

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III (CERDA_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-AUG-1997 17:00:54.02

SUBJECT: PANEL RECOMMENDS TESTING MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (SHIMABUKUR_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX (OPD))
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Date: 08/08/97 Time: 16:51

MPanel recommends testing medical use of marijuana

WASHINGTON (AP) A report released Friday called on the National Institutes of Health to facilitate research into the medicinal benefits of marijuana, but the agency says it "has always" been willing to consider such projects.

"We will put the applications through our normal scientific review and are prepared to fund applications that meet the accepted standards of scientific design and ... are competitive with other applications," Dr. Harold Varmus, director of the NIH, said in a statement.

The NIH funds much of the nation's medical research, but only rarely has provided grants for studying the therapeutic uses of marijuana.

At the White House, spokesman Mike McCurry said the administration opposes using marijuana to treat sick people, but acknowledges there are scientific issues that need to be addressed.

The eight-member committee of private doctors and nurses recommended marijuana be studied for its effect on improving the appetite of patients with severe weight loss; controlling nausea and vomiting for cancer patients; regulating some neurological disorders, such as epilepsy; abating pain; and treating glaucoma, a serious and progressive eye disorder.

For treatment of some conditions "marijuana looks promising enough to recommend that there be new controlled studies," committee chairman Dr. William Beaver of Georgetown University School of Medicine is quoted as saying in the report.

But the experts said the drug should only be tested on a benefit-risk calculation, just as other medical therapies are, and should be separated "from the societal debate over the potential harmful effects of nonmedical marijuana use."

Chuck Thomas of the Marijuana Policy Project, a group favoring more medical use of the drug, said the report should prompt legislation that would permit medical use of the drug now, without waiting for research to satisfy "rigid" federal requirements.

"If we wait ... thousands of patients will be arrested and sent to prison in the meantime," Thomas said.

The committee, selected and sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, met for two days in February to review studies on medical uses of marijuana and to hear testimony from patients and

other doctors. Their report is a ``compilation of the opinions" of the committee.

Among the report's conclusions:

Because smoked marijuana contains a variety of combustion compounds, it can damage the lungs and possibly the immune system. The committee recommended the development of an inhalation device that delivers pure THC the active ingredient in marijuana to the lungs in a controlled dosage and free of the dangerous combustion compounds.

There is some evidence but no scientifically-valid studies that marijuana is useful in treating some forms of epilepsy and spasticity caused by multiple sclerosis.

Some studies have shown that smoked marijuana is effective for some patients in relieving nausea cause by cancer chemotherapy. But the committee noted that since the 1980s when those studies were conducted, a number of new anti-nausea drugs have been developed.

There is evidence that marijuana may improve the appetite and help patients gain weight. This could be lifesaving for AIDS patients who develop wasting, a severe weight loss condition. However, the committee noted that any smoking, including marijuana, increases the risk of pneumonia in HIV patients. It also noted that dronabinol, a pill that contains THC, also is effective against wasting.

Smoked marijuana is effective in lowering pressure inside the eyeballs of some patients with glaucoma. But the committee said the drug also drops blood pressure, and this could compromise blood flow to the optic nerve and damage vision.

APNP-08-08-97 1650EDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-AUG-1997 20:16:27.00

SUBJECT: Re: Metro-Dade County

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

No word, but we won't until we make sure we have our money. After the radio address folks on the Hill passed an amendment to spend the \$ in the Secretary's Enforcement that we were going to use to expand the initiative for other purposes. We need to fix this when the Hill returns and takes up appropriations bills.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-AUG-1997 15:44:49.00

SUBJECT: Re: Atlanta- Campbell

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

TEXT:

Call John Hart, former WH guy and now Deputy Cops Director, at 616-2888.

jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1997 19:06:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: Future planning

TO: Neera Tanden (CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

you're possessed. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1997 22:07:32.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Draft of Crime/Drugs Pillar. Sorry so late. Cities to come tomorrow in the late a.m..

jc3===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D94]MAIL47955242J.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
100,000 More Police	The Administration's signature program to increase police presence and expand community policing throughout the country.	Being implemented through FY 2000; funding may need to be extended and adjustments made before then.	Majority of nation's police departments have received funds to hire some 63,000 new police (or equivalents) and to embrace community policing (technology, training, etc.)	\$8.8 billion through FY 2000. Nearly \$5.5 billion of which will have been appropriated as of FY 1998. NB: Funds are protected in balanced budget agreement.	Currently has strong bipartisan congressional support. Some Members of Congress and Mayors have expressed concern about program funds expiring, and are looking to extend grants beyond the originally proposed 3 years.
Brady Bill Assault Weapons Ban	Allows state and local law enforcement 5 days to conduct background checks prior to handgun purchases. Establishes national computer "Insta-Check" system for all firearms sales after November 1998. Bans 19 types of assault weapons, their copies and high-capacity clips of more than 10 rounds of ammunition. (Existing weapons and clips are grandfathered.)	National "Insta-check" system must replace 5-day waiting period by November of 1998.	More than 250,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited purchasers have been stopped from buying handguns. Murders committed by firearms down.	As of FY 1998, \$220 million will have been expended to help states improve their criminal history records. Additional funds <u>may</u> be necessary to continue this process, and -- in response to the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Printz vs. U.S.</i> -- to establish a direct nexus between requiring state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in "insta-check" system and federal funds.	Despite the Supreme Court's decision (<i>Printz vs. U.S.</i>), the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement agencies are still conducting background checks. Only 2 states -- AR and OH -- and a handful of local jurisdictions have resisted. More importantly, considerable work still needs to be done to get a majority of the states to participate in the national "insta-check" system, including passing implementing legislation in the states and getting more funds from Congress for Insta-Check. The politics of this are more likely to be dominated by pro-gun/anti-gun debate than by party affiliation.

Attachment 1:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

Prisons/Penalties	The Administration has supported a series of penalty enhancements for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" -- and provided states with resources to incarcerate violent offenders.	Being implemented through FY 2000.	Serious criminals are serving longer sentences; state and federal prison capacity is up (approximately 40 percent); and prison overcrowding is down (only 3 percent at the state level; 24 percent in the federal system).	While the crime bill authorized more than \$10 billion for state prisons (construction and operations) and alternatives to incarceration, only \$1.3 billion has been appropriated to date (FY 97).	Generally, Republicans have favored investing more crime bill monies into prisons than Democrats and the Administration. Interestingly, to make it easier for governors to access prison funds, Republican appropriators have watered down the Crime Bill's tough "truth-in-sentencing" requirements. Republicans have strongly resisted the Administration efforts to amend this initiative to allow funds to be used for drug treatment and testing in prisons.
Sex Offenders	Through the Crime Bill and other legislation, the Administration has supported requiring states to create registries of sex offenders; mandating community notification of released sex offenders (Megan's Law); and establishing a national sex offender registry to link the information kept by the states.	Ongoing. All 50 states have some form of sex offender registry. Interim national registry in place as of this spring. Working to get states to participate in national	Communities are notified of released and paroled sex offenders. Law enforcement can more closely monitor sex offender whereabouts.	As with Brady Bill, national sex offender registry may require additional funds to be authorized for states to improve their criminal history records.	Strong bipartisan support. Some governors concerned about losing federal funds if their registries ultimately do not meet federal standards (10 percent of Byrne block grant), so technical changes are being made to help. Community notification laws are being litigated in federal and state courts.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

		registry as soon as possible.			
Domestic Violence	The Crime Bill authorized a series of enforcement and preventative initiatives to reduce violence against women.	Being implemented through FY 2000.	Funds have been used to promote pro-arrest policies, battered women shelters, rape prevention, and to establish a national domestic violence hotline.	More than \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion authorized for this legislation has already been appropriated.	There is strong bipartisan support for this initiative.
Juvenile Crime Bill	The Administration has proposed a comprehensive anti-gang and youth violence strategy that: funds local prosecutors and task forces; expands after school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.	House Republicans passed their version of a juvenile crime bill in June of 1997; the Senate is planning to consider a somewhat improved version this fall.	Would allow localities to replicate Boston's comprehensive -- and very successful -- anti-gang/youth violence initiative (Operation Ceasefire/Nightlite). By cracking down on gangs, tracing all youth crime guns, keeping schools open, etc., youth crime and murders have been cut dramatically. In fact, no juvenile has been murdered by a firearm in more than 2 years.	The Administration's FY 1998 budget included \$225 million to support its juvenile crime strategy (as well as other funds for crime bill authorized prevention programs). However, the House and Senate versions of juvenile crime legislation are likely to call for a more costly juvenile crime block grant.	House: In the House, Republicans and Democrats were sharply divided over the juvenile crime bill. The Black Caucus decried the Republican and Administration bills as too punitive. And both Democrats and Republicans fought the Administration's efforts to attach its gun provisions to the legislation. Senate: While there is more consensus in the Senate, most Republicans are not supportive of the Administration's after schools initiative -- and (as in the House) Republicans and Democrats alike will fight or water down our gun measures.
National Drug Strategy	By law, the Administration must submit a National Drug Strategy each year. The Administration has proposed record drug	Ongoing. New Drug Strategy due each February.	Generally, to reduce drug use and its consequences; reduce drug-related crime and violence; and keep drugs from entering our	This year's overall drug budget was just under \$16 billion. However, most of the drug budget increases in this administration have been fueled by the domestic law enforcement and prevention funds authorized in	Republicans have strongly criticized our overall drug strategy and budgets, including -- early cuts to the Drug Office, reductions to the military's and U.S. Custom's interdiction

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
	budgets, investing marginal new funds in increased prevention, domestic law enforcement, criminal justice drug treatment. The major new initiative in this year's Strategy is a \$175 million media campaign to help counter recent increases in adolescent drug use. criminal justice drug treatment meth strategy media	Media campaign will need to be funded this fall.	borders.	the crime bill. Only marginal gains have been made on the drug-specific budget items proposed by the Administration.	program, initial focus on treatment and prevention, alleged tolerance of legalization, certification of Mexico, and a lack of zeal in prosecuting drug crimes. Speaker Gingrich has expressed his strong support for taking on the drug issue, and seems to support the Administration's media campaign. However, we are unlikely to get Republican support on any of our other initiatives -- and more likely to see a tough Republican anti-drug bill next fall. Potential new initiatives to increase the Administration's profile on drugs could include: (1) new money laundering crackdown (Treasury has bill); (2) demanding that governors clean-up their prisons and test/treat drug-using offenders; and (3) continuing focus on Administration's meth strategy that has yielded positive results in its first year (use down, seizures up).
Victims Rights Amendment	Lead fight to amend Constitution to protect the rights of crime victims.	Ongoing. House held hearings in June of	Writes many of the protections that crime victims have gained -- one-by-one and over many year -- into the Constitution.	No immediate budget implications.	Bipartisan support for victims' rights.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
		1997. No Senate action.			

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1997 15:57:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: EFT 99 Briefing

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

TEXT:

I can do it at 1pm. jc3

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-12

Subject: Race Editorial

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1997 16:47:47.00

SUBJECT: EFT 99 Briefing

TO: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can you update my schedule with this info. jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 08/12/97

04:47 PM -----

Laura Emmett
08/12/97 04:46:22 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP, Charles R. Marr/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda
III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: EFT 99 Briefing

So sorry to change this meeting again, but we are now going to do this
meeting at 10:00 on Thursday at Treasury.

Chuck- Paul, Jose and Elena will probably walk over together right before
10:00 leaving from 211 OEOB if you want to meet up with them.

(Jose- the crime mtg. will be at 10:00 on Friday)

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 08/12/97 04:40
PM -----

Laura Emmett
08/12/97 03:56:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP, Charles R. Marr/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda
III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: EFT 99 Briefing

Can you all make this meeting at Treasury at 1:00 rather than 10:30. Let
me know if you cannot make this meeting.

(Jose- this is so we can do the Crime mtg. at 10:00 on Thursday)

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 08/12/97 03:56
PM -----

Laura Emmett
08/11/97 06:24:02 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP, Charles R. Marr/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda
III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: EFT 99 Briefing

Jerry Hawke and Michael Barr will do a briefing on electronic fund
transfer 1999 in Jerry's office at Treasury 10:30 on Thursday morning 3312
Treasury. Please let me know if you cannot make it or if there is anyone
else I should invite. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1997 15:18:51.00

SUBJECT: Re: Do you think we can re-name our pillar?

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I think that's perfect. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1997 20:44:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: crime/drug pillar; misc

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

TEXT:

Can you work on the statement and letter to Smith and Wesson -- get the
CEO's name from Michelle (or to whomever we're supposed to write). jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1997 22:05:11.00

SUBJECT: Pillars, Take 3

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D80]MAIL40089742W.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
100,000 More Police Crime Technology	Continue implementing the Administration's signature program to increase police presence and expand community policing throughout the country. Add technology component to community policing initiative. Include use hand-held computers, crime mapping software and other innovations.	Being implemented through FY 2000; funding may need to be extended and adjustments made before then.	Majority of nation's police departments have received funds to hire a total of 63,000 new police (or equivalents) and for community policing training. Technology becomes more important as police departments begin to reach optimum force levels.	\$8.8 billion through FY 2000, nearly \$5.5 billion of which will have been appropriated as of FY 1998. New funds not necessary unless Congress extends life of hiring grants. NB: Funds are protected in balanced budget agreement.	Currently has strong bipartisan congressional support. Some Members of Congress and Mayors have expressed concern about program funds expiring, and are looking to extend grants beyond the originally proposed 3 years.
Brady Bill	Work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that they continue to conduct background checks on a voluntary basis. Implement a national computer "Insta-Check" system for all firearms sales after November 1998.	National "Insta-check" system must replace 5-day waiting period by November of 1998.	More than 250,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited purchasers have been stopped from buying handguns. Murders committed by firearms down.	As of FY 1998, \$220 million will have been expended to help states improve their criminal history records. Additional funds <u>may</u> be necessary to continue this process, and -- in response to the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Printz vs. U.S.</i> -- to establish a direct nexus between requiring state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in "insta-check" system and federal funds.	Despite the Supreme Court's decision (<i>Printz vs. U.S.</i>), the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement agencies are still conducting background checks. Only 2 states -- AR and OH -- and a handful of local jurisdictions have resisted. Considerable work still needs to be done to get a majority of the states to participate in the national "insta-check" system, including passing implementing legislation in the states and getting more funds from Congress for Insta-Check. The

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
					politics of this are more likely to be dominated by pro-gun/anti-gun debate than by party affiliation.
Prisons/Penalties	Enforce penalty enhancements for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" -- and provide states with resources to incarcerate violent offenders. Possible new initiative: Get states to test and treat all prisoners.	Being implemented through FY 2000. State plans due in September 1998.	Serious criminals are serving longer sentences; state and federal prison capacity is up (approximately 40 percent); and prison overcrowding is down (only 3 percent at the state level; 24 percent in the federal system). A large portion of the state and local prison population are crime-committing drug addicts, and testing/treatment may prevent them from committing more crimes when released.	While the crime bill authorized more than \$10 billion for state prisons (construction and operations) and alternatives to incarceration, only \$1.3 billion has been appropriated to date (FY 97). No funds are currently available for testing/treating state prisoners.	Generally, Republicans have favored investing more crime bill monies into prisons than Democrats and the Administration. To make it easier for governors to access prison funds, Republican appropriators have watered down the Crime Bill's tough "truth-in-sentencing" requirements. Republicans have strongly resisted the Administration's efforts to amend the Crime Bill to allow funds to be used for drug treatment and testing in prisons.
Sex Offenders	Through the Crime Bill and other legislation, the Administration has supported requiring states to create registries of sex offenders; mandating community notification of released sex offenders (Megan's Law); and establishing a national sex offender registry to link the information kept by	Ongoing. All 50 states have some form of sex offender registry. Interim national registry in place as of this spring.	Communities are notified of released and paroled sex offenders. Law enforcement can more closely monitor sex offender whereabouts.	National sex offender registry may require additional funds to be authorized for states to improve their criminal history records.	Strong bipartisan support. Some governors concerned about losing federal funds if their registries ultimately do not meet federal standards, so technical changes are being made to help. Community notification laws are being litigated in federal and state courts.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
	the states.	Working to get states to participate in national registry as soon as possible.			
Domestic Violence	Continue implementation of the enforcement and preventative initiatives to reduce violence against women.	Being implemented through FY 2000.	Funds have been used to promote pro-arrest policies, battered women shelters, rape prevention, and to establish a national domestic violence hotline. Proposed security improvements to public places have not been implemented.	More than \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion authorized for this legislation has already been appropriated.	There is strong bipartisan support for this initiative.
Juvenile Crime Bill	The Administration has proposed a comprehensive anti-gang and youth violence strategy that: funds local prosecutors; expands after school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.	House Republicans passed their version of a juvenile crime bill in June 1997; the Senate is planning to consider a somewhat improved version this fall.	Would allow localities to replicate Boston's comprehensive -- and very successful -- anti-gang/youth violence initiative (Operation Ceasefire/Nightlite). By cracking down on gangs, tracing all youth crime guns, keeping schools open, etc., youth crime and murders have been cut dramatically.	The Administration's FY 1998 budget included \$225 million to support its juvenile crime strategy (as well as other funds for crime bill authorized prevention programs). However, the House and Senate versions of juvenile crime legislation are likely to call for a more costly juvenile crime block grant.	In the House, Republicans and Democrats were sharply divided over the juvenile crime bill. The Black Caucus decried the Republican and Administration bills as too punitive. And both Democrats and Republicans fought the Administration's efforts to attach gun provisions to the legislation. Senate: While there is more consensus in the Senate, most Republicans are not supportive of the Administration's after-schools initiative -- and (as in the House) Republicans and

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
					Democrats alike will fight or water down our gun measures.
National Drug Strategy	By law, the Administration must submit a National Drug Strategy each year. The Administration has proposed record drug budgets, investing marginal new funds in increased prevention, domestic law enforcement, and criminal justice drug treatment. The major new initiative in this year's Strategy is a \$175 million media campaign to help counter recent increases in adolescent drug use. Potential new initiatives to increase the Administration's profile on drugs could include: (1) new money laundering crackdown (Treasury has bill); (2) demanding that governors clean-up their prisons and test/treat drug-using offenders; and (3) continuing focus on Administration's meth strategy that has yielded positive results in its first year (use down, seizures	Ongoing. New Drug Strategy due each February. Media campaign will need to be implemented this fall.	Generally, to reduce drug use and its consequences; reduce drug-related crime and violence; and keep drugs from entering our borders.	This year's overall drug budget was just under \$16 billion. However, almost all of the drug budget increases since 1994 have been the result of the \$22 billion crime bill (i.e., community policing, drug courts, prisons, and prevention.) Virtually no gains have been made on the new drug-specific budget items that have been proposed by the Administration since 1993. We are likely to get about \$75 million for the proposed anti-drug media campaign, but very unlikely to get any significant funds for any new anti-drug initiatives.	Republicans have strongly criticized our overall drug strategy and budgets, including early cuts to the Drug Office, reductions to the military's and U.S. Custom's interdiction program, initial focus on treatment and prevention, alleged tolerance of legalization, certification of Mexico, and a lack of zeal in prosecuting drug crimes. Speaker Gingrich has expressed strong support for taking on the drug issue, and seems to support the Administration's media campaign. However, we are unlikely to get Republican support on any of our other initiatives -- and more likely to see a tough Republican anti-drug bill next fall.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
	up).				
Race Crime Initiative	Propose anti-crime initiative to complement race dialogue: (1) increased police hiring for high-crime, minority communities that have been traditionally under-protected; and (2) youth crime prevention targeted at high-crime, minority neighborhoods.	Next 12 months.	Would bring police resources to communities that have the highest public safety needs. Would increase opportunities for minority youth and offer positive alternatives to gangs, guns and drugs.	The Crime Bill already authorizes substantial funds for these purposes (\$8.8 billion for police, \$6 billion for prevention), as does the Administration's proposed juvenile crime legislation.	Their should be bipartisan support for targeting community policing resources to minority communities. Their has been almost no support among Republicans for funding the Crime Bill's prevention programs -- or for adding prevention funds to the juvenile crime bill. We may be more likely to funds for these purposes by focusing on schools, children and families, etc., -- and not on crime.
Victims Rights Amendment	Lead fight to amend Constitution to protect the rights of crime victims.	Ongoing. House held hearings in June of 1997. No Senate action yet..	Writes many of the protections that crime victims have gained into the Constitution.	No immediate budget implications.	Bipartisan support for victims' rights.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1997 12:15:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: Gil Gallegos

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

my initial reaction is that it's a very good idea, and gives us a time frame to force the collective bargaining issue. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1997 21:36:01.00

SUBJECT: Pillars, Pillars, Pillars...

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

TEXT:
Good night. jc3===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D90]MAIL47587742G.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
100,000 More Police	Continue implementing the Administration's signature program to increase police presence and expand community policing throughout the country.	Being implemented through FY 2000; funding may need to be extended and adjustments made before then.	Majority of nation's police departments have received funds to hire a total of 63,000 new police (or equivalents) and to embrace community policing (technology, training, etc.)	\$8.8 billion through FY 2000, nearly \$5.5 billion of which will have been appropriated as of FY 1998. NB: Funds are protected in balanced budget agreement.	Currently has strong bipartisan congressional support. Some Members of Congress and Mayors have expressed concern about program funds expiring, and are looking to extend grants beyond the originally proposed 3 years.
Brady Bill	Work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that they continue to conduct background checks on a voluntary basis. Implement a national computer "Insta-Check" system for all firearms sales after November 1998.	National "Insta-check" system must replace 5-day waiting period by November of 1998.	More than 250,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited purchasers have been stopped from buying handguns. Murders committed by firearms down.	As of FY 1998, \$220 million will have been expended to help states improve their criminal history records. Additional funds <u>may</u> be necessary to continue this process, and -- in response to the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Printz vs. U.S.</i> -- to establish a direct nexus between requiring state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in "insta-check" system and federal funds.	Despite the Supreme Court's decision (<i>Printz vs. U.S.</i>), the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement agencies are still conducting background checks. Only 2 states -- AR and OH -- and a handful of local jurisdictions have resisted. Considerable work still needs to be done to get a majority of the states to participate in the national "insta-check" system, including passing implementing legislation in the states and getting more funds from Congress for Insta-Check. The politics of this are more likely to be dominated by pro-gun/anti-gun debate than by party affiliation.

Attachment 1:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

Prisons/Penalties	Enforce penalty enhance-ments for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" -- and provide states with resources to incarcerate violent offenders. Possible new initiative: Get states to test and treat all prisoners.	Being implement- ed through FY 2000. State plans due in September 1998.	Serious criminals are serving longer sentences; state and federal prison capacity is up (approximately 40 percent); and prison overcrowding is down (only 3 percent at the state level; 24 percent in the federal system). A large portion of the state and local prison population are crime-committing drug addicts, and testing/treatment may prevent them from committing more crimes when released.	While the crime bill authorized more than \$10 billion for state prisons (construction and operations) and alternatives to incarceration, only \$1.3 billion has been appropriated to date (FY 97). No funds are currently available for testing/treating state prisoners.	Generally, Republicans have favored investing more crime bill monies into prisons than Democrats and the Administration. To make it easier for governors to access prison funds, Republican appropriators have watered down the Crime Bill's tough "truth-in-sentencing" requirements. Republicans have strongly resisted the Administration's efforts to amend the Crime Bill to allow funds to be used for drug treatment and testing in prisons.
Sex Offenders	Through the Crime Bill and other legislation, the Administration has supported requiring states to create registries of sex offenders; mandating community notification of released sex offenders (Megan's Law); and establishing a national sex offender registry to link the information kept by the states.	Ongoing. All 50 states have some form of sex offender registry. Interim national registry in place as of this spring. Working to get states to participate in national	Communities are notified of released and paroled sex offenders. Law enforcement can more closely monitor sex offender whereabouts.	National sex offender registry may require additional funds to be authorized for states to improve their criminal history records.	Strong bipartisan support. Some governors concerned about losing federal funds if their registries ultimately do not meet federal standards, so technical changes are being made to help. Community notification laws are being litigated in federal and state courts.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
		registry as soon as possible.			
Domestic Violence	Continue implementation of the enforcement and preventative initiatives to reduce violence against women.	Being implemented through FY 2000.	Funds have been used to promote pro-arrest policies, battered women shelters, rape prevention, and to establish a national domestic violence hotline. Proposed security improvements to public places have not been implemented.	More than \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion authorized for this legislation has already been appropriated.	There is strong bipartisan support for this initiative.
Juvenile Crime Bill	The Administration has proposed a comprehensive anti-gang and youth violence strategy that: funds local prosecutors; expands after school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.	House Republicans passed their version of a juvenile crime bill in June 1997; the Senate is planning to consider a somewhat improved version this fall.	Would allow localities to replicate Boston's comprehensive -- and very successful -- anti-gang/youth violence initiative (Operation Ceasefire/Nightlite). By cracking down on gangs, tracing all youth crime guns, keeping schools open, etc., youth crime and murders have been cut dramatically.	The Administration's FY 1998 budget included \$225 million to support its juvenile crime strategy (as well as other funds for crime bill authorized prevention programs). However, the House and Senate versions of juvenile crime legislation are likely to call for a more costly juvenile crime block grant.	In the House, Republicans and Democrats were sharply divided over the juvenile crime bill. The Black Caucus decried the Republican and Administration bills as too punitive. And both Democrats and Republicans fought the Administration's efforts to attach gun provisions to the legislation. Senate: While there is more consensus in the Senate, most Republicans are not supportive of the Administration's after-schools initiative -- and (as in the House) Republicans and Democrats alike will fight or water down our gun measures.
National Drug Strategy	By law, the Administration must submit a National Drug	Ongoing. New Drug	Generally, to reduce drug use and its consequences; reduce drug-related crime	This year's overall drug budget was just under \$16 billion. However, almost all of the drug budget	Republicans have strongly criticized our overall drug strategy and budgets, including

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
	Strategy each year. The Administration has proposed record drug budgets, investing marginal new funds in increased pre-vention, domestic law enforcement, and criminal justice drug treatment. The major new initiative in this year's Strategy is a \$175 million media campaign to help counter recent increases in adolescent drug use. Potential new initiatives to increase the Administration's profile on drugs could include: (1) new money laundering crackdown (Treasury has bill); (2) demanding that governors clean-up their prisons and test/treat drug-using offenders; and (3) continuing focus on Administration's meth strategy that has yielded positive results in its first year (use down, seizures up).	Strategy due each February. Media campaign will need to be implemented this fall.	and violence; and keep drugs from entering our borders.	increases since 1994 have been the result of the \$22 billion crime bill (i.e., community policing, drug courts, prisons, and prevention.) Virtually no gains have been made on the new drug-specific budget items that have been proposed by the Administration since 1993. We are likely to get about \$75 million for the proposed anti-drug media campaign, but very unlikely to get any significant funds for any new anti-drug initiatives.	early cuts to the Drug Office, reductions to the military's and U.S. Custom's interdiction program, initial focus on treatment and prevention, alleged tolerance of legalization, certification of Mexico, and a lack of zeal in prosecuting drug crimes. Speaker Gingrich has expressed strong support for taking on the drug issue, and seems to support the Administration's media campaign. However, we are unlikely to get Republican support on any of our other initiatives -- and more likely to see a tough Republican anti-drug bill next fall.
Victims Rights Amendment	Lead fight to amend Constitution to protect the rights of crime victims.	Ongoing. House held	Writes many of the protections that crime victims have gained into the	No immediate budget implications.	Bipartisan support for victims' rights.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR					
		hearings in June of 1997. No Senate action yet..	Constitution.		

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-AUG-1997 12:56:29.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Enjoy.jc3===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D3]MAIL41277452W.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D3]MAIL42277452X.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D3]MAIL42277452Y.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

This week, Smith and Wesson -- the world's largest manufacturer of handguns -- announced that it is forging a partnership with the Master Lock Company to provide a child safety lock with every handgun sold for commercial use. I applaud both of these companies for their efforts to promote gun safety.

I particularly want to commend Smith and Wesson for taking this responsible stance and for confirming that child safety locks are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns. In 1994, 185 children were killed by accidental gunshot wounds. That is why my Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation would require that all federally-licensed gun dealers provide such safety devices with every gun sold. And that is why on March 3rd I ordered all federal agencies to provide child safety locks with the thousand of handguns they issue to federal law enforcement officers.

Child safety locks have garnered the wide support of law enforcement, the medical community, many local governments, and now a part of the firearms manufacturing industry. I hope Members of Congress will reconsider their opposition to this reasonable approach to gun safety and include child safety locks as part of the juvenile crime legislation they will consider later this year.

Attachment:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

August 14, 1997

XXX
President
Master Lock Company
XXX
XXX

Dear X:

I am writing to thank you for taking a leadership role to promote gun safety through child safety locks. Your announcement earlier this week to forge a partnership with Smith and Wesson to provide child safety locks with every handgun sold for commercial use helps confirm that such safety devices are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns.

I strongly support child safety locks as a way to cut off children's access to guns that can cut short their lives. In 1994, 185 children were killed by accidental gunshot wounds. That is why my youth violence legislation would require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, and that is why I have directed federal agencies to provide child safety locks with the thousands of handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers.

Your recent announcement is a meaningful addition to the wide support that child safety locks have garnered already: from law enforcement, to the medical community, to many of our local governments. Again, I commend you for your efforts on this important gun safety issue.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

Attachment 2:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

August 14, 1997

XXX
President
Smith and Wesson
XXX
XXX

Dear X:

I am writing to thank you for taking a leadership role in the firearms industry to promote gun safety through child safety locks. Your announcement earlier this week to provide child safety locks with your handguns is a responsible stance and will help confirm that such safety devices are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns.

I strongly support child safety locks as a way to cut off children's access to guns that can cut short their lives. In 1994, 185 children were killed by accidental gunshot wounds. That is why my youth violence legislation would require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks every handgun sold, and that is why I have directed federal agencies to provide child safety locks with the thousands of handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers.

Your recent announcement is a meaningful addition to the wide support that child safety locks have garnered already: from law enforcement, to the medical community, to many of our local governments. Again, I commend you for your efforts and for taking the lead in the firearms industry on this important gun safety issue.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

Attachment 3:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-AUG-1997 09:57:23.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

w/my edits. please do a draft letter for the CEOs for SW and MLC.

Michelle will fill in the specific info, and the letter can be the same.

I'll show this to EK at our 10am. thanks, jc3===== ATTACHMENT 1

=====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D22]MAIL468563525.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

This week, Smith and Wesson -- the world's largest manufacturer of handguns -- announced that it is forging a partnership with the Master Lock Company to provide a child safety lock with every handgun sold for commercial use. I applaud both of these companies for their efforts to promote gun safety.

I particularly want to commend Smith and Wesson for being a leader in the firearms industry and for confirming that child safety locks are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns. That is why my Anti-Gang and Youth Violence legislation would require that all federally-licensed gun dealers provide such safety devices with every gun sold. And that is why I ordered all federal agencies to provide a child safety lock to every federal law enforcement officer by October 15th.

Child safety locks have garnered the wide support of law enforcement, the medical community, many local governments, and now a significant segment of the firearms manufacturing industry. I hope Members of Congress will reconsider their opposition to such a reasonable approach to gun safety and include child safety locks as part of juvenile crime legislation it will consider later this year.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-AUG-1997 13:57:11.00

SUBJECT: Final letters w/Senate line

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

jc3===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D40]MAIL43611552A.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D40]MAIL44611552B.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

August 14, 1997

XXX
President
Master Lock Company
XXX
XXX

Dear X:

I am writing to thank you for taking a leadership role to promote gun safety through child safety locks. Your announcement earlier this week to forge a partnership with Smith and Wesson to provide child safety locks with every handgun sold for commercial use helps confirm that such safety devices are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns.

I strongly support child safety locks as a way to cut off children's access to guns that can cut short their lives. In 1994, 185 children were killed by accidental gunshot wounds. That is why my youth violence legislation would require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, and that is why I have directed federal agencies to provide child safety locks with the thousands of handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers.

Your recent announcement is a meaningful addition to the wide support that child safety locks have garnered already: from law enforcement, to the medical community, to many of our local governments. I hope that Members of the U.S. Senate will also be supportive of child safety locks when they consider juvenile crime legislation this fall.

Again, I commend you for your efforts on this important gun safety issue.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

Attachment 1
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

August 14, 1997

XXX
President
Smith and Wesson
XXX
XXX

Dear X:

I am writing to thank you for taking a leadership role in the firearms industry to promote gun safety through child safety locks. Your announcement earlier this week to provide child safety locks with your handguns is a responsible stance and will help confirm that such safety devices are a simple and inexpensive way to keep children from hurting themselves or each other with guns.

I strongly support child safety locks as a way to cut off children's access to guns that can cut short their lives. In 1994, 185 children were killed by accidental gunshot wounds. That is why my youth violence legislation would require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks every handgun sold, and that is why I have directed federal agencies to provide child safety locks with the thousands of handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers.

Your recent announcement is a meaningful addition to the wide support that child safety locks have garnered already: from law enforcement, to the medical community, to many of our local governments. I hope that Members of the U.S. Senate will also be supportive of child safety locks when they consider juvenile crime legislation this fall.

Again, I commend you for your efforts and for taking the lead in the firearms industry on this important gun safety issue.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

Attachment 2:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-15

Subject: COPS More Report

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-AUG-1997 11:56:46.00

SUBJECT: Re: ATF Taggants Interim Report

TO: Michael F. Crowley (CN=Michael F. Crowley/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Harry G. Meyers (CN=Harry G. Meyers/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please. I want to sit down with Treasury on this first, as well as have a chance to get back to Rahm. He had some serious concerns.

Thanks,
Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-AUG-1997 14:52:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: Homelessness form letter

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

What is revolutioning? At a minimum, we shouldn't say that...jc3

Leanne A. Shimabukuro 08/19/97 02:13:52 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Homelessness form letter

You should take a look at this. Maybe your meeting today will give you additional insight on what is appropriate to say...

----- Forwarded by Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP on
08/19/97 02:13 PM -----

Diane Ikemiyashiro
08/19/97 02:05:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Katherine L. Meredith/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: Homelessness form letter

Leanne and Katherine --

The form letter that we worked on many months ago, came back to me. I need to make sure that the info in the edited draft is accurate. I've highlighted the new language. The reference to welfare reform (I did not highlight that language) was cleared by Cynthia Rice in DPC. Please let me know if you have any comments.

Thanks very much.

-- Diane

Thank you for expressing your concerns about homelessness in America. My Administration is attacking this serious problem on many fronts -- working to ensure access to the education, job training, housing, health care, and other resources that are necessary for people to become and remain self-sufficient.

My commitment to ending the cycle of homelessness is reflected in the balanced budget legislation I signed into law on August 5, 1997. The final agreement continues my support to assist the seven different federal agencies to pay for assistance programs, including emergency shelters, housing, health care, education of children, and programs for runaway youth.

Other developments are also helping to improve the lives of homeless people in our nation. The economy has created more than 12.5 million new jobs in the past four and half years. There are 3.4 million fewer people on welfare than the day I took office and 1.4 million fewer since I signed welfare reform into law. By revolutionizing welfare into a system that supports families and children, we are working to put an end to the culture of dependency and elevating our values of family, work, and responsibility. We also continue to pursue meaningful health care reform. These are just some of the efforts we are continuing to work on to help build a better future for every citizen in America.

I appreciate knowing your views on this important issue.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-AUG-1997 10:04:14.00

SUBJECT: Re: immigration

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

No, let's try and get it done before this week's end. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-AUG-1997 14:51:17.00

SUBJECT: Re: IBPO Tour

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'll help. I got a message from Chris and haven't had a chance to get back to him. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-AUG-1997 12:04:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: sex offenders?

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

CR:

Nothing, for now.

Hey, Pasco called me this a.m. -- what should I expect? Is this about the meeting, or about all the outstanding issues? jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-AUG-1997 12:48:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: sex offenders?

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-AUG-1997 16:20:34.00

SUBJECT: Re: weinstein

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

LC:

I don't. Have you tried Laura Emmett or Cathy Mays? I'll forward this to them. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-AUG-1997 12:12:41.00

SUBJECT: Civil rights enforcement memo prepared by Richard, Dawn, etc.

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI -- Oh, oh...jc3/Po

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 08/22/97

12:11 PM -----

Emil E. Parker

08/22/97 12:06:03 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Civil rights enforcement memo prepared by Richard, Dawn, etc.

Please see attached.

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D60]MAIL428444333.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

August 19, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SYLVIA MATHEWS

**FROM: Richard Hayes
Dawn Chirwa
Susan Liss
Emil Parker**

RE: Civil Rights Enforcement

As you requested, and as part of the ongoing work of the President's Race Initiative, we have begun discussing policy initiatives designed to enhance federal civil rights enforcement. As we proceed, we thought it would be useful to provide you with some background on the various civil rights enforcement offices which exist, their funding levels, current projects underway and previous Administration efforts to improve federal civil rights enforcement.

In addition, this memorandum seeks your approval to proceed with forming a working group composed of the Civil Rights chiefs in the major enforcement agencies to develop a comprehensive civil rights enforcement strategy. (Deval Patrick and Chris Edley chaired such a group in response to the President's directive to mend affirmative action programs in 1995.) We think the responsible federal agencies need to be part of our discussions to ensure their support of any changes or enhancements we recommend.

I. Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Agencies

Over the past five years, the Clinton Administration has worked diligently to enforce the laws which protect the rights of those who have been discriminated against based on age, disability, gender, race, religion, and sexual orientation by supporting civil rights enforcement programs that effectively aid each of those groups. This work is accomplished through the oversight responsibilities of the following agencies.

A. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division

The Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice is charged with enforcing the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1968, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. These statutes deal with eliminating discrimination in education, employment, credit, housing, public accommodations and facilities, voting and some federally funded and conducted programs. The Civil Rights Division, along with the Associate Attorney General, the Office of Legal Counsel and the Solicitor General has primary responsibility among the federal agencies for enforcing federal civil rights laws in the

courts and for providing legal counsel to agencies with respect to statutory and constitutional civil rights issues.

B. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

OFCCP is part of the Employment Standards Administration at the U.S. Department of Labor. OFCCP's jurisdiction covers approximately 26 million or nearly 22% of the total civilian workforce (92,500 non-construction establishments and 100,000 construction establishments). Its primary responsibility is to enforce Executive Order 11246 under which all federal contractors, as a condition of receiving government funds, are required to refrain from discrimination and take good faith efforts -- including affirmative action -- to expand employment opportunities for qualified women, minorities, and persons with disabilities. In addition, OFCCP is charged with enforcing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the affirmative action provisions of Section 4212 of the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act.

The OFCCP employs various enforcement procedures, such as compliance reviews and complaint investigations of federal contractors' personnel policies and procedures, to enforce these statutes. OFCCP's current high priority initiatives include its public education initiative, introduction of its Fair Enforcement Strategy, and launching its tester's initiative.

C. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC)

The EEOC is an independent agency whose primary goal is to ensure fair labor practices for employees who belong to minority groups that have experienced historical and current discrimination on the basis of race, gender, disability, national origin, religion and age. In particular, the EEOC is responsible for enforcing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and, pursuant to Executive Order 12067, providing coordination among the federal agencies involved in equal employment opportunity issues.

D. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's Office for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity enforces the Fair Housing Act that prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability. One of the major enforcement mechanisms employed by HUD in this area is the use of "testers" to uncover acts of housing discrimination. HUD attorneys also litigate complaints on behalf of persons whose allegations of discrimination have been deemed valid by HUD. Current priority civil rights-related projects within HUD include: (1) wide use of volunteers in testing; (2) a national advertising campaign; (3) "Make 'em pay" - a civil counterpart to the Department of Justice's project directed at perpetrators of hate crimes; and (4) the Presidential Housing task force.

E. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

The Office of Civil Rights at the Department of Education (OCR) seeks to secure equal access to education regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. OCR's primary tasks include compliance reviews at educational institutions and providing technical assistance to institutions to promote voluntary compliance. Several high priority issues within OCR include: (1) English proficiency issues; (2) over representation of minorities in special education courses; (3) under representation of women and minorities in math; and (4) desegregation.

F. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Civil Rights

The Office of Civil Rights at the Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for enforcing several statutes. These include Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Section 407 of the Drug Abuse Offense and Treatment Act of 1972; Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act; Section 307 of the Family Violence Prevention and Service Act; EEO provisions of the Communication Finance Act of 1934; the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1972; and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The current emphasis within OCR at HHS is placed on: (1) enforcement of the inter-ethnic adoption provision of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996; (2) medical redlining; and (3) providing government-wide guidance on non-discrimination in temporary assistance for needy families.

II. Federal Resources for Civil Rights Enforcement

The President's FY '98 budget increased the total funding for civil rights enforcement programs from \$470.8 million to \$480.32 million. (See chart below.) You should note that the EEOC and OFCCP budgets were increased, while the budgets for other relevant agencies were either frozen at FY '97 enacted levels, with no adjustment for inflation, or decreased slightly. The President's budget requested \$246 million for the EEOC, an increase of \$6.3 million over the FY '97 enacted level of \$239.7 million. The OFCCP budget was increased from \$56 million to \$59 million. Unfortunately, neither the House nor the Senate Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bills fully funds the President's FY 1998 request of \$246 million for the EEOC -- the House bill freezes funding at the FY 1997 level of \$239.7 million, while the Senate bill provides \$242 million.

<u>Major Civil Rights Enforcement Agencies</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>FY 1997 (millions)</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
■ EEOC		239.70
246.00		
■ OFCCP	56.17	
59.06		
■ U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	8.75	
8.74		
■ Department of Housing and Urban Development	30.00	
30.00		
■ Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division	62.55	
62.42		
■ Department of Education		55.00
55.00		
■ Department of Health and Human Services	19.71	
19.53		

III. Summary of Administration Efforts to Improve Civil Rights Enforcement

This Administration has undertaken two major projects to reinvent Civil Rights Enforcement. The Vice President's National Performance Review recommended improvements in civil rights enforcement at the EEOC and OFCCP. In addition, the President's affirmative action review made several recommendations about how to make OFCCP more effective.

A. National Performance Review

1. EEOC

With the appointment of new Commissioners in 1994, a primary focus of the EEOC has been on decreasing its historically large backlog. Their adoption of the Priority Charge Handling Procedures in July 1995, and the adoption of the National Enforcement Plan (NEP) in February 1996, have resulted in more timely and effective resolution of the agency's pending inventory of charges.

The Priority Charge Handling System establishes an "ABC" priority system, under which cases are ranked -- "A," "B" or "C" -- based upon the strength of a particular complaint. This enables the EEOC to weed out unmeritorious cases and devote more time and resources to meritorious ones. Adoption of this Priority Charge Handling system has reduced the backlog of cases at the EEOC by approximately 25,000 cases. None-the-less, the agency continues to have a large backlog.

The National Enforcement Plan (NEP) is a three-pronged program. The aim is to dedicate available funds to prevention of discrimination as one of the most efficient and effective

means to aid in the achievement of equal employment opportunity goals. This is accomplished through educational outreach, voluntary resolution of disputes, with strong enforcement remaining as a measure to be used where the other two fail.

2. OFCCP

In order to improve its effectiveness while making contractors' compliance simpler and less burdensome, the OFCCP has enacted a Fair Enforcement Strategy. This expedited and more flexible tiered review process will enable the agency to concentrate on the most substantive violations while spending less time on reviews of firms that are largely in compliance. They also hope to modernize their computer systems to streamline the agency's internal procedures and reduce unnecessary paperwork requirements, permitting the office, for example, to accept electronically submitted reports from contractors.

B. President's Affirmative Action Review

1. EEOC

In 1995, the President ordered a comprehensive review of affirmative action programs. This review found that the EEOC was severely under funded, and recommended that additional resources be provided to help it run effectively. It was also recommended that EEOC should work with the Office of Personnel Management to evaluate the performance of its managers and with the President's Management Council (PMC) to study and report on the proper use of flexible goals and timetables for hiring and promotions. The review also recommended that the PMC identify those agencies that are best able to promote diversity and equal opportunity and implement similar mechanisms throughout the government.

2. OFCCP

The review revealed that although generally effective, OFCCP programs needed reforming. Academic research showed that during periods of strong enforcement, OFCCP programs resulted in moderate increases in the employment of minorities and that OFCCP's efforts did not cause employers to hire less qualified workers. At the same time, the review found that there is a great need to reduce affirmative action program paperwork. Contractors also expressed discontent with inconsistent enforcement between regions.

Several recommendations were made to the President on how to change and improve the OFCCP. First, the Secretary of Labor should update administrative guidelines on enforcement of non-discrimination, illegality of quotas, and good faith efforts. Second, the Secretary of Labor should investigate methods that would encourage collaboration with the private sector. Lastly, the Department of Labor should implement its plan to reduce paperwork.

IV. Congressional Civil Rights Enforcement Initiatives

Currently, both the House and the Senate have proposed similar bills, H.R. 2023 and S.71 that are aimed at amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to “give more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for any other purpose.” The proposed bills attempt to eliminate the disparity in wages between males and females. Moreover, the bills require the EEOC to compel certain employers to maintain payroll records and report the information to the EEOC which will then analyze the data in regards to race, sex and national origin of employees.

Additionally, these bills require the EEOC to train its employees, employers and others on discrimination in wage payment. The Secretary of Labor will be required to conduct studies and provide information to employers, labor organizations and the public on any progress in pay equity. Moreover, these bills reward those employers that make substantial efforts to eliminating disparities in wages by awarding to them the Robert Reich National Award for Pay Equity in the Workplace.

V. Recommendations on a Proposed Working Group on Civil Rights Enforcement

It is certain that additional resources need to be appropriated for civil rights enforcement at the EEOC and other agencies in future fiscal years to effectively serve the tens of thousands of Americans who annually seek their rights. OMB needs to be made aware that the Administration will seek additional funds in the FY 1999 budget to enforce anti-discrimination laws and that this needs to be built into the upcoming budget process. However, beyond just simply proposing additional expenditures, there are a number of other issues we need to examine in determining how federal civil rights enforcement can be enhanced. For example:

- (1) Should we prioritize enforcement efforts on particular areas, and if so on which areas: Employment? Housing? Education? Hate crimes? Old Age? Disabilities? Housing? etc.
- (2) Are there additional reinvention activities that we should pursue, even though this may result in resources being diverted from current projects?
- (3) Can the EEOC and OFCCP be made to work more effectively both individually and collectively?
- (4) Is there duplication in the current system that we should eliminate?
- (5) Do we need to strengthen the existing laws on the books?
- (6) How do we encourage more voluntary efforts by corporate America and others?

To address these and other issues, we propose forming a working group to come up with

a proposal for a comprehensive strategy on civil rights enforcement. We would chair this group, which would consist of the major agency civil rights chiefs as listed below. Judith Winston or her representative would be invited to participate; it will be critical that the working group work collaboratively with her and her staff. We might also want to include EPA (responsible for Administration's environmental justice effort), and Treasury/Comptroller of the currency (responsible for regulating banking practices with respect to loans). Otherwise, the members of the group will include:

1. Gilbert Casellas, Chairman, EEOC
2. Isabele Pinzler, Acting Assistant Attorney General, DOJ
3. Bernie Anderson, Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, DOL
4. Shirley Wilcher, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, DOL
5. Dennis Hayashi, Director, Office of Civil Rights, HHS
6. Norma Cantu, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, EDUC
7. George Robertson, Acting Director, Office of Civil Rights Enforcement, Agriculture
8. Susan Forward, Acting Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, HUD
9. April Marchese, Acting Director, Office of Civil Rights, DOT
10. Mary Francis Berry, Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights

As for process, we would convene the working group early in September. The group would review our progress to date with respect to civil rights enforcement and come up with a comprehensive set of proposals aimed at strengthening Federal efforts to eradicate racial discrimination. We would also propose to examine what kinds of cooperative efforts might be possible with employers and others in addressing this issue, and the need for additional federal legislation and funding and whether the current priorities of the agencies are the ones the Administration wants to focus on. We propose that the work of this group will either be completed or at an appropriate stage so that any requests for additional funding for civil rights enforcement can be incorporated into the FY 1999 budget before the President submits his budget to the Congress in January.

We look forward to hearing your thoughts concerning our recommendation.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-22

Subject: daily

Creator: Jose Cerda III

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-25

Subject: Crime Pillars

Creator: Jose Cerda III

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-25

Subject: city pillar

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1997 19:17:43.00

SUBJECT: city pillar

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hi Laura-- this is Leanne. Jose is interviewing someone right now but asked me to email you the city pillar with some changes I made. He'll be back shortly if you need to reach him. Or you can call me if you have any questions. Thanks.

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D17]MAIL46040763N.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	agencies greater flexibility from HUD oversight; and create rent incentives to encourage tenants to work. Continue to carry out Administration's commitment to demolish 100,000 units of nation's worst public housing. Maintain our commitment to the Section 8 program by: (1) Renewing expiring Section 8 contracts through appropriations process; and (2) Reforming private landlord subsidies of low-income housing projects through Administration's "mark-to-market" proposal. . to provide people with the opportunity to move from public housing to private housing.	passed; Senate still to consider.) Demolition of distressed public housing and development of replacement housing ongoing over next 4 years. House and Senate have passed appropriations bills with provisions to renew Section 8 contracts. Mark-to-market legislation was introduced; Secretary Cuomo testified in the House but legislation unlikely to pass this year. on n unun	apartments that include mixed-income occupants. Flexibility in setting rents can help tenants moving from welfare to work. Renewal of Section 8 contracts protects against displacement of tenants and possible spike in homelessness. Mark-to-market reform would reduce FHA losses and reduce discretionary subsidy costs to affected low-income housing projects.	replacement costs . The House and Senate appropriations bills have fully funded the Administration's request. Legislative proposal to reform rent rules and provide housing authorities with flexibility do not have large budget impacts. The President's budget contains \$9.2 billion for Section 8 contract renewals affecting 1.8 million units. The House enacted the same level; the Senate enacted \$8.66 billion. The Administration's mark-to-market proposal generates \$1.25 billion in savings between FYs 1998-2002.	Democrats concerned with giving greater leeway to housing agencies to set rents at levels out of reach of poorest tenants. General bipartisan support for tearing down of dilapidated public housing projects. Bipartisan support to renew expiring Section 8 contracts. Mark-to-market reform does not currently have Congressional support and is strongly opposed by owners of private housing projects and some tenant organizations.	
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

Housing Mobility	Possible new initiative that would combine enforcement and voluntary proposals to promote housing choice.	The DPC and NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget and announcement in context of race initiative.	Will increase housing choices for inner city residents with limited alternatives.	Less than \$100 million per year.	Some Republicans will oppose certain aspects because of discriminations issues. Realtors for the same reason. Supporters, include fair housing and civil rights communities.	Limited time commitment.
Lead Paint Reduction Initiative	Possible new performance-based program for reducing levels of lead-based paint in apartments and schools.	The DPC and the NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget	To reduce children's exposure to lead paint in schools and homes.	NA	Children and public health groups support.	Limited time commitment.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	
Metropolitan Cooperation	Implement Vice Presidential initiative to promote greater regional cooperation and discourage urban sprawl in general. Special emphasis on Empowerment Zones.	Initiative announced in April 1997. Agencies are currently reviewing policies. Vice President will report on initiative at next White House Community Empowerment Conference, which may be scheduled in February, 1998.	Benefits central cities by reducing federal disincentives to urban investment, making "greenfields" less attractive as alternatives, and making the urban and regional economies more competitive. Central city residents in particular would benefit through linkage to greater regional job opportunities. Benefits suburbs, particularly inner- ring suburbs, by	No new funds currently necessary.	Some Republicans oppose because of perceived federal interference in what is viewed as a local matter. Developers, the real estate industry, and some private rights advocates would be expected to resist. Growing diverse consensus is supporting this initiative -- Mayors,	Limited time commitment.

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

			pooling resources and providing more efficient expenditures, improving the quality of life, and enhancing the regional economy. Benefits rural communities by preserving vital farmland.		county governments, farmers, environmentalists, and churches. New state legislation in number of states, such as Maryland and Minnesota, have shown the strength of this coalition.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Private Sector Hiring of Welfare Recipients	Promote efforts of the Welfare to Work Partnership.	Ongoing.	Already signed up nearly 1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job placement.	Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community, with occasional Presidential participation.	Has strong bipartisan support.	
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Program regulations must be promulgated by November 1997 and first grantees chosen in early 1998.	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	Cost of program included in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.	
Welfare to Work	Provide leadership and	Ongoing, with	Almost 20 national civic		Has bipartisan	

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

Coalition to Sustain Success	technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups working with former welfare recipients to help them succeed in the work force. Effort led by the Vice President.	quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition.	groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	None.	support.	
EDUCATION STANDARDS: National Tests	Persuade 30-40+ states and 30-40+ major cities to sign up for national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math by 1999. Pilot tests in 1998 and make ready for nationwide use in Spring 1999. Launch National Partnerships for improving reading and math achievement by early 1998. Support, through Goals 2000 and the IASA, all States in developing common academic standards for their students.	18 months 18 months 6 months Ongoing	Raises expectations and achievement for all students in U.S. elementary and secondary schools, especially low income students. Helps states and school districts hold schools accountable for performance.	*In current budget National tests will cost \$16 million per year to develop and \$100 million per year to administer. \$620 million requested for Goals 2000 in FY 98 budget. In addition to the America Reads initiative, additional investments in reading and math materials, professional development and public information will be needed. Prospects for long-term success in most states are good but will require us to build and sustain	Has strong potential for bipartisan and business support, although has attracted outspoken critics. Will require hard work to maintain support within the minority community.	Significant

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
				broad nationwide support, and continue with aggressive, case-by-case efforts to address any local barriers to participation. Must prevent any legislation delaying test development.		

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1997 10:47:33.00

SUBJECT: pillars

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

TEXT:

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D74]MAIL48431473G.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Empowerment Zones	A program to promote sustainable economic development through strategic planning in our most distressed inner cities and rural communities.	First Round designated in December, 1994 and awarded for 10 years. Second Round authorized in August, 1997 and awards tentatively proposed for July, 1998.	First Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, including a wage tax credit, and grants ranging from \$100 million for Empowerment Zones (EZs) to \$3 million for Enterprise Communities (ECs). Second Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, such as brownfields expensing and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), and a grant award to be determined during the upcoming appropriations process.	Costs of both rounds is \$6+ billion over ten years in tax incentives and grants. Feasibility -- the First Round is in place and we are moving forward on implementation of second round.	Assuming same number of applicants as first round, the ratio of applicants to winners is 25 to 1. Thus, many mayors and their cities are likely to be disappointed if not designated.	Significant time commitment.
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Attachment 1:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

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

	etc. in low-income and distressed urban and rural communities.	this September. Additionally, the House and Senate are currently considering the President's request to more than double CDFI funding (\$125 million).			publications concerning alleged mismanagement may raise additional opposition.	
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Brownfields	Implement new tax incentive to encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned sites. Seek additional grant funds to do more site assessment and loans for economic development.	Signed into law this August. The incentive sunsets in three years. EPA currently has a pilot program in place to provide site-assessment.	Allows immediate expensing of cleanup costs. Expected to benefit 14,000 sites. By providing site-assessment for private interests, increases probability that the site will be cleaned up and put into productive use.	\$500 million cost to Treasury, but will allow for \$1.5 billion in expensing. No new funds necessary; included in tax bill. The Administration has awarded \$20 million under the pilot program. EPA has requested \$300 million and HUD \$165 million. Funds need to be appropriated this fall.	General bipartisan support and strong support from mayors. Environmental groups support, but are not active on the issue. EPA funding is in good shape, HUD's chances of obtaining funding for this program are low.	Limited time commitment.
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
Drug Strategy	after-school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.					

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

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

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

Successful Job Placement for Welfare Recipients	work performance bonuses to states most successful in moving people into jobs. Formula and criteria to be developed by HHS in consultation with states.	system by end of 1997; award bonuses in fiscal years 1999-2003 (was enacted in August 1996 in new welfare law).	success in job placement and retention, tell us how many people leave welfare for work.	required -- \$1 billion cost was included in welfare law. Will require additional tracking by states.	support.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Parental Responsibility	Increase child support collections to over \$20 billion by the year 2000 through strict enforcement of new hire reporting, license revocation, centralized state collections, and streamlined paternity establishment requirements of the new welfare law. Increase involvement of both parents, particularly fathers, in children's lives through grants to states for access and visitation programs (part of new welfare law) and new initiatives to be determined.	Ongoing effort to monitor state compliance with provisions enacted as part of the new welfare reform law and earlier legislation. Develop possible new initiatives in the fall of 1997, make possible announcements as part of the race initiative.	One in four children live in a single parent household and may need child support enforcement services. Currently, there are about 20 million families in the child support system. Only 68 percent of children live with both parents, a proportion which has declined over time for all ethnic groups. (Currently 75 percent of white children, 62 percent of Hispanic children, and 33 percent of African American children live	No additional funding required. Implementing the new child support enforcement procedures will require enormous efforts by states, with guidance and oversight from the federal agencies. New initiatives, to be determined, may require additional funding.	Tougher child support enforcement has broad bipartisan support; however, some women's groups advocate a federalized child support system, rather than the current federal-state partnership. While the goal of promoting two parent families is accepted across the political spectrum, there are vastly different views of how to achieve that goal.	Limited. Limited.

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

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]						
	evaluation of welfare reform efforts.			funds in welfare reform law.)		
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Return to Work	Increase the number of individuals on SSI or SSDI disability rolls who leave for work by enacting the President's Ticket to Independence proposal which would increase the availability of private rehabilitation services for beneficiaries by rewarding providers who successfully return people to work. In addition, other new initiatives may be developed.	Ongoing effort to enact legislation in the 105th Congress.	Improves economic status of the disabled. May in the long run reduce federal entitlement costs.	No additional funding required -- Ticket to Independence proposal is cost-neutral within the budget window.	Bipartisan interest in the issue. In addition to our proposal, Republican and Democratic Congressional proposals have been offered.	Limited.

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR [E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]					
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Empowerment Zones	A program to promote sustainable economic development through strategic planning in our most distressed inner cities and rural communities.	The first round zones were selected in December 1994 (for ten-year awards). The second round was authorized in August 1997; we propose making awards in July 1998.	First round benefits include a blend of tax incentives--e.g., a wage tax credit--and grants ranging from \$100 million for Empowerment Zones to \$3 million for ECs. Second round benefits include a blend of tax incentives--e.g., brownfields expensing--and a grant award to be determined after FY98 appropriations.	Costs of both rounds are \$6+ billion over ten years (tax incentives and grants). Feasibility -- the first round is in place and we are moving forward on implementation of second round.	Assuming same number of applicants as in the first round, the ratio of applicants to winners will be about 25 to 1.
CDFIs	This initiative established the CDFI Fund which provides grants to support a national network of community banks, credit unions, loan funds, microlenders, etc. in low-income and distressed urban and rural communities.	The House and Senate are currently considering the President's request for a more than doubling of funding (\$125 million). This is a protected domestic Presidential priority under the budget agreement. The first awards were made last year totaling \$37.2 million in investments to 32 CDFIs. A second round of grants will be made this September.	To provide capital, credit, and basic banking services to low-income and distressed rural and urban communities.	\$125 million for FY98. Approximately \$1 billion over five years.	Republicans have often opposed this program because it is so closely identified with the President. In addition, recent articles in Business Week and other publications concerning alleged mismanagement may raise additional opposition.
CRA Reform	The President directed the four banking regulators to revise regulations under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) to require	This initiative was announced in 1993. The regulations were finalized in 1995.	Reformed CRA has unleashed billions in new credit to distressed communities. Since the President has been in office ('93-'96),	No Federal cost. Tremendous benefits.	CRA reform has improved the banks' perception of the law, but many Republicans would like to gut the Act. Supporters now include community groups.

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

	financial institutions to lend in their host communities. Under reformed CRA, banks are now judged on performance -- actual lending, investments, and basic banking services. One possible new initiative to build on the success of CRA would be to expand the law on perhaps a voluntary basis to non-bank financial institutions, such as mortgage lenders, insurances companies, and securities firms.	DPC-NEC working group will be reviewing proposals this fall.	conventional home purchase loans have risen 67.2% for African-Americans, 48.5% for Hispanics, 31.6% for Native Americans, and 16.4% for Asians.	No Federal cost. Potentially considerable benefits.	Politically, this would likely meet stiff resistance from Republicans and from non-bank financial institutions.
Brownfields	The President fought for and won a new tax incentive to encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned sites. EPA/HUD are also seeking additional grant funds to do more site assessment and loans for economic development. EPA funding is in good shape, but HUD's chances of obtaining funding for this program are low.	Signed into law this August. The incentive sunsets in three years. EPA currently has in place a pilot program to provide site assessment.	Allows immediate expensing of cleanup costs. Expected to benefit 14,000 sites. Providing site assessment for private interests increases the probability that a site will be cleaned up and put into productive use.	\$750 million (?) cost (revenue loss). The Administration has awarded \$20 million under the pilot program. EPA has requested \$300 million and HUD \$25 ? million.	General bipartisan support; particularly strong support from mayors. Same as above for EPA program.
Public Housing Reform	Reforming public housing by 1) allowing public housing agencies (PHAs) to attract and keep more working families (in public and assisted housing) while	The Administration first proposed comprehensive public housing reforms in 1994. The House earlier this year passed	HUD has cracked down on the most troubled PHAs and taken steps to tighten screening of residents to reduce crime and drugs in public housing. Process is	All these initiatives will save the Federal government money while improving housing conditions for the tenants.	Some owners of Section 8 projects may have little incentive to see mark-to-market reforms enacted.

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

Section 8 Project-Based Housing Reform	providing sufficient help for the poorest families; and 2) improving the management of public housing by making PHAs more accountable and moving more quickly to appoint a judicial or administrative receiver for a troubled PHA. HUD has also proposed "mark to market" legislation to restructure the Section 8 project-based housing portfolio insured by FHA, in order to stop the current practice of subsidizing above-market rents.	a public housing bill; a Senate version has been reported by the Banking Committee but has not yet been taken up on the floor. The Administration, however, opposes both versions, primarily because they fail to reserve sufficient public and assisted housing for the poorest families.	also being made toward the HUD target of demolishing 100,00 of the most dilapidated public housing units by the year 2000 and replacing them with a mix of portable vouchers and new townhouse-style apartments that include occupants with a range of incomes. The units also have a mix of public and private ownership. However, as noted at left, the full agenda has not been enacted by Congress. Passage of a public housing reform bill along the lines of the HUD proposal could substantially improve the living conditions of public housing residents. Enactment of a "mark-to-market" Section 8 project-based reform bill would reduce both subsidy costs and defaults (which in turn cost FHA).		
Housing Mobility	Possible new initiative that would combine enforcement and voluntary proposals to promote housing choice.	The DPC and NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget.	Enhance low-income and/or minority families' access to better housing and neighborhoods.	Less than \$100 million per year.	Some Republicans will oppose certain aspects (e.g., enhanced fair housing testing) on the grounds that these efforts represent unwarranted Federal intrusion into the housing market. Realtors may oppose certain elements for similar reasons. Supporters include the fair housing and civil rights communities.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

Low Income Housing Tax Credit	A tax credit to encourage the private development of low-income housing.	As part of OBRA '93, the LIHTC was made permanent. The Administration has successfully blocked past attempts to eliminate the tax incentive.	This tax credit generates \$1.8 billion in private low-income apartment investment annually.		Opposition has been led by Chairman Archer of the Ways and Means Committee. Support from community groups and financial services industry.
Mortgage Revenue Bond	Tax-exempt means of providing low-cost mortgage loans for eligible borrowers.	As part of OBRA '93, the MRBP was made permanent.	Provides low-cost mortgage loans to first-time home buyers.		
Homeownership Initiative	An initiative to create more homeownership opportunities by removing barriers facing first-time home buyers; elements include cutting the FHA mortgage insurance premium, enforcing fair housing laws, and creating Homeownership Zones.	Program started under Secretary Cisneros in the summer of 1995. The initiative is ongoing. New twists in the program include encouraging police officers to move into HUD-owned properties in designated revitalization areas and allowing people to use Section 8 vouchers for homeownership	More than 2.5 million new homeowners to date. The expansion of homeownership over the last three years is the largest in thirty years. Benefits include lowering costs to purchase homes, making communities safer, and cracking down on racial barriers to homeownership	No Federal cost.	Has been politically successful.
Lead Paint Reduction Initiative	Possible new performance-based program for reducing levels of lead-based paint in apartments and schools.	The DPC and the NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget.	To reduce children's exposure lead paint in schools and homes.	n/a	Children's and public health groups support.
Welfare to Work	Move a million people from welfare to work and move two million people off the welfare rolls.	By the year 2000.	Helps families achieve self-sufficiency. Creates role models for children and communities.	May require additional investments of federal/state funds for transportation and child care.	Has strong bipartisan support. Continuing concerns within Democratic base about effects of reform.

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

			Increases the economic base of our poorest communities. Increases the number of taxpayers.	Will require extensive welfare-to-work efforts by state and local governments and business and civic communities.	
Parental responsibility	Increase child support collections. Increase paternity establishment. Increase involvement of both parents, particularly fathers, in children's lives.		Provides additional support for children. Improves the well being and future prospects of children.	Administrative costs are outweighed by government collections. Will require enormous child support implementation efforts by states, with guidance and oversight from the federal agencies.	Has broad support; however, some women's groups advocate a federalized child support system, rather than the current federal-state partnership.
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Reduce the teen pregnancy rate. Further reduce the teen birth rate.		Improves the economic prospects of young people. Improves the well being and future prospects of children. Reduces welfare dependency and child poverty. Reduces the need for abortions.	Requires intensive community-based and national efforts to communicate to teens and provide assistance to prevent pregnancies.	Political disagreements remain over contraception vs. abstinence based approaches.
Tracking the Progress of Welfare Reform	Monitor state and local welfare reform efforts. Promote research and evaluation of welfare reform efforts.		Will help ensure that welfare reform promotes work and protects kids. Provides ideas for possible new initiatives.	Requires staff time. Some funding for national studies included in welfare reform law, but yearly appropriations also needed.	May help ally concerns about effects of welfare reform within Democratic base. May entail criticizing state and local political allies and praising political opponents.
Return to Work	Increase the number of individuals on SSI or SSDI		Improves economic status of the disabled.	May require upfront investments.	Bipartisan interest in the issue.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

disability rolls who leave for work.

Reduces federal entitlement costs.

Must ensure that any policy changes do not create additional demand for entitlement funds.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1997 11:47:39.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D19]MAIL43784473F.216 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Community Policing: 100,000 More Police	Continue implementing the Administration's signature program to increase police presence and expand community policing throughout the country. Add new emphasis on policing strategies that address quality of life issues and crime "hot spots."	Implementa-tion through FY 2000. New initiatives to be developed in FY 1998.	Majority of nation's police departments have received funds to hire a total of 63,000 new police (or equivalents) and for community policing training. These resources have been key to local efforts to drive down crime rates.	\$8.8 billion through FY 2000, nearly \$5.5 billion of which will have been appropriated as of FY 1998. New funds not necessary unless Congress extends life of hiring grants. If hiring grants are extended, they would cost about \$1.5 billion per year.	Currently has strong bipartisan congressional support. Some Members of Congress and Mayors have expressed concern about program funds expiring, and are looking to extend grants beyond the originally proposed 3 years.	Significant. Regular events to highlight signature crime initiative.
Community Policing: Crime Technology	Add technology component to community policing initiative. Include use hand-held computers, crime mapping software and other innovations.		Technology becomes more important as police departments begin to reach optimum force levels.	New funds for technology component not necessary if Congress expands non-hiring portion of program.		
Brady Bill	Work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that they continue to conduct background checks on a voluntary basis. Implement a national computer	National "Insta-check" system must replace 5-day waiting period by November 1998.	More than 250,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited purchasers have been stopped from buying handguns. Murders committed by	As of FY 1998, \$220 million will have been expended to help states improve their criminal history records. Additional funds (about \$50 million each year) probably	Despite recent Supreme Court decision, the over-whelming majority of state and local law enforcement agencies are still conducting	Limited, assuming Congressional action is not required.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion
Attachment 1:

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

	"Insta-Check" system for all firearms sales after November 1998.		firearms down.	will be necessary to continue this process, and to ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies participate in "Insta-check" system.	background checks. Only Ohio and a handful of local jurisdictions have resisted. More work still needs to be done to ensure that states participate in the national "Insta-check" system, including pushing states to pass implementing legislation and providing states with additional funds to improve their criminal history records. The politics of this are more likely to be dominated by the pro-gun/anti-gun debate than by party affiliation.	
Prisons/Penalties	Enforce/promote penalty enhancements for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" -- and provide states with resources to incarcerate violent offenders.	Implementa-tion through FY 2000.	Serious criminals are serving longer sentences; state and federal prison capacity is up (approx-imately 40%); and prison overcrowding is down (only 3% at the state level; 24% in the federal system).	No new funds are necessary. The crime bill authorized more than \$10 billion for state prisons (construction and operations) and alternatives to incarceration; \$1.3 billion already has been appropriated (FY 97).	Republicans have favored greater funding for prisons than Democrats and the Administration. But to make it easier for governors to access prison funds, Republican	Limited.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR						
	New initiative on coerced abstinence program -- take administrative action to require states to test, treat and keep offenders drug-free.	This fall.	A large portion of the state and local prison population is addicted to drugs, and testing/treatment may prevent these criminals from committing repeat offenses when released.	Once requirement goes into effect, pressure will mount for new legislation allowing the use of Crime Act funds for testing and treatment.	appropriators have watered down the Crime Bill's tough "truth-in-sentencing" requirements. Republicans have strongly resisted the Administration's efforts to allow prison grants to be used for drug testing and treatment.	
Sex Offenders	Ensure states have adequate sex offender registries, community notification laws; fully implement national sex offender registry to link all state information.	Ongoing. Interim national registry in place as of this spring. Working with states in following months to ensure their full participation in national registry.	Communities are notified of released and paroled sex offenders. Law enforcement can more closely monitor sex offender whereabouts.	The Administration requested -- and the House and Senate appropriations bill currently include -- \$25 million to provide states with technical assistance to improve their sex offender registries.	Strong bipartisan support. Community notification laws are being litigated in federal and state courts.	Limited.
Domestic Violence	Continue implementation and consider expansion of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which includes	Implementation through FY 2000.	Funds have been used to promote pro-arrest policies, battered women shelters, rape prevention, and to establish a national domestic	More than \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion authorized for this legislation has already been appropriated.	There is strong bipartisan support for this initiative.	Limited.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR

	enforcement and prevention initiatives to reduce violence against women.	Legislation to expand VAWA being introduced in Congress this fall.	violence hotline.	New legislation would require new funds.	Certain aspects of proposed new legislation are controversial, including within Justice Department.	
Juvenile Crime Bill	Enact comprehensive anti-gang and youth violence strategy that: funds local prosecutors; expands after school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.	House Republicans passed their version of a juvenile crime bill in June 1997; the Senate is planning to consider a somewhat improved version this fall.	Would allow localities to replicate Boston's comprehensive and successful anti-gang/ youth violence initiative (Operations Ceasefire/ Nightlite). By cracking down on gangs, tracing all youth crime guns, keeping schools open, etc., youth crime and murders have been cut dramatically.	The Administration's FY 1998 budget includes \$225 million to support its juvenile crime strategy (as well as other funds for prevention programs authorized by the Crime Act). Congress has favored more costly block grants to fund a juvenile crime strategy. The House CJS appropriations bill currently includes a new \$300 million block grant for enforcement and a new \$100 million block grant for prevention. The Senate CJS bill includes a new \$145 million block grant for enforcement and a \$75 million discretionary prevention program.	In the House, Republicans and Democrats were sharply divided over the juvenile crime bill. The Black Caucus viewed the Republican and Administration bills as too punitive. And both Democrats and Republicans fought the Administration's efforts to attach gun provisions to the legislation. While there is more consensus in the Senate, most Republicans are not supportive of the Administration's after-schools initiative -- and (as in the House)	Significant.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR						
					Republi-cans and Democrats alike will fight our gun measures.	
National Drug Strategy	Enact and implement \$175 million media campaign, as part of the National Drug Strategy, to help counter recent increases in adolescent drug use. Potential new initiatives include: (1) money laundering crackdown (Treasury bill); and (2) initiative to test/treat drug-using offenders.	Media campaign needs to be implemented this fall. New Drug Strategy and Budget due each February. New initiatives need to be outlined at this time.	Reduces drug use and its consequences; and reduces drug-related crime and violence.	This year's overall drug budget was just under \$16 billion; most should be funded by Congress. House and Senate appropriators are supportive of the media campaign, though funding may be between \$110 and \$150 million.	Speaker Gingrich has expressed strong support for taking on the drug issue, and supports the media campaign. But we are unlikely to get Republican support on our other anti-drug initiatives -- and are more likely to see a Republican anti-drug bill, not to our liking, next fall.	Significant. Regular events to highlight drug problem and Administration initiatives.
Race Crime Initiative	Propose anti-crime initiatives to complement race dialogue: (1) increased community policing for high-crime, minority communities that have been traditionally under-protected; and (2) targeted crime prevention funds for	Next 12 months.	Would bring new police resources to communi-ties that have the highest public safety needs and increase interaction with the community. Would increase oppor-tunities for minority youth and offer	The Crime Bill already authorizes substantial funds for these purposes (\$8.8 billion for police, \$6 billion for prevention), as does the Administration's and Congress' proposed juvenile crime legislation. Thus, no new funds are necessary as long as monies for these initiatives are	There should be bipartisan support for targeting community policing resources to high-crime, minority communities. However, there has been almost no support among Republicans for	Limited time commitment.

CRIME & DRUGS PILLAR						
	high-crime, minority neighborhoods.		positive alternatives to gangs, guns and drugs.	actually appropriated.	funding the Crime Bill's prevention programs -- and limited support for adding prevention funds to the juvenile crime bill.	
Victims Rights Amendment	Lead fight to amend Constitution to protect the rights of crime victims.	House held hearings in June of 1997. No Senate action yet. Should work to get passed by the end of this Congress.	Writes many of the protections that crime victims have gained into the Constitution.	No immediate budget implications.	Bipartisan support for victims' rights.	Limited time commitment.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1997 15:05:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: Are you on vacation?

TO: Kent Markus (CN=Kent Markus/OU=DOJ/O=GOV @ DOJ @ WHO [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Nope, not until next week. I've been crashing on an internal planning project...ugh. I'll ring you a bit later. Leanne has the update letter for the gov's; I'll have her fax today. I asked her to go ahead and nail it down w/you folks and our correspondence guy.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1997 11:48:24.00

SUBJECT: Re: pillar

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

TEXT:

Please check these out when you've added crime. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 08/26/97

11:48 AM -----

Emil E. Parker
08/26/97 11:30:24 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Re: pillar

Attached please find your version of the pillar document, with my suggested changes. Edits are generally in bold, except in the public housing reform section (bold letters took up too much room). I also corrected a few typos; I didn't bother to bold those changes.

Emil

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D36]MAIL40105473G.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Empowerment Zones	A program to promote sustainable economic development through strategic planning in our most distressed inner cities and rural communities.	First round designated in December, 1994 and awarded for 10 years. Second round authorized in August, 1997 and awards tentatively proposed for July, 1998.	First round benefits include a blend of tax incentives--e.g., a wage tax credit--and grants ranging from \$100 million for Empowerment Zones to \$3 million for ECs. Second round benefits include a blend of tax incentives--e.g., brownfields expensing--and a grant award to be determined after FY98 appropriations.	Costs of both rounds is \$6+ billion over ten years in tax incentives and grants. The second round tax provisions are included in the budget agreement. Grant funding for the second round zones must be secured through the appropriations process; prospects re: FY 98 appropriations are mediocre at best. Feasibility -- the first round is in place and we are moving forward on implementation of second round.	Assuming same number of applicants as first round, the ratio of applicants to winners is 25 to 1. Thus, many mayors and their cities are likely to be disappointed if not designated.	Significant time commitment.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs)	This initiative established the CDFI Fund which provides grants to create a national network of community banks,	The first awards were made last year totaling \$37.2 million in investments to 32 CDFIs. A second	To provide capital, credit, and basic banking services to low-income and distressed rural and urban communities.	\$125 million for FY98. Approximately \$1 billion over five years. This is a protected domestic Presidential priority under the budget	Republicans have often opposed this program because it is so closely identified with the President. In addition, recent	Limited time commitment.

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

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

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

					level the playing field.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Brownfields	Implement new tax incentive to encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned sites. Seek additional grant funds to do more site assessment and promote economic development of cleaned-up sites.	Signed into law this August. The incentive sunsets in three years. EPA currently has a pilot program in place to provide site-assessment.	Allows immediate expensing of cleanup costs. Expected to benefit 14,000 sites. By providing site-assessment for private interests, increases probability that the site will be cleaned up and put into productive use.	\$500 million cost to Treasury, but will allow for \$1.5 billion in expensing. No new funds necessary; included in tax bill. The Administration has awarded \$20 million under the pilot program. EPA has requested \$300 million and HUD \$25 million. Funds need to be appropriated this fall.	General bipartisan support and strong support from mayors. Environmental groups support, but are not active on the issue. EPA funding is in good shape, HUD's chances of obtaining funding for this program are low.	Limited time commitment.
Expansion of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	The LIHTC is a tax credit that encourages the private development of affordable housing for low-income persons.	As part of OBRA '93, the LIHTC was made permanent. DPC and NEC will review proposals this fall to expand	This tax credit generates \$1.8 billion in private low-income apartment investment annually.	New funds will be necessary on the tax side of the budget, but no estimates are currently available.	In the past, opposition has been led by Chairman Archer of the Ways and Means Committee. Strong support from	Limited time commitment.

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

		the LIHTC. Any proposed expansion will need to be considered during the FY 99 budget process.			community groups, financial services industry, and non-profit intermediaries -- like LISC and Habitat for Humanity.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Electronic Funds Transfer 1999	Set forth regulations to encourage mainstream financial institutions to provide access to basic banking services to all Americans	Treasury is required to publish draft regulations in September to implement Electronic Funds Transfer 99, which requires all beneficiaries to receive their government checks electronically. Regulations must be in force by 1999.	Potential to provide basic banking services to 10 million unbanked Americans.	No new funds necessary.	Banks will be opposed if costs of providing services to unbanked are too high or not subsidized. Community groups may oppose regulations on a number of grounds, including excessive fees/costs, requirements to use only certain types of institutions, allowing check cashing operations and other "fringe" providers to act as intermediaries, etc.	Limited time commitment.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT

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

Reform of public and assisted housing	Enact public housing reform legislation to ensure responsible management and upkeep of the nation's public housing stock; give public housing agencies greater flexibility from HUD oversight; and create rent incentives to encourage tenants to work. Continue to carry out Administration's commitment to demolish 100,000 units of nation's worst public housing. Maintain our commitment to the Section 8 program by: (1) Renewing expiring Section 8 contracts through appropriations process; and (2) Reforming private landlord subsidies of low-income housing projects through Administration's "mark-to-market" (MTM) proposal.	The House has passed a public housing bill; the version reported by the Senate Banking Committee has not been taken up on the floor. The Administration supports some elements of these bills but opposes both versions overall, primarily because they don't preserve sufficient assistance for the poorest families. Demolition and replacement of distressed public housing ongoing over next 4 years. The House and Senate VA-HUD Appropriations bills contain funds to renew Section 8 contracts. A version of mark-to-market legislation is included in the FY 98 Senate VA-HUD bill (see right).	Significant portion of nation's worst public housing will be demolished and replaced with a mix of portable vouchers and new townhouse-style apartments that include mixed-income occupants. Flexibility in setting rents can help tenants moving from welfare to work. Renewal of Section 8 contracts protects against displacement of tenants and possible spike in homelessness. Mark-to-market reform would reduce FHA losses and reduce discretionary subsidy costs to affected low-income housing projects.	The FY98 budget request contains \$524 million to revitalize severely distressed public housing--including demolition and replacement costs. The House and Senate appropriations bills have fully funded the Administration's request. Legislative proposal to reform rent rules and provide housing authorities with flexibility does not have a large budget impact. The President's budget contains \$9.2 billion for Section 8 contract renewals affecting 1.8 million units. The House enacted the same level; the Senate enacted \$8.66 billion. The Administration's mark-to-market proposal generates \$1.25 billion in savings between FYs 1998-2002.	General bipartisan support for rent-setting reforms and greater flexibility for most public housing agencies. Congressional Democrats concerned with giving greater leeway to housing agencies to set rents at levels out of reach of poorest tenants. General bipartisan support for tearing down of dilapidated public housing projects. The Administration's MTM proposal does not have Congressional support. It is strongly opposed by owners of private housing projects and tenant organizations, who prefer the Senate version. Progress has been made in talks between HUD and Senate staff; a compromise version could be included in the FY 98 VA-HUD Appropriations bill.	Limited time commitment.
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

Housing Mobility	Possible new initiative that would combine enforcement and voluntary proposals to promote housing choice.	The DPC and NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget and announcement in context of race initiative.	Enhance low-income and/or minority families' access to better housing and neighborhoods.	\$50-\$100 million in new funding per year.	Some Republicans will oppose certain aspects (e.g., enhanced fair housing testing) on the grounds that these efforts represent unwarranted Federal intrusion into the housing market. Realtors may oppose certain elements for similar reasons. Supporters include the fair housing and civil rights communities.	Limited time commitment.
Lead Paint Reduction Initiative	Possible new performance-based program for further reducing childhood blood lead levels, especially those of children in large central cities.	The DPC and the NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget	To reduce children's exposure to lead paint in schools and homes.	Not yet determined.	Children and public health groups would support.	Limited time commitment.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	
Metropolitan Cooperation	Implement Vice Presidential initiative to promote greater regional cooperation and discourage urban	Initiative announced in April 1997. Agencies are currently reviewing policies.	Benefits central cities by reducing federal disincentives to urban investment, making "greenfields" less	No new funds currently necessary.	Some Republicans oppose because of perceived federal interference in what is viewed as a local	Limited time commitment.

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

	sprawl in general. Special emphasis on Empowerment Zones.	Vice President will report on initiative at next White House Community Empowerment Conference, which may be scheduled in February, 1998.	attractive as alternatives, and making the urban and regional economies more competitive. Central city residents in particular would benefit through linkage to greater regional job opportunities. Benefits suburbs, particularly inner- ring suburbs, by pooling resources and providing more efficient expenditures, improving the quality of life, and enhancing the regional economy. Benefits rural communities by preserving vital farmland.		matter. Developers, the real estate industry, and some private rights advocates would be expected to resist. Growing diverse consensus is supporting this initiative -- Mayors, county governments, farmers, environmentalists, and churches. New state legislation in number of states, such as Maryland and Minnesota, have shown the strength of this coalition.	
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Private Sector Hiring of Welfare Recipients	Promote efforts of the Welfare to Work Partnership.	Ongoing.	Already signed up nearly 1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job	Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community, with occasional Presidential participation.	Has strong bipartisan support.	

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

			placement.			
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Program regulations must be promulgated by November 1997 and first grantees chosen in early 1998.	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	Cost of program included in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.	
Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success	Provide leadership and technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups working with former welfare recipients to help them succeed in the work force. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing, with quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition.	Almost 20 national civic groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	None.	Has bipartisan support.	
EDUCATION STANDARDS: National Tests	Persuade 30-40+ states and 30-40+ major cities to sign up for national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math by 1999. Pilot tests in 1998 and make ready for nationwide use in Spring 1999. Launch National Partnerships	18 months 18 months	Raises expectations and achievement for all students in U.S. elementary and secondary schools, especially low income students. Helps states and school districts hold schools accountable for performance.	*In current budget National tests will cost \$16 million per year to develop and \$100 million per year to administer. \$620 million requested for Goals 2000 in FY 98 budget. In addition to the America Reads	Has strong potential for bipartisan and business support, although has attracted outspoken critics. Will require hard work to maintain support within the minority community.	Significant

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

	for improving reading and math achievement by early 1998.	6 months		initiative, additional investments in reading and math materials, professional development and public information will be needed.		
	Support, through Goals 2000 and the IASA, all States in developing common academic standards for their students.	Ongoing		Prospects for long-term success in most states are good but will require us to build and sustain broad nationwide support, and continue with aggressive, case-by-case efforts to address any local barriers to participation.		
				Must prevent any legislation delaying test development.		

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Private Sector Hiring	Promote efforts of the	Ongoing (effort	Already signed up nearly	No additional funding	Has strong bipartisan	Significant.

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

of Welfare Recipients	Welfare to Work Partnership.	launched in May 1997).	1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many small- and medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job placement.	required. Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community.	support.	
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Regulations will be released in late 1997; formula and competitive grants will be awarded in both FY 1998 and FY 1999 (program enacted in August 1997 in Balanced Budget Act).	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	No additional funding required -- funding in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.	Limited.
Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success	Provide leadership and technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups helping former welfare recipients succeed in the work force. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing, with quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition (effort launched in May 1997).	More than 20 national civic groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	No additional funding required.	Has bipartisan support.	Limited.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Federal Government Welfare Hiring	Provide leadership, oversight, and assistance	Ongoing, with goal of 10,000 hires by	Will help at least 10,000 welfare recipients get	No additional funding required.	House Committee on Government Reform	Limited.

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

	to federal agencies hiring welfare recipients. Effort led by the Vice President.	the year 2000 (effort launched in March 1997).	jobs in the federal government.	Requires an intensive outreach effort by agency personnel offices.	and Oversight conducted a hearing on the initiative in April 1997 and has indicated its interest in continued oversight.	
Welfare to Work Transportation	Provide funds to help communities provide transportation for people leaving welfare for work.	Seeking authorization in fall of 1997 as part of NEXTEA; would require yearly appropriation (proposal made by the President in his FY 1998 budget).	Will help the 94 percent of welfare recipients who do not own cars; in particular will help those individuals living in rural areas or in cities where most of new jobs are in the suburbs.	Requires \$600 million in new funds over six years (\$100 million a year).	Has support, but most local officials and members of Congress have other transportation priorities.	Limited.
Reward States for Successful Job Placement for Welfare Recipients	Welfare law provides work performance bonuses to states most successful in moving people into jobs. Formula and criteria to be developed by HHS in consultation with states.	Will develop bonus system by end of 1997; award bonuses in fiscal years 1999-2003 (was enacted in August 1996 in new welfare law).	States will have to track success in job placement and retention, tell us how many people leave welfare for work.	No additional funding required -- \$1 billion cost was included in welfare law. Will require additional tracking by states.	Has strong bipartisan support.	Limited.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Parental Responsibility	Increase child support collections to over \$20 billion by the year 2000 through strict enforcement of new hire	Ongoing effort to monitor state compliance with provisions enacted as part of the new	One in four children lives in a single parent household and may need child support enforcement services.	No additional funding required. Implementing the new child support	Tougher child support enforcement has broad bipartisan support; however, some women's groups	Limited.

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

	reporting, license revocation, centralized state collections, and streamlined paternity establishment requirements of the new welfare law. Increase involvement of both parents, particularly fathers, in children's lives through grants to states for access and visitation programs (part of new welfare law) and new initiatives to be determined.	welfare reform law and earlier legislation. Develop possible new initiatives in the fall of 1997, make possible announcements as part of the race initiative.	Currently, there are about 20 million families in the child support system. Only 68 percent of children live with both parents, a proportion which has declined over time for all ethnic groups. (Currently 75 percent of white children, 62 percent of Hispanic children, and 33 percent of African American children live in two parent households.) Involvement of both parents improves the well being and future prospects of children.	enforcement procedures will require enormous efforts by states, with guidance and oversight from the federal agencies. New initiatives, to be determined, may require additional funding.	advocate a federalized child support system, rather than the current federal-state partnership. While the goal of promoting two parent families is accepted across the political spectrum, there are vastly different views of how to achieve that goal.	Limited.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005 by promoting the efforts of the National	Ongoing.	More than 4 in 10 young women become pregnant before age 20 and 75 percent of teens who give birth do so outside	No additional funds are expected to be required, but ongoing funding of key health and social services programs is	Political disagreements remain over contraception vs. abstinence based	Limited.

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

	Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, funding community based prevention efforts, developing proposals to reduce statutory rape, and other new initiatives to be determined.		of marriage. Preventing teen pregnancies improves the economic prospects of young people, decreases welfare dependency and child poverty, and reduces the need for abortions.	essential. The National Campaign is supporting state and local actions, enlisting the help of the media, and ensuring the best research and facts are available.	approaches.	
Tracking the Progress and Implementation of Welfare Reform	Monitor state and local welfare reform efforts and help them solve implementation problems (i.e., whether FICA must be paid for workfare participants). Promote research and evaluation of welfare reform efforts.	Ongoing.	Will help ensure that welfare reform promotes work and protects kids. Provides ideas for possible new initiatives.	No additional research funds are expected to be required but some effort may be necessary to get full appropriation. (About \$40 million a year is needed; \$20 million of that was included as mandatory funds in welfare reform law.)	May help allay concerns about effects of welfare reform. May entail criticizing state and local political allies and praising political opponents.	Limited.
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS	PRESIDENTIAL TIME COMMITMENT
Return to Work	Increase the number of individuals on SSI or SSDI disability rolls who leave for work by enacting the President's Ticket to Independence proposal which would increase the availability of private rehabilitation services for beneficiaries	Ongoing effort to enact legislation in the 105th Congress.	Improves economic status of the disabled. May in the long run reduce federal entitlement costs.	No additional funding required -- Ticket to Independence proposal is cost-neutral within the budget window.	Bipartisan interest in the issue. In addition to our proposal, Republican and Democratic Congressional proposals have been offered.	Limited.

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

by rewarding providers
who successfully return
people to work.

In addition, other new
initiatives may be
developed.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1997 10:00:35.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Emil:

I'm reviewing your edits; seems like we made many of the same changes.
We're trying to get our re-writes in this a.m.

Jose'===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D1]MAIL459763736.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

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

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

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

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

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

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

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This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-26

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Jose Cerda III

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

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FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-26

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-AUG-1997 12:00:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Child Care Mtg. on Background Checks

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

LE:

Who's leading the meeting? Also, we shouldn't be making independent contact with the FBI if we're looking for them to participant. You should go through Kent at main Justice to see if it's appropriate for them to attend.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-AUG-1997 16:46:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate Crimes Conference--

TO: NELSON_J (NELSON_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (CPC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Jeannie:

Richard Socarides is the WH lead, and Tom Freedman and Mary Smith of DCP
are working on it as well.

jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-AUG-1997 16:39:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Grant OnTime access rights to others users:

TO: Daniel J. Gunia (CN=Daniel J. Gunia/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ashley L. Raines (CN=Ashley L. Raines/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John W. McGinnis Jr. (CN=John W. McGinnis Jr./OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Mr. Gunia:

Please grant Essence Washington "Assistant Access" to my On Time, so that she assist me with my schedule. If you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to call me 6-5568. I will be in the office through Friday, but out for all of next week.

Thank you for your assistance,
Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-AUG-1997 09:41:51.00

SUBJECT: Re: NAPO & Race Initiative

TO: Nicholas Gess (CN=Nicholas Gess/OU=DOJ/O=GOV @ DOJ @ WHO [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Nick:

Thanks for the update. I am, of course, interested in both matters. I'd certainly like to participate in the lunch, and I've already had a conversation w/Scully on this. As for the Top Cops announcement on Deagan, we should definately do it. I'll get the ball rolling w/OMB today and speak to Rahm.

Let's talk later today -- I'm in meetings until about noon and then available. Also, I'll be out all of next week on vacation.

Thanks,
Jose'

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[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

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FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-08-30

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-AUG-1997 16:23:31.00

SUBJECT: NDAA Meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Shima:

Forgot one thing: can you please touch base w/Jim Polley at the NDAA. He's wanted to set-up meetings with their new prez and POTUS, VPOTUS, Bruce and possibly others. Can you tell him we'll be happy to make the requests, but don't know when and if these meetings will come through. In the meantime, we would like to go ahead and set-up a meeting w/them and Bruce. Oh yeah, and give Cathy a heads up that we need BNR to do this.

Thanks,
Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1997 12:12:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: discrimination letter

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

CC: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Chris:

I'm pretty certain we sent this out some time ago. I'll have Leanne get you a copy today.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1997 14:58:56.00

SUBJECT: Degan Expansion

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/08/97
02:58 PM -----

Nicholas Gess @ DOJ
09/08/97 02:42:53 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Kent Markus/DOJ/GOV @ DOJ

cc:

Subject: Degan Expansion

Jose -- We haven't had BJA run the #s for Degan expansion because we didn't think we were at that stage. Remember, Scully hasn't even contacted NOVA and the other victim people. If we go to BJA to get estimates, it will certainly leak to NOVA and then -- if NAPO hasn't already done its work -- they will scuttle this before it gets off the ground. Current Degan costs are extremely low because it applies only to Feds and only to law enforcement. The NAPO expansion would bring in both firefighters and EMTs as well as all local law enforcement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1997 12:02:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: Gay and Lesbian Criminal Justice Professionals

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Richard:

Sorry, I was out all last week on vacation. I'll try and dig something up today. I think we recently re-worked our crime accomplishments -- a bit rhetorical, but it should give you an outline and some substantive points to make.

Jose'

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

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FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-09

Subject: After School

Creator: Jose Cerda III

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
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FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-09

Subject: Crime Miscellany

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1997 11:28:18.00

SUBJECT: Re: guns

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

MC:

This is the same "curios and relics" provision that we opposed last year -- and which Treasury has been actively opposing since it was included in the House Committee's mark of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill last month. (No similar provision was included in the Senate's Treas.-Post. approps.)

Peter Jacoby has been working on this from the Leg. Affairs angle. He's already warned Rep. Murtha, who added it to the bill, that we're going to fight it -- and Senator Lautenberg has vowed to fight it as well.

Leanne, Peter or me can do a Q/A on this if we need one.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1997 13:17:37.00

SUBJECT: Re: DoJ Testimony for Daschle Field Hearing

TO: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ron:

I'll review ASAP; assume its okay by me if you don't hear from me w/in the hour.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1997 11:28:05.00

SUBJECT: Time change for Minority Issues Meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

EW:

Can you please change my schedule accordingly? Thanks.

Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/09/97

10:54 AM -----

June G. Turner 09/09/97 08:39:49 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Time change for Minority Issues Meeting

The Minority Issues meeting with Sylvia on Thursday (Sept 11) will now be at 10:30 am. It will still be in the Roosevelt Room.

There will be another meeting with Sylvia Mathews on Thursday at 11:00 am on Minority Issues. The meeting will be in the Roosevelt Room.

If you have any questions please let me know. Thanks.

Message Sent

To: _____
Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Susan M. Liss/OVP @ OVP
Dawn M. Chirwa/WHO/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Bob J. Nash/WHO/EOP
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP

Richard L. Hayes/WHO/EOP
Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
Robert N. Weiner/WHO/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP
Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Walker/WHO/EOP
Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Doris O. Matsui/WHO/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
James T. Edmonds/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Ananias Blocker III/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Judith A. Winston/PIR/EOP
Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP

Message Copied

To:

Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Demeo/WHO/EOP
Angelique Pirozzi/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Elisabeth Steele/WHO/EOP
Ora Theard/WHO/EOP
Edward F. Hughes/WHO/EOP
Mona G. Mohib/WHO/EOP
Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Jessica L. Gibson/WHO/EOP
Marjorie A. Black/PIR/EOP
Trooper Sanders/OVP @ OVP
Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 13:05:05.00

SUBJECT: Curios Q/A

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/10/97

01:04 PM -----

Jose Cerda III

09/10/97 12:54:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP

cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP

Subject: Curios Q/A

BR/EK:

I was going to ship this off to Barry and Rahm in case it comes up today
or this week in the daily briefings. Comments?

Jose'

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D77]MAIL45739625A.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Military Surplus Guns ("Curios and Relics")
Question and Answer
September 10, 1997

Q. What is the Administration going to do about the provision in the House Treasury appropriations bill on the importation of U.S.-manufactured military surplus firearms?

A. We strongly opposed this provision last year and succeeded in getting it removed from the emergency spending bill. And we are equally opposed to it again this year and are working to make sure that it is not included in the final Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

This amendment would force the Administration's hand in approving applications to import military surplus firearms that have been provided to foreign governments at little or no costs over the past several decades. We are extremely concerned with this amendment's impact. It would effectively make huge quantities of low-cost firearms available on America's streets. Moreover, many of these firearms -- like the M-1 rifle -- are easily convertible into fully automatic weapons which have been outlawed since the late 1930s.

With all the success we've had in reducing crime and violence over the past few years, it makes absolutely no sense to tack a provision like this onto an appropriations bill and quietly flood our streets with cheap military firearms. At a minimum, Congress should hold hearings on such an important issue. So in the meantime, we will continue to fight this provision as the appropriations process continues.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 11:19:13.00

SUBJECT: DiFi/Assault Weapons

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tracey:

The call sheet looks fine. To expand and clarify DPC/Treasury views on these issues, I would expand the last paragraph as follows:

All these are issues the Senator has raised before, and Domestic Policy and Treasury believe that there are serious limitations on our ability to make further changes without expanding the assault weapons statute. For instance, to comply with the assault weapons ban some gun manufacturers have dropped certain characteristics --- such as pistol grips, folding stocks, grenade launchers, flash suppressers, etc. -- from semiautomatic weapons that are otherwise legal. And with respect to the grandfathered high-capacity clips, DPC and Treasury originally took a very strict interpretation of the law that was overturned by the Justice Department. Nonetheless, they are willing to continue to work with the Senator to find ways to address her concerns.

Hope this works.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 12:59:42.00

SUBJECT: Re:

TO: Kent Markus (CN=Kent Markus/OU=DOJ/O=GOV @ DOJ @ WHO [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Kent:

Yep. It's on Rahm's desk for approval. Given the CT Meghan's case decision and the Wetterling mark-up in the House this week, I thought I'd suggest to Rahm that we should do this on Friday (not too much going on here that day).

Also, belated congrats on the birth of Robinson (?). Hope all went well, and let's catch up after today's meeting if you have a minute.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 13:02:10.00

SUBJECT: Curios Q/A

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

FYI -- I don't expect any comments from Bruce or Elena, but will double
check. Hope this works and isn't too late. jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/10/97
01:01 PM -----

Jose Cerda III
09/10/97 12:54:33 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Subject: Curios Q/A

BR/EK:

I was going to ship this off to Barry and Rahm in case it comes up today
or this week in the daily briefings. Comments?

Jose'

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D31]MAIL41729625H.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Military Surplus Guns ("Curios and Relics")
Question and Answer
September 10, 1997

Q. What is the Administration going to do about the provision in the House Treasury appropriations bill on the importation of U.S.-manufactured military surplus firearms?

A. We strongly opposed this provision last year and succeeded in getting it removed from the emergency spending bill. And we are equally opposed to it again this year and are working to make sure that it is not included in the final Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

This amendment would force the Administration's hand in approving applications to import military surplus firearms that have been provided to foreign governments at little or no costs over the past several decades. We are extremely concerned with this amendment's impact. It would effectively make huge quantities of low-cost firearms available on America's streets. Moreover, many of these firearms -- like the M-1 rifle -- are easily convertible into fully automatic weapons which have been outlawed since the late 1930s.

With all the success we've had in reducing crime and violence over the past few years, it makes absolutely no sense to tack a provision like this onto an appropriations bill and quietly flood our streets with cheap military firearms. At a minimum, Congress should hold hearings on such an important issue. So in the meantime, we will continue to fight this provision as the appropriations process continues.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-10

Subject: Curios Q/A

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 12:56:41.00

SUBJECT: NDAA meeting

TO: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please make sure this is on my schedule for tomorrow. jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/10/97

12:56 PM -----

Leanne A. Shimabukuro

09/10/97 12:35:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: NDAA meeting

I think we're set for tomorrow at noon in Bruce's office. Meeting should end by 12:45pm since they are having lunch in the mess with Chuck Ruff. Let me know ASAP if this time creates any new problems. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1997 10:03:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: Staff search

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Agreed. jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-SEP-1997 20:18:46.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'm a Bruce Reed Democrat, too.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1997 12:08:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: DOJ Draft Money Laundering Bill

TO: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RJ:

Has Treasury gotten all that it wants in this bill? Or was it significantly watered down by other agencies? I haven't visited on this recently, but I was originally in favor of supporting Treasury's efforts to take a strong lead on this issue.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1997 12:12:47.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Shima:

Can you do a bullet on the COPS grants and youth crime study for the weekly? Do we need to do anything else? jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1997 12:09:10.00

SUBJECT: Mtg with National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Interested? jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/12/97

12:08 PM -----

Richard Socarides 09/12/97 11:00:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Mtg with National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

We will be meeting with representatives of the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium to discuss their recent Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans and to brief them about the upcoming White House Conference on Hate Crimes on Monday, September 15th at 10am, room 476 OEOB.

You are invited to attend.

Message Sent

To:

Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP

Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP

Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Susan M. Liss/OVP @ OVP

Dawn M. Chirwa/WHO/EOP

Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP

Bob J. Nash/WHO/EOP

Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP

Richard L. Hayes/WHO/EOP

Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP

Robert N. Weiner/WHO/EOP

Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP

Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP

Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP

Ann F. Walker/WHO/EOP

Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Doris O. Matsui/WHO/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
James T. Edmonds/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Ananias Blocker III/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Judith A. Winston/PIR/EOP
Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP
Michael Wenger/PIR/EOP

Message Copied

To:

June G. Turner/WHO/EOP
Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Demeo/WHO/EOP
Angelique Pirozzi/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Elisabeth Steele/WHO/EOP
Ora Theard/WHO/EOP
Edward F. Hughes/WHO/EOP
Mona G. Mohib/WHO/EOP
Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Jessica L. Gibson/WHO/EOP
Marjorie A. Black/PIR/EOP
Trooper Sanders/OVP @ OVP
Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1997 12:31:10.00

SUBJECT: Gay and Lesbian Criminal Justice Professionals

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/12/97
12:30 PM -----

Richard Socarides 09/01/97 01:27:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Gay and Lesbian Criminal Justice Professionals

I'm speaking at the 4th International Conference of Gay and Lesbian Criminal Justice Professionals (cops, prosecutors, judges) on September 13th, which I think is the anniversary of the POTUS signing of the crime bill and the Violence Against Women Act. Do you have any talking points I could use which highlight our accomplishments in the criminal justice area. Thanks. RS

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1997 17:06:58.00

SUBJECT: Crime Accomps

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Richard:

Here's the draft accomps piece -- which should have been just dropped off
-- on disk if you need it. Actually, it may be a slightly more updated
version.

Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/12/97

05:04 PM -----

Neera Tanden

09/12/97 05:01:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject:

Attachment:

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D26]MAIL43807645T.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON:
BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES BY TAKING BACK OUR
STREETS FROM CRIME, GANGS AND DRUGS

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Won Passage of the Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever:

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in the nation's history. ["Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994," P.L.103-322] It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials. The new law now provides:

- A targeted "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
- An expanded death penalty for drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons.
- Funding for 100,000 more prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Increased penalties for sex offenders and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.

More Police and Community Policing

- **The President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the street through community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement.** The President's plan will result in an almost 20% increase in the nation's police force levels. Already, the Administration has provided funding for over 60,000 officers, who are now helping keep our neighborhoods and communities safe.

[U.S.D.O.J. COPS, 6/4/97; Government Performance Results Act 1997 (attached to President's FY 98 Budget Request)]

Attachment 1:
Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

- **The rate of violent crime is down.** The number of murders fell an historic 11% in 1996, while violent crime decreased 7%, and aggravated assault decreased 6%. These falling crime rates mark the largest one-year decline in the past 35 years. [Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report - 1996 Preliminary Annual Release, 6/1/97]

- **The rate of juvenile crime is down.** Over the past two years, there has been a decline in both the rates of murders committed by young people and youth violence in general.
 - ☐ While the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased 62% between 1987 and 1993, it decreased 2.9% in 1995, the first decline in seven years.
 - ☐ The decrease in the juvenile murder arrest rate is even more significant, declining 15.2% in 1995 -- the largest one-year drop in more than 10 years.
 - ☐ Since 1993, the juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped an incredible 22.8%. [Department of Justice, 3/97; OJJDP, Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence, 7/97]
 - ☐ And the rate is decreasing for other crimes as well: robberies by juveniles decreased 15% in 1995 and juvenile aggravated assaults decreased 32%. [OJJDP, Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence, 7/97]
 - ☐ After more than a decade of increases, homicides by juveniles dropped 17% in 1995 - declines were found in both individual and gang crimes. And, compared with 1994, all of the decline in homicides by juveniles in 1995 were firearm-related homicides. [OJJDP, Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence, 7/97]

- **Crime rates have dropped for five straight years.** Violent crime has dropped five years in a row - the longest period of decline in 25 years. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1/5/97]

Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals

- **Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill** which provides for a 5-day waiting period and background checks of prospective handgun buyers. [Brady Bill, P.L. 10-159] In the three years since its enactment, the Brady Law has stopped over 250,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying hand guns. [Bureau of Justice Statistics,

Press Release, 2/25/97]

- **Banned the manufacture and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons** while specifically protecting more than 50 legitimate sporting weapons. Cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs - not hunters and sportsmen. ["Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994", P.L. 103-322]
- **The Clinton Administration has strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, especially those that provide guns to children.** The President directed the ATF to implement the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in 17 pilot cities. Through this initiative, law enforcement will trace all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, and work with that trace information to help identify illegal gun traffickers. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, our communities are developing more effective law enforcement strategies to target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people. [Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, 7/8/96]
- **Placing child safety locks in guns.** The President is fighting for legislation in Congress that would require child safety locking devices to be sold by federally-licensed gun dealers with every gun. He has already signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locking devices with every hand gun issued. [Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, 3/5/97]

Combatting Drug Use

- **Developed a comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy** that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction. [Office of National Drug Control Strategy, National Drug Control Strategy, 1997]
- **Made Drug Czar a Cabinet Position.** President Clinton is the **first** President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position. [U.P.I. 7/1/1993] He is also the **first** President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background. And he appointed a four-star general, Barry McCaffrey, to lead our nation's fight against drugs.

- **Targeting young people with anti-drug messages.** The President's budget funds a \$175 million national advertising campaign that would rely on high-impact, anti-drug television ads to educate young people on the dangers of illegal drug use.
- **Drug seizures are up.** The Clinton Administration has increased seizures of marijuana by 50% - from 787,523 pounds in 1992 to 1,163,989 pounds in 1996. And seizures of heroin are up 32% - from 1,157 kilograms in 1992 to 1,524 kilograms in 1996.[DEA's FOSS Report, 3/11/97]
- **Increasing Drug Seizures.** In the last three years, the Border Patrol has seized over \$4.7 billion in drugs -- a 38 percent increase over the three prior years. The \$4.7 billion represents nearly 20,000 drug seizures -- an increase of 22 percent. On the California border alone, the Border Patrol has seized more than 110 tons of illegal drugs valued at \$618 million. [Source: Department of Justice, U.S. Border Patrol, Total Drug Seizures, Narcotics: Dollar Value of Drugs seized, 1995]
- **Drug Use is Down.** Overall drug use in the United States has declined under the Clinton Administration:
 - * Casual drug use is down 13% among Americans between the ages of 18 and 35 since 1992. [Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse/Mental Health Agency, 8/20/96]
 - * During this Administration, the number of cocaine users has dropped by 30%. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined by 23%. [Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, The National Drug Control Strategy, April 1996]
- **Mandatory drug testing of state prisoners and parolees as a condition of parole.** President Clinton fought for and signed legislation requiring states to drug test prisoners and also parolees so that they can send them back to prison if they get back on drugs.[Omnibus Consolidated Appropriation Act, 1997, P.L. 104-208, Signed 9/30/97]
- **Expanding drug courts.** The Clinton Administration has established drug courts across the country, a proven and effective measure in breaking the cycle of drugs and crime. The President's FY 98 budget increases funding for this program by 150% over last year's funding. [ONDCP, The National Drug Control Strategy, 1997: Budget Summary, 1997]

- **Developed a comprehensive strategy to combat the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, one of the country's most dangerous drugs.** The President fought for and signed legislation that increases penalties for trafficking in meth and those chemicals used to produce meth. And the strategy is working. In eight key cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it declined substantially in 1996.

Fighting to End Domestic Violence

- **Extended the Brady Bill to deny handguns to anyone convicted of domestic violence.** Under the law, anyone who commits an act of domestic violence against a spouse or child, would be prohibited from having a gun. [Omnibus Consolidated Appropriation Act, 1997, P L. 104-208, Signed 9/30/97]
- **Bolstered local law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services to better address violence against women through \$275 million in state grants.** Over the next four years, a total of \$800 million in federal funds is authorized to assist states as they restructure their law enforcement response to address violent crimes against women. [Violence Against Women Office Press Release, 5/24/96]
- **Established nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline** providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need. Since the hotline opened, there have been over 106,000 calls. [Department of Justice, Stop the Cycle of Violence: What You Can Do; National Domestic Violence Summary Report, 3/31/97; HHS Press Release, 5/20/97]
- **Almost tripled funding for battered women's shelters.** In 1993, the federal government spent \$20 million on battered women's shelters. In 1997, the Clinton Administration spent \$58 million. [Administration for Children and Families, 1997; HHS Press Release, 5/20/97]

Making Our Schools and Communities Safer

- **Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms** by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools. Thus far, 6,276 students have been expelled for bringing weapons to schools, and the vast majority of

those expulsions involved guns. [Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, enacted as part of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382, signed on 10/20/94]

- **Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies** to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect. [Public Papers of the Presidents, Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, 2/23/96]
- **Helped protect families and children who live in public housing** from gangs, drugs and violent crime by instituting a "One-Strike-and-You're-Out" policy for residents who engage in criminal activity. [Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, P.L. 104-120]
- **The Clinton Administration has targeted efforts against sexual predators.** The President fought for and signed "Megan's Law," which makes community notification concerning registered sex offenders mandatory. Megan's Law requires States to make public relevant information about child molesters and sexually violent offenders who are released from prison or placed on parole. [P. L. 104-145, Signed 5/17/96] And taking the next step, the President directed the Department of Justice to develop a plan for the implementation of a national sexual predator and child molester registration system. [Public Papers of the Presidents, Memorandum on the Development of a National Sexual Offender Registration System, 6/25/96]

Securing America's Borders

- **Stood firm against illegal immigration** and deported over 95,000 illegal and criminal aliens from October 1995 to January 1997. [Source: I.N.S. 1/97]
- **More border patrol agents than ever.** There are now over 6,000 Border Patrol agents stemming the flow of illegal immigration. This represents an increase of over 70% since 1993. [Federal News Service, Prepared Testimony of Commissioner Doris Meissner, Immigration and Naturalization Services, 4/10/97]

The Agenda Ahead

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

The President recognizes that juvenile crime will be the largest threat to our communities in the future. That is why he has proposed a strategy that will be a full-scale assault on juvenile crime. The President's strategy:

Declares war on gangs with new prosecutors and tougher penalties.

Extends the Brady Bill prohibits violent juveniles from buying a gun whey they turn 21.

Requires child safety locks be sold with every gun to keep children from hurting themselves or each other.

Keeps schools open after hours, on weekends and in the summer to keep children off the streets and out of trouble. The President's juvenile crime legislation funds anti-crime initiatives to keep our schools open later and on weekends so young people can stay under the watchful eye of parents, educators and community leaders.

Ending the use of cop-killer bullets. The President is fighting for a permanent ban on the production and use of cop-killer bullets. These armor-piercing bullets have no sporting value and serve only to endanger the police officers we ask to protect us every day.[S 112, introduced Jan. 21, 1997]

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-13

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1997 08:06:02.00

SUBJECT: Re: Crime Accomps

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

5:50am -- boy some folks never go home!

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-13

Subject: DRAFT Memo and Talking Points for POTUS meeting w/Feinstein

Creator: Jose Cerda III

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another FOIA request.

FOIA: Elena Kagan Systematic Project

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-09-13

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Jose Cerda III

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1997 11:32:48.00

SUBJECT: Re: Access to OnTime account

TO: Daniel J. Gunia (CN=Daniel J. Gunia/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thank you.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1997 19:28:44.00

SUBJECT: Immigration meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Marje:

We're working on changing the time...Leanne will get back to you...Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/15/97

07:27 PM -----

Leanne A. Shimabukuro

09/15/97 06:07:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Robert N. Weiner/WHO/EOP

cc: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Essence P. Washington/OPD/EOP

Subject: Immigration meeting

We've had some problems crop up with scheduling the immigration meeting for Friday at 11:00am.

We are now looking at Thursday or Monday. Please let me know your/Elena's availability.

Thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1997 11:31:46.00

SUBJECT: The President's CA/NY trip

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

TEXT:

Anything you can think of that we need to do? jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/15/97

11:31 AM -----

Sean P. Maloney

09/14/97 06:24:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: The President's CA/NY trip

The President will travel to San Francisco, California on Thursday, September 18, 1997, for personal/family time and education and DNC events. On Saturday night, September 20, he will travel from California to New York for the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Deadlines for the President's Trip Book are as follows:

CA Background Memos: DUE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 at 6:00 P.M.

- Political Memo
- Economic 1-Pager
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

CA Event Memos: DUE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 at 6:00 P.M.

- Education Event
- DNC Luncheon/Dinner and Saxophone Club Reception

Please call or e-mail me if you have any questions. Thanks.

Message Sent

To:

Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP
Nicholas R. Baldick/WHO/EOP
Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP
David S. Beaubaire/WHO/EOP
Debra D. Bird/WHO/EOP
Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP
Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP
Daniel K. Chang/CEA/EOP
Carolyn E. Cleveland/WHO/EOP
Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP
Catherine A. Cornelius/WHO/EOP
Brenda B. Costello/WHO/EOP
Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP
Jennifer D. Dudley/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP.
Paul K. Engskov/WHO/EOP
Shelley N. Fidler/CEQ/EOP
Karen E. Finney/WHO/EOP
Andrew Friendly/WHO/EOP
Jeremy M. Gaines/WHO/EOP
D. Stephen Goodin/WHO/EOP
Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP
Jason S. Goldberg/WHO/EOP
Julia R. Green/WHO/EOP
Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP
Russell W. Horwitz/OPD/EOP
Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP
Phu D. Huynh/WHO/EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Kirk T. Hanlin/WHO/EOP
Joshua A. King/WHO/EOP
Karin Kullman/WHO/EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Christopher J. Lavery/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Bruce R. Lindsey/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Anne E. McGuire/WHO/EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP
Peter R. Orszag/OPD/EOP

Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Simeona F. Pasquil/WHO/EOP
John Podesta/WHO/EOP
Sarah J. Reber/CEA/EOP
Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP
Dan K. Rosenthal/WHO/EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP
Jake Siewert/OPD/EOP
Joshua Silverman/WHO/EOP
Stephen B. Silverman/WHO/EOP
Craig T. Smith/WHO/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP
Aviva Steinberg/WHO/EOP
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP
Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Michael V. Terrell/CEQ/EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
June G. Turner/WHO/EOP
Peter G. Umhofer/CEQ/EOP
Beth A. Viola/CEQ/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP
Kathleen M. Wallman/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Walker/WHO/EOP
Christopher Wayne/WHO/EOP
Christopher F. Walker/WHO/EOP
Dorian V. Weaver/WHO/EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP
Daniel Wexler/WHO/EOP
Cecily C. Williams/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1997 11:42:17.00

SUBJECT: Re: POTUS Event on Media Campaign

TO: Charles A. Blanchard (CN=Charles A. Blanchard/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP @ EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

CB:

Actually, I ended spending more time there and buying more books than I anticipated. Two books by one of my favorites -- Italo Calvino, a collection of stories by Kafka, some bad Sci-Fi by William Gibson and a compilatin of Latino tunes.

I'll follow-up w/Jennifer on the media campaign later.

Thanks,
Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1997 12:24:31.00

SUBJECT: Raising child support at Feinstein pre-brief

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 09/15/97
12:23 PM -----

Cynthia A. Rice

09/15/97 12:19:25 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc: Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP

Subject: Raising child support at Feinstein pre-brief

Here's a one pager you can use to raise child support at the Feinstein pre-brief. Haskins is concerned the Senator will raise it and wants to make sure -- as we all do -- that the President does not commit to anything. HHS, OMB, and DPC all agree on this point.

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D68]MAIL45165475U.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Child Support Computer Systems

Nine or more states -- including California -- are expected to fail to meet the 10/1/97 deadline for to have in place state-wide child support computer systems. Under current law, HHS must disapprove a state's child support plan if it does not meet the computer systems requirement -- thus withholding all federal child support funds from those states, a process that will take six months or more. Senator Feinstein wants to enact a temporary moratorium on penalties to states failing to meet this deadline.

HHS, OMB, and DPC oppose such a moratorium. Now -- just as welfare reform's tough new child support rules are beginning to take effect -- is the wrong time to signal to states that we are willing to let them off the hook. Instead, we proposed to accept the invitation of the Ways and Means Committee to work with them to develop a legislative solution to develop a new, more effective penalty system -- one that will impose tough, immediate penalties rather than withhold all federal funds. We can develop this proposal and enact it before the current penalties actually take effect.

Background

Nine or more states are expected to fail to meet the 10/1/97 deadline for child support computer systems. The 1988 Family Support Act required states to have "in operation a single, state-wide automated data processing, information, and retrieval system" by 10/1/95; this deadline was extended by two years in the last Congress.

The states expected to fail are California, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, D.C., Nevada, and Hawaii. Other possibilities include New York, Florida, Texas, Indiana, South Carolina, and New Mexico. We won't actually know on October 1st how many states have failed, because under the law states have until December 31st to submit to HHS a state plan amendment indicating that their child support system was completed and operating as of October 1st. HHS must then conduct certification reviews to assess states compliance. Under current law, HHS must disapprove a state's child support plan if it does not meet the computer systems requirement -- thus withholding all federal child support funds from those states, a process that will take six months or more. (The federal government pays 66% of administrative child support enforcement costs, and 90% for computer systems costs before FY 1997 and 80% up to a total of \$400 million for costs thereafter.) In addition, HHS must reduce the TANF grant by between one and five percent. California says it will lose \$300 million in federal child support payments and between \$37 and \$185 million in TANF payments.