUTLET	DATE	HEADLINE	REPORTER	STORY FOCUS
Agence France Presse	2/26	As twisters savage Florida, trailer residents experience pure terror		Clinton/Disaster
Agence France Presse	2/27	Clinton pledges 20 million extra dollars for California		Clinton/Disaster
Associated Press	2/26	Clinton consoles disaster victims	Sandra Sobieraj	Clinton/Disaster
Associated Press	2/27	El Niño causing waves across California	Amanda Covarrubiaslos	Clinton/Disaster
Associated Press	3/1	Clinton meets California storm victims		Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	2/26	State will get 20 million to repair roads	Eric Lichtblau Tom Gorman	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	2/27	Clinton's declaration follows FEMA director Witt's tour of hard-hit areas	David Reyes	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	2/27	President offers grants in wake of storms; stresses efforts to prepare for future crises	Elizabeth Shogren	Project Impact
Los Angeles Times	2/28	Clinton to meet with officials, victims	David Reyes Liz Seymour	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	2/28	Laguna Residents Warned of Instability after Slides	Shelby Grad	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	3/1	Clinton Hears of Storm Toll	Elizabeth Shogren Janet Wilson	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	3/1	Storm Battered OC Residents Meet Clinton	Janet Wilson	Clinton/Disaster
Los Angeles Times	3/2	Natural Disasters Won't Wait	Editorial	Clinton/Disaster
St. Petersburg Times	2/26	Amid rubble, Clinton offers help	David Dahl Jean Heller	Clinton/Disaster
Sun-Sentinel	2/26	Clinton consoles storm survivors; residents touched by visit.	Tamara Lytle Tom Stieghorst, contributor	Clinton/Disaster
The Florida Times Union	2/26	" ' We want to help' " ; President views damage, talks with storm victims	Knight-Tribune news service	Clinton/Disaster
The Oakland Tribune	2/27	Clinton to talk technology, disasters at area meeting	Donna Horowitz	Project Impact
The Orlando Sentinel	2/26	President: We'll help you rebuild	Tamara Lytle	Clinton/Disaster
The Orlando Sentinel	2/27	Night of Terror, loss will be memory for lifetime	Osceola Sentinel	Clinton/Disaster
The Sacramento Bee	2/26	Clinton visits ravaged Florida, wants tornado	Sandra Sobieraj	Clinton/Disaster

OUTLET	DATE	HEADLINE	REPORTER	STORY FOCUS
		warning system		
The Sacramento Bee	2/27	Clinton: Hold off on taxing internet	Phil Garcia	Clinton/Disaster
The San Francisco Chronicle	2/27	Clinton pledges more aid for storm-ravaged state	Carla Marinucci	Project Impact
The San Francisco Examiner	2/27	Clinton promises millions more for California flood aid	Marianne Costantinou	Project Impact
The San-Diego Union Tribune	2/26	Clinton tours twister-torn Florida; Is expected today in Northern Calif.	Nancy Mathis	Clinton/Disaster
The Tampa Tribune	2/26	Clinton pledges to rebuild homes	David Pedreira	Clinton/Disaster
United Press International	2/26	Clinton promises more California aid	Regional news	Project Impact
United Press International	3/1	Clinton Joins Stars for fund-raiser	Regional News, Idaho	Clinton/Disaster
United Press International	3/1	Clinton Meets California Storm Victims	Regional News, California	Clinton/Disaster
USA Today	2/26	Clinton visits disaster scene offers words of comfort, \$3M in aid	Bill Nichols	Clinton/Disaster

FEMA-1195-DR-FLORIDA

Federally Declared Counties



Location Map



Legend

Local States of Emergency

Tornados and Flooding

● Ongoing Flooding

Designated Counties

- Individual Assistance (11)
- Individual and Public Assistance (22)
- Public Assistance (2)



FIS Mapping and Analysis Center
Washington, DC

03/02/98 -- 1600 EST

By
Flood 14
JMS
3/8

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1998

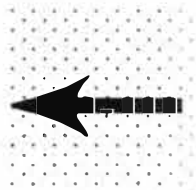
Mr. and Mrs. Dave Flook
7 Clevis Drive
South Woodham Ferres
Essex
ENGLAND

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Flook:

Mrs. Clinton and I were deeply saddened to learn from Jenifer Segraves of your son's tragic death in the disastrous weather that has devastated so much of Southern California.

Glenn was a fine young man whose selfless actions helped to save the lives of a woman and her three young children. While there are no words to ease the pain of his loss, we wanted to let you know that we are keeping you in our thoughts and prayers. Our hearts go out to you, and we hope that the loving support of your family and friends will bring you some measure of strength and comfort in the days ahead.

Sincerely,



12/98

3-3-98

The President met with
Jennifer on Saturday
Her fiancé died in
a truck accident in Calif.
He wanted a note
sent to his parents
John & Dave Flook —

3/3

Wanted.

At 30 distance

See Phil's note

Frankie

Dr

3-3-98

56 MAR 3 AMB:26

Glenn Flook
Jan & Dave Flook
7 Cleris Dr.
South Woodham
Essex

Essex England
CM35Y+

Enifer Segraves
890 Acapulco St
Laguna Beach CA
92651

send to Beukhardt?

Yes

No

confidence
letter -

mention
floods -

see his remarks
in L.A.
in 1988