FOIA Marker

This is not a textual record. This FOIA Marker indicates that material has been removed during FOIA processing by George W. Bush Presidential Library staff.

Records Management, White House Office of
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

Stack: Row: Sect.: Shelf: Pos.: FRC ID: Location or Hollinger ID: NARA Number: OA Number:
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Folder Title: 536133 [2]
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**COLLECTION TITLE:**
Records Management, White House Office of

**SERIES:**
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

**FOLDER TITLE:**
536133 [2]

**FRC ID:**
9712

**RESTRICITION CODES**

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

b(1) National security classified information [[b](1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [[b](2) of the FOIA]
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b(8) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [[b](8) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

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<tr>
<td>011</td>
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<td>P5;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

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- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

Records Not Subject to FOIA

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Withdrawn/Redacted Material
The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMNT NO. 013 FORM Routing Memo SUBJECT/TITLE [Routing Memo] - To: Lezlee and Izzy - From: B.J. Goergen

PAGES 1 DATE 09/12/2003 RESTRICTION(S) P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:
536133 [2]

FRC ID:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/11/03

To: Pete Wehner
From: Strategic Initiatives Karl Rove

_____ FYI
_____ Appropriate Action
_____ Direct Response
_____ Prepare Response For My Signature
_____ Per Our Conversation
X Let's Discuss
_____ Per Your Request
_____ Please Return
_____ Deadline
_____ Other

Comments: ____________________________

_______________________________
Merrill Lynch

September 8, 2003

Mr. Karl Rove
Senior Advisor to the President
c/o Ms. Susan Ralston

via fax

Dear Karl:

We are delighted that you have accepted our invitation to speak at the Commonwealth Club dinner in Cincinnati on October 29, 2003.

The dinner will be a joint meeting of both the Commonwealth Club and the Commercial Club; six of these joint dinners are held each year. The clubs are comprised of the civic, business and community leaders of the Greater Cincinnati area, and the dinners, which include guests, range from 100 to 125 attendees. I expect that you will draw one of our larger audiences.

The evening begins with cocktails at 6:30, and dinner is served at 7:30. Following a brief introduction, the speaker usually begins at about 8:15, speaking for no more than twenty minutes, including a brief Q & A following the talk. The dinner is held at the Queen City Club and dress is black tie.

Over the years the Commonwealth Club has had an impressive group of speakers, beginning with William Howard Taft in 1917. The President's grandfather, Prescott Bush, spoke in 1936 as have numerous Cabinet members, Senators, Congressmen and Governors. President George H. W. Bush spoke in 1994 and Vice Presidents Quayle and Cheney spoke in 1994 and 1995. Members of the current administration, Andy Card and Tom Ridge have been recent speakers as well.

We can address the subject of your speech when we meet this Wednesday prior to the luncheon at the Queen City Club. If in the meantime, you or your staff have any questions, please let me know.

I look forward to seeing you on Wednesday.

Sincerely,

Robert D. H. Anning
Withdrawal Marker
The George W. Bush Library

FORM SUBJECT/TITLE PAGES DATE RESTRICTION(S)
Email FW: Email from [P6/(b)(6)] [with Attachments] - To: Goergen, Barbara - 3 09/11/2003 P5; P6/b6;
From: Rove, Karl

This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above. For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.

COLLECTION:
Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:
536133 [2]

FRC ID:
9712

OA Num.:
10736

NARA Num.:
10794

FOIA IDs and Segments:
2014-0138-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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This Document was withdrawn on 5/1/215 by MAC
Email  
FW: Good to see you. - To: Goergen, Barbara - From: Karl Rove  

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Goergen, Barbara J.

From: Rove, Karl C.
Sent: Thursday, September 11, 2003 9:07 AM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: FW: Press Releases Attached

please run off

-----Original Message-----
From: Kavanaugh, Brett M.
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2003 2:56 PM
To: Rove, Karl C.; Bartlett, Daniel J.
Subject: FW: Press Releases Attached

-----Original Message-----
From: Thomas III, Edwin R.
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2003 2:32 PM
To: Torgerson, Karin B.; Burks, Jonathan W.; Godfrey, Georgia D.; Kavanaugh, Brett M.; Pagliocca, Theresa; Saunders, G. Timothy; Sherzer, David
Subject: Press Releases Attached

Attached for release are documents continuing the emergency with respect to terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.
NOTICE

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS

Consistent with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, in Proclamation 7463, with respect to the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States.

By Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001, and Executive Order 13253 of January 16, 2002, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation to order members of the Reserve Components to active duty and to waive certain statutory military personnel requirements. By Executive Order 13235 of November 16, 2001, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense to exercise certain emergency construction authority. By Executive Order 13286 of February 28, 2003, I transferred the authority delegated to the Secretary of Transportation in Executive Order 13223 to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Because the terrorist threat continues, the national emergency declared on September 14, 2001, and the measures taken on September 14, 2001, November 16, 2001, and January 16, 2002, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 14, 2003. Therefore, I am continuing in effect for an additional year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, with respect to the terrorist threat.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release  September 10, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. Consistent with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, is to continue in effect for an additional year.

The terrorist threat that led to the declaration on September 14, 2001, of a national emergency continues. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect after September 14, 2003, the national emergency with respect to the terrorist threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

# # #
Withdrawal Marker
The George W. Bush Library

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NEWS AND VIEWS SHOW RUNDOWN
DATE: SUNDAY JULY 6, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Segment Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>00:00 - 00:39</td>
<td>PRODUCTION OPEN W/TEASE</td>
<td>MASTERCONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:39 - 01:09</td>
<td>Setareh INTRO NEW SHOW on set</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01:09 - 03:09</td>
<td>NEWS HEADLINES W/Setareh</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:09 - 03:26</td>
<td>THROW to TOP STORY/Iran Dem Act (Farid)</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
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<tr>
<td>03:26 - 06:06</td>
<td>TOP STORY/Iran Dem Act (Farid)</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUT UP CHYRON PROMOTING NEXT CHAPTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:06 - 06:51</td>
<td>Setareh Q &amp; A W/Farid</td>
<td>STUDIO/Remote TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:51 - 07:05</td>
<td>Setareh THROW TO Radio Farda</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:05 - 09:05</td>
<td>STORY 2 Radio Farda</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:05 - 09:20</td>
<td>Setareh THROW TO (Beglarli)</td>
<td>STUDIO/NPOLYCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:20 - 11:20</td>
<td>UN Report (Beglarli)</td>
<td>NY POLYCOM/MC</td>
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<td>11:20 - 12:00</td>
<td>Setareh Q and A Beglarli</td>
<td>NYPOLYCOM/MC</td>
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<td>12:00 - 12:15</td>
<td>Setareh THROW TO Razavi</td>
<td>STUDIO/LAPOLYCOM/MC</td>
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<td>LA Report w/ Mr. Quds Razavi</td>
<td>LAPOLYCOM/MC</td>
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<td>13:45 - 14:00</td>
<td>Setareh THROW TO Anoush</td>
<td>STUDIO</td>
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<td>14:00 - 17:00</td>
<td>Anoush World Review</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
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<td>Anoush tosses to Setareh</td>
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<td>17:15 - 17:30</td>
<td>Setareh tosses to Man On Street Pkg</td>
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<td>17:30 - 18:15</td>
<td>Man on Street</td>
<td>MC</td>
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<td>18:15 - 18:30</td>
<td>Setareh INTROS ROUNDTABLE</td>
<td>STUDIO</td>
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<td>18:30 - 25:00</td>
<td>ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION &amp; Roundtable Discussion</td>
<td>STUDIO</td>
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<td>Setareh/Anoush ; Guive Mirfenderski &amp; Ladan Boroumand</td>
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<td>PUT UP CHYRON PROMOTING ROUNDTABLE SHOW</td>
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<td>25:00 - 25:15</td>
<td>Setareh wraps Roundtable</td>
<td>STUDIO</td>
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<td>25:15 - 25:30</td>
<td>Setareh THROW TO CULTURAL PKG</td>
<td>STUDIO</td>
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<td>25:30 - 28:00</td>
<td>CULTURAL PKG/Filmmaker Barani</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
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<td>28:00 - 28:45</td>
<td>NEWS HEADLINES RECAP w/Setareh</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
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<td>28:45 - 29:00</td>
<td>TAPE TEASE NEXT SHOW/BYE</td>
<td>STUDIO/MC</td>
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SCANNING INSERT SHEET

REMAINDER OF CASE NOT SCANNED
U.S. International Broadcasting to IRAN

June 19, 2002
Broadcasting to Iran
Fact Sheet

Radio Farda: Operated from Washington and Prague, Czech Republic, Radio Farda, which means "Radio Tomorrow" in Persian, is 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week station that combines strong objective news and information, and a mix of contemporary Western and Iranian popular music. News content averages over 6 hours of news per day.

Programming: Radio Farda broadcasts a unique, fast-paced format designed to attract younger listeners in a country where 70% of the country’s population is under the age of 30. Programming provides 15-minute live newscasts at the top of each hour and 90 seconds to 3 minutes of news headlines on the half-hour. In addition, Radio Farda broadcasts four daily original 30-minute newsmagazine shows and produces three weekly 30-minute news roundtables on weekends that are repeated once. This Week in Iran and Democracy and Human Rights Roundtable explore political and social topics while The Youth Scene addresses health, social and political issues of interest to younger listeners in an upbeat, contemporary style. The format allows broadcasters to break in as news develops.

Coverage of Demonstrations: Radio Farda has provided extensive, on-the-spot coverage of student demonstrations that began in Iran on June 10, 2003 in Tehran. Using mobile phones, correspondents report from cities across Iran, giving key details such as the size of the demonstrations and the mood of the demonstrators. Student leaders, lawyers, reformers, demonstrators, Iranian exiles and diplomats are interviewed as part of the in-depth coverage that includes analyses and discussions as well as news.

Internet: Since its launch in December 2002, Radio Farda’s web site (www.radiofarda.com) has received more than 9 million hits. Over 40,000 visitors a day make use of the site’s RealAudio feature to listen to the station over the Internet.

Distribution: Radio Farda broadcasts 24/7 on medium wave (AM 1593 and AM 1539) from the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and 21 hours a day on short wave from various transmitting stations in Europe and Asia. The station also streams its broadcasts live via digital audio satellite and the Internet.

Cost: Total budget, including transmission costs, is $7.95 million.

VOA Persian Service: Operated from Washington, the VOA Persian Service has evolved into a multimedia news operation covering radio, television and Internet. VOA Persian radio currently broadcasts 4-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week. Persian TV airtime totals 2.5 hours per week.

Radio/TV Programming: VOA Persian radio targets traditional VOA audiences who tend to be highly-educated and interested in news and current affairs. Programming consists of four daily
one-hour broadcasts that are aired during peak listening times, and include a diverse array of programming, such as news, health and science features, interviews, call-in shows, and entertainment. Television programming includes a 90-minute call-in discussion show, *Roundtable With You*, that focuses on world and regional events and an hour-long weekly youth-oriented magazine show, *Next Chapter*, which focuses on issues relevant to the young people of Iran.

**Coverage of Demonstrations:** VOA Persian has provided broad comprehensive coverage of the student demonstrations in Iran since early June 2003. Interviews with student leaders such as Amin Bozorgian and Heshmat Tabarzadi, head of the Iranian Democratic Front, are part of VOA's extensive coverage and analysis of the situation in Iran. VOA-TV has focused on the demonstrations.

**Internet:** Since its launch in December 2002, Radio Farda's web site (www.radiofarda.com) has received more than 9.7 million page views. Over 10,000 visitors a day make use of the site's RealAudio feature to listen to the station over the Internet.

**Distribution:** Radio is currently broadcast on shortwave, and will now also be available on medium wave (AM) out of Kuwait. Persian TV is simulcast on radio and direct-to-home satellite and streamed live on the Internet.

**Cost**
Total budget, including transmission, is $3.4 million.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hourly</strong></td>
<td>20 Times a Day 7 Days a Week</td>
<td>16.5 - 18 Minutes Total = 5.5 Hours - 6 Hours a Day</td>
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<td><strong>Daily</strong></td>
<td>4 Times a Day 5 Days a Week</td>
<td>30 Minute News Magazine Total = 2 Hours a Day</td>
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<td>(3 Times a Day on Weekends)</td>
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<td><strong>Weekends</strong></td>
<td>3 Shows Repeated Once</td>
<td>30 Minutes Each Total = 3 Hours</td>
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<td>• This Week in Iran</td>
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<td>• The Youth Scene</td>
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<td>• Democracy &amp; Human Rights Roundtable</td>
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* Note: Newscasts can vary in length depending on breaking developments in Iran.
Radio Farda

June 19, 2003

- Radio Farda airs 90 seconds of headlines at the top of the hour, and 15-minute newscasts at the bottom of the hour.

- Four 30-minute news magazines air daily.

- Three 30-minute magazine shows air weekends with one repeat each.

Program Schedule

Weekday Schedule: The 24-hour format includes 90 seconds of headlines at the top of the hour, except at 0200, 1500, 1700, and 2000 UTC. Fifteen minute newscasts run at the bottom of the hour, except at 0130, 1430, 1630, and 1930 UTC when Farda airs 30-minute new programs (Magazine Show and Roundtable discussion and analysis).

Weekend Schedule: Weekend programming includes 90 seconds of headlines at the top of the hour, except at 0200, 1500, and 2000 UTC. Fifteen minute newscasts run at the bottom of the hour, except at 0130, 1430, 1630, 1930, and 2030 UTC when Farda airs 30-minute magazine programs, including This Week in Iran (Fridays from Prague), The Youth Scene (Saturdays from Prague), and Democracy and Human Rights Roundtable (Sundays from Washington).

Overview

Magazine Show from Prague

Thursday, June 19, 2003
10:30am – 11:00am EDT, 7:00pm – 7:30pm Tehran

This prime-time evening news magazine focused on events inside Iran, with a strong emphasis on the current unrest and demonstrations taking place in key Iranian cities. The program begins with a world press review on international reaction to Iran’s nuclear program from major newspapers, such as the Chicago Tribune, The Wall Street Journal (European Edition), and The Washington Times. The press review is followed immediately with stringer reports and Q&A's from inside Iran. The stringer reports covered student demonstrations in Tehran, Paris, Isfahan, and Tabriz. The stringer reports included voices of students, ordinary people taking part in the demonstrations, as well as relatives of demonstrators and journalists who have been beaten and/or arrested. The closing news recap is a one-minute summary with headlines on the nuclear program and the ongoing unrest in Iran. Good editorial judgement is noted in the selection of news stories based on relevance for the target area. Considering the needs and interests of its audiences, it offers a significant number of actualities which have ambient sound giving a sense of immediacy and locality.
11:30 – 11:45 Newscast led with:

- The latest on Iran’s nuclear program.
- Unrest in Iran
- Stringer report from Paris on arrest of Mojaheddin-e Khalkh in Paris with actualities.
- Stringer report from Tehran on Iranian economy
U.S.-Based TVs on Front Line of Iran Protests

Thu June 12, 2003 10:22 AM ET
By Firouz Sedarat

DUBAI (Reuters) - U.S.-based Iranian television stations got primetime billing this week when they helped rally the biggest protests Iran has seen for months, filling a gap left by stifled local media and weakened opposition groups.

But analysts said it remains to be seen if these satellite stations can overcome infighting and heavy jamming by Iran to make a lasting impact on a public hungry for uncensored news and change in the 24 year-old Islamic republic.

Thousands of Iranians, many needing calls from the dozen or so TV and radio stations, demonstrated for a second night against clerical rulers in the capital Tehran in the early hours of Thursday.

"The U.S.-based stations owe their success to internal media not covering political issues adequately, and reformists and dissidents having very little room left to maneuver," said Paris-based veteran Iranian journalist Safa Haerif.

Hardline courts have closed scores of newspapers and jailed dozens of reformers and dissidents, while the exiled opposition is highly split.

PASSIONATE CALLS

While state media condemned the protests as instigated by the United States -- Iran's arch foe -- the exiled stations carried impassioned calls for people to take to the streets.

"When America backs movements toward regime change in Iran, we appeal to our dear viewers to please also support students -- our sons and daughters -- marching against dictatorship," an announcer said on a Los Angeles-based television station.

The protests were also widely covered by Radio Farda, a 24-hour station set up by Washington to try to woo young Iranians with a mix of pop songs and news. It has largely steered away from political advocacy.

"I'm standing near the Gisha bridge where a lot of the protesters have gathered, you can probably hear their slogans," a caller using a mobile phone told the Prague-based station.

The station could get more funds if the U.S. Congress passes the Iran Democracy Act, proposed as Washington has toughened its rhetoric against the Muslim state, which it brands part of an "axis of evil." U.S. hawks have called for actions aimed at destabilizing Tehran's government.

One analyst said the stations could play a role similar to that of tapes of speeches by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in the 1979 Islamic revolution. The secretly distributed cassettes helped mobilize ever-growing protests.

"Their outreach is even wider than tapes. But these stations are their own worst enemies when they bicker against each other or exaggerate the news," the Tehran-based analyst said.

Haeri said exaggerations also had other drawbacks.

"Some of these stations are reporting the protests as a definite final countdown for the regime. This has prompted senior Iranian officials to plan a violent response," he said.

Iran, where satellite television is illegal but widely used, has intensified its jamming of the stations and started blocking Internet sites deemed immoral or subversive.

The measures drew criticism from reformists who voiced concern over the possible
U.S. Embarks on Global Shuffle of Military Forces

US Anxious to See Restraint by Israel, Powell Says

Purported Saddam Letter Threatens New Attacks

The measures drew criticism from reformists who voiced concern over the possible public health dangers of radiation from powerful jamming transmitters.

Iran's powerful hard-liners say the curbs are needed to fight Western cultural influences and disinformation by enemies.
Analysis: Iran's mullahs in a corner

By Eli J. Lake
UPI State Department Correspondent
Published 6/17/2003 4:39 PM
View printer-friendly version

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI) -- Iran's mullahs are in trouble.

In Tehran, demonstrations against the government have raged for more than seven straight days -- and spread to other cities -- forcing the regime to bring in outside militias to attempt to put down popular unrest because the local police have refused. And with the anniversary of the student demonstrations on July 9, 1999 nearing, fears of more violent confrontations are peaking.

In Washington, President Bush threw his full support behind the pro-democracy protests Sunday despite some of his closest advisers' desire to keep the door open to furthering diplomatic contacts with the regime. And in Brussels Monday the International Atomic Energy Agency released a report that stated plainly that numerous questions remained unanswered about the existence of an illegal and clandestine nuclear weapons program.

So far the Islamic Republic has, at least publicly, chalked up its recent woes to U.S. meddling. Last Friday, Iran's powerful ex-President, Hashemi Rafsanjani warned students not to fall into "the trap the Americans had dug for them," by protesting too vocally against the government. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement blasting the White House over the weekend for its support for the Iranian protestors. As for the recent report from the IAEA, an Iranian spokesman attributed this to America's "psychological warfare."

The clerics have been making such charges for the last few years, and like many distortions, inside there is a grain of truth. While the United States government has not directly given any money to Iranian activists, some Iranian Americans have.

Last fall, the Broadcasting Board of Governors replaced its shortwave station with a more popular AM music/news station. From Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, Radio Farda broadcasts 46 newscasts per day, seven days a week. Since June 10, Farda "has aired in-depth, special coverage from correspondents on the scene of student protests in Iran. News reports, often with background noise, described what was actually happening in the streets -- the mood of the demonstrators, the location of clashes with security forces and how they were attacking the people," according to BBG spokeswoman Joan Mower.

As Norm Pattiz, the chairman of the BBG's Middle East committee which oversees Farda said in an interview Monday, "If people think that giving people in Iran examples of a free press in the American tradition as destabilizing an oppressive regime, then good for our side."

Iran's rulers peddle the theory of American intervention because it would crumble the very foundations of the state to face the painful truth that the country's emerging democracy movement is real, that the Islamic revolution of 1979 has totally failed. What started as a popular movement has turned into a corrupt and autocratic regime despised by its subjects.

Consider that in Tehran young people openly hold hands, drink alcohol and listen to rock music. The police in the big cities have stopped enforcing Islamic moral codes in any meaningful sense. Some women in
the recent protests have taken to burning their veils. The country's oil workers have stopped working because they have not been paid in some cases for two months. Books on Persian pre-Islamic culture are among the most popular in Iran's bookstores.

As popular support for the government has eroded, the mullahs have not only sought to explain their unpopularity by citing charges of America's hidden hand. They have also made an extra effort to seek their legitimacy from the outside. Thus the regime prizes the European Union's policy engagement more than ever because it fosters the illusion that this government is like any other.

But it's at least possible, and perhaps likely, that the IAEA's recent report on Iran's nuclear program could threaten this relationship and the trade that goes along with it. In a rare recent example of effective American diplomacy, the State Department managed to get heads of state for the Group of Eight industrialized nations -- United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada and Russia -- to sign a statement expressing concern with Iran's activities to seek nuclear weapons.

It also seems likely that IAEA's European members will sign onto a statement urging Iran to come clean. Behind the scenes, U.S. officials are beginning to make the case to their European counterparts that diplomatic and economic engagement with Iran has done little to actually correct the country's troubling behavior.

Iran's options now are far less appealing than they were a few months ago. Considering charges that the mullahs encourage and support suicide bombers in the Palestinian territories and that it funds Islamic theocrats seeking to take over Iraq, trouble for the mullahs could become a most welcome development in Washington.

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'Calling for an End to the Regime' in Iran

Tuesday, June 17, 2003

FOX NEWS

This is a partial transcript of Special Report with Brit Hume, June 17, that has been edited for clarity. Click here to order the complete transcript.

Watch Special Report With Brit Hume weekdays at 5 p.m. ET

BEGIN VIDEO CLIP

GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I think that freedom is a powerful incentive and believe that some day that a freedom will prevail everywhere because freedom is a powerful drive for people to -- and this is the beginnings of people expressing themselves towards a free iran, which I think is positive.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BRIT HUME, HOST: President Bush would clearly like to help those student protesters you saw there in Iran search. But how much can he and the U.S. do? And do these protests really seriously threaten the military who rule Iran?

For answers we turn to a man who follows events in that closed country as closely as anyone we know. Michael Ledeen (search), resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute here in Washington.

Michael, welcome.

MICHAEL LEDEEN, AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE: Thank you.

HUME: We've seen protests in that country before and we've seen them crushed and the question arises are these any different?

LEDEEN: They seem to be different.

HUME: How so?

LEDEEN: Well, first of all, it's not just students. It's broad segments of the population. Secondly, it's not just Tehran. It's all over the country. Every major city now has been having demonstrations.

HUME: Yes, the only videotape and news dispatches we seem to see are coming out of Tehran. The country is closed. I guess the rest of the country is really not open to news media.

LEDEEN: No, it is not. I mean news people are under big restrictions there and it is important to that in mind reading and watching what's coming up because they're not even permitted theoretically to go to watch the demonstrations. So all their information is second and third hand.

HUME: Well, except for that videotape.

LEDEEN: Yes, but that videotape probably comes from the Student News Service.

HUME: Really?

LEDEEN: Yes. I mean it'll be 2 to 1 it'll come from the Student News Service.

HUME: Now, what are they specifically -- well, the ones we can see, what are they specifically protesting? Anything in particular is there some lynching issue, some issue that's provoked this or is it just the whole scene there?

LEDEEN: What happened here is if you remember late in the Cold War, Gorbachev sent troops into Lithuania to put down some workers people and Vilnius. And he sent in at the time, he just misused it entirely. He sent in just enough troops to contain the people and not enough to put them down. So many of these, originally small-scale students demonstrations exactly a week ago in Tehran. And he sent in the regime sent security forces in to try to put it down. But they weren't enough to put it down.

And so there's planned to be fights in the campus area and then they spread into various streets and areas around the university. And by now, the open fighting going on right after night I mean people are being killed. The regime is using everything from smoke bombs to guns and clubs and clubs and smoke, and the students are throwing the usual Molotov cocktails and they have some weapons of their own.

So there's real fighting. I mean last night in a provincial town 15 kids were killed. And in Isfahan last night that most of the

HUME: Where is that?

LEDEEN: Isfahan is central Iran. And it's the place from which most revolutionary movements have started in Iran. People watch it with particular attention. And there, most of the town turned out to demonstrate.

And there were, demands are different. Where as in the past they were calling for greater reform. By now, everyone believes that second is possible any longer. And so they're calling for an end to the regime. And

HUME: Now this - now there basically are two regimes. There is kind of a civilian regime and that's the Khatami forces, right?

LEDEEN: Right.
HUME: And then those in the mountains should be given their autonomy, which is why we're talking about these developments.

LEDEEN: There is really only one regime which is the mulian, the ethnic group between the Kurds and the Persians. I mean, standing on your point of view, either he's one of the last guys who's independent. And either way, it's not going to get anything from him.

HUME: So he's out of the picture as far as they're concerned.

LEDEEN: On yes. They're announcing him along with Khamenei and the others.

HUME: Now, when you talked about this issue, in the past, the one thing you've noted is these palace parties are unlike some in other parts of the Middle East. The pro-Americans is that still the case?

LEDEEN: Widely pro-American, and they're very enthusiastic, actually. I mean, for us, the president said and what the State Department spokespeople are saying in the last few days may seem relatively mild.

HUME: Yes. Seems tame.

LEDEEN: Yet, I mean for them, it's nothing.

HUME: How do they hear about it?

LEDEEN: It's broadcast to them from independent Iranian-American radio and television stations in California, and then we broadcast it directly to them from VOA, RFE/RL and Radio Free Europe.

HUME: Are they able to see that on what, on shortwave radio, TV? How do they see it?

LEDEEN: Shortwave FM, satellite dishes. A lot of people have satellite dishes, particularly in Tehran.

HUME: Are they supposed to have them in that country?

LEDEEN: No, they're illegal. But they have them. Even when the regime comes and takes the dishes down, they know how to build them on the roof and get some kind of signal.

HUME: Really?

LEDEEN: Yes. What do you think?

LEDEEN: I think that's how we've achieved critical mass. I think the fact that the regime is obviously desperate. I mean, using the kind of tricks they're using with the kind of methods that they're attacking, turning male students out of top-story buildings in Tehran and then beating them to death on the ground, setting people on fire, pulling them up in the streets. And then the students lighting back with their hair soaked with gasoline, when the regime hoodlums go down on motorcycles, they get taken down.

HUME: Now, is the army involved here?

LEDEEN: No, because the regime doesn't trust the army.

HUME: What is your sense of what would happen if they were ordered into there? Would the army fight against the students?

LEDEEN: No, most of the army commanders have said that they won't order fire on the students. And anyway, it is not students anymore.

HUME: Right.

LEDEEN: Some reports have had as many as 10 to 15 percent students and 85 to 90 percent just families, turning out on the streets.

HUME: It's all that.

LEDEEN: Yes.

HUME: Remarkable.

LEDEEN: No, No. The regime is frightened. And while no one can predict how these things go, they're in a real jam and anything can happen right now.

HUME: Wow. Michael Leeden, great to have you. Thank you.

Click here to order the complete transcript.
Gunfire heard during clashes in Tehran
By Najmeh Bozorgmehr in Tehran and Guy Dinmore in Washington
Published: June 14 2003 1:32 | Last Updated: June 14 2003 1:32

Gunfire was heard in central Tehran on Friday night as Iranian students and other stone-throwing protesters clashed with security forces in a fourth night of anti-government demonstrations.

Responding to the worst unrest in the capital since student rallies last November, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran’s former president, warned the US to stop inciting the protests and enter instead into negotiations that he indicated could help resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and contribute to stability in Iraq.

A correspondent for Reuters news agency reported hearing automatic gunfire, while ILNA, an Iranian news agency, said one person was shot in the leg. It also reported that students at a Tehran university dormitory had taken 14 pro-government militiamen hostage.

Witnesses said several hundred students, joined by a larger group of protesters, came out on to the streets, some throwing petrol bombs. The size of the demonstration was smaller than on previous nights, however.

Speaking earlier at Friday prayers at Tehran university, Mr Rafsanjani said that, if the US used “logic”, it would talk to those who could influence the region.

“Problems cannot be resolved with bullying, as it would put both the US itself in a dangerous situation and us in trouble,” he said.

But in what came across as a warning, he also reminded his listeners of Iran’s influence, particularly in Palestine and Iraq.

“One Palestinian by going to paradise can send 300 Israelis to hell,” he said of suicide bombing attacks. “This is more powerful than atomic bombs.”

The Bush administration is reviewing its overall policy towards Iran but US officials say it is highly unlikely that the offer of negotiations will be taken up.

Instead, the prevailing view among US “hawks” is that pressure on Iran is working and the regime will collapse from within. Adopting a more confrontational attitude, the State Department said on Thursday it applauded the Iranian demonstrators and that the US “fully supports their aspirations to live in freedom”.

The State Department’s message was broadcast into Iran by radio Farda (Tomorrow), a US government-funded station.

The threat-laden overture by Mr Rafsanjani, who wields considerable authority as head of the powerful Expediency Council, follows similar remarks on the “logic” of dialogue by
QUESTION: Richard, can I just go back to interference in Iranian affairs? Does the State Department consider... 

MR. BOUCHER: I haven't confirmed any interference in Iranian affairs. 

QUESTION: I know, I know you haven't. And I just want... 

MR. BOUCHER: Just in case we're not... 

QUESTION: Does the State Department consider the broadcast of Radio Farda on AM frequencies in Iran to be not a form of interference? And does the State Department, pretty much as a matter of policy, commit not to interfering in Iranian affairs internally? 

MR. BOUCHER: We've never considered throughout the last 50 years that the provision of fair and accurate information, truthful information to people around the world, is, in any way, interfering with somebody's internal affairs. 

QUESTION: And on the... 

MR. BOUCHER: I'm not here to make commitments. I'm expressing our policy point of view. I'm not going to give you a sweeping... 

QUESTION: Can I follow up? 

MR. BOUCHER: Sure. 

QUESTION: At the same point, while it's not interfering with the affairs, what is your hope that some of these radio broadcasts, the other things that you're doing regarding public diplomacy in Iran -- is the goal to foster more understanding between Iranian and American people, or is to foster your views of what the regime is doing to the Iranian people and perhaps foment some more... 

MR. BOUCHER: The goal is the same goal that you all have. It's to keep people informed. Simple. That's it. Keep people informed. 

Sir.
MD1: ANALYSIS - IRAN - PROTEST

Analysis: Iran reported “jamming” opposition TV

Text of editorial analysis by BBC Monitoring Media Services on 16 June 2003

Iran on 16 June sent an official protest to the United States over what it called blatant interference in its internal affairs. The move followed remarks by President Bush describing six nights of pro-democracy protests in Iran as a positive development.

During the previous week, Iran blamed US-based satellite TV channels which support exiled Iranian opposition groups for inciting the student-led demonstrations.

“America is waging a psychological war against Iran,” Intelligence Minister Ali Yunesi asserted.

Iran has responded by stepping up the “jamming” of opposition broadcasts. Reuters news agency on 16 June said that since the end of the war on Iraq in April, “there is heavier jamming of US-based Iranian satellite television stations carrying entertainment and dissident messages calling for anti-government protests.”

However, none of the opposition stations monitored by the BBC in recent days has actually reported interference to the reception of their programmes.

Iranian opposition broadcasts

Curtails on receiving satellite television in Iran are less severe than before. It is tolerated to some extent.

News and cultural programmes from about a dozen US-based Iranian opposition TV and radio broadcasters are available via satellite in Iran.

The leading opposition stations include National Iranian Television (www.ntv.tv), run by Reza Pahlavi, the son of the late Shah, and Azadi TV (www.azaditv.com).

US-funded broadcasts

US international broadcasting’s Persian-language services have also devoted considerable airtime to the ongoing anti-government protests in Iran.

Voice of America’s Persian Service (www.voanews.com/persian) and Prague-based Radio Farda (www.radiofarda.com) have both broadcast interviews, discussions and analyses, and made their available on the Internet. VOA has also broadcast them via satellite TV.

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, chairman of the US Broadcasting Board of Governors (www.bbg.gov), said: “We’re providing accurate news and information that Iranians intent on more freedom are unable to get from their own media.”

Health fears over Iran’s “jamming”

In recent months the Iranian Students’ News Agency has reported that apparent “jamming” or interfering signals, from known fixed and mobile transmitters, are disrupting some foreign satellite stations and satellite-delivered internet data.
Iran's health and environment ministries earlier this year expressed fears about the impact on public health of signals being transmitted to block satellite broadcasts over Tehran.

In April, the deputy chairman of an Iranian parliamentary commission said "a certain organization had been identified as the source of signals being transmitted from Tehran to jam satellite broadcasts". However, MPs decided not to reveal the name of the organization to the media. "For fear that the issue might become political," and so jeopardize efforts to stop the interference.

The interfering signals seem to appear with some degree of official sanction or protection - be it military, political or religious.

How "jamming" works

There are two main options for causing harmful interference to satellite signals. The first and most obvious, is to influence directly the uplink to the satellite. This may take the form of an interfering signal which would render the wanted broadcast unmonitorable, or replacing the wanted broadcast with an alternative signal. To accomplish this, the interfering signal must originate from the general area of the legitimate uplink, although this would depend on the individual satellite used, the configuration of the uplink/downlink equipment on board, and the parts of the world covered by particular transponders.

For example, if the uplink source is in USA, the interfering signal would also need to emanate from the same area covered by the beam of the satellite. This method was recently used successfully by the Falun Gong sect in China, when they replaced the China TV signal with their own messages and programmes.

The second method of causing deliberate interference to satellite signals is to flood the reception area with microwave frequencies similar to those being used by the satellite downlink. These signals would need to be very strong to mask the official broadcast and they would almost certainly cause interference to other satellite and communication systems operating in the same band. The use of such jamming methods could be restricted to specific areas.

Source: BBC Monitoring research 15 Jun 03
U.S. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTERS
SPOTLIGHT ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROTESTS IN IRAN

Washington, D.C., June 13, 2003 – U.S. international broadcasting’s Persian-language services are providing detailed, comprehensive coverage from Tehran and around the world of the on-going anti-government protests in Iran.

“Please cover this revolution,” one listener emailed Voice of America’s Persian Service (http://www.voanews.com/persian/), which, along with Radio Farda (www.radiofarda.com), has filed numerous stories on the student-led protests which began June 11 in Tehran. Both stations have made interviews, discussions and analyses available on the Internet. VOA has broadcast them as well via direct-to-home satellite television.

“We are aggressively covering events in Iran on radio, television and on our Internet sites,” said Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (www.bbg.gov). The BBG oversees all U.S. nonmilitary international broadcasting, including VOA and Radio Farda, a partnership of VOA and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (www.rferl.org). “We’re providing accurate news and information that Iranians intent on more freedom are unable to get from their own media,” he said.

Correspondents for Radio Farda, a round-the-clock service aimed at young listeners, have filed dozens of reports from reporters on the ground using mobile telephones. The stories, filled with background noise, honking cars and people shouting pro-democracy slogans, have described the mood of the demonstrators, and the location and nature of the clashes between protesters and security forces. Protest leaders are interviewed regularly throughout the day. One spoke of the “bankruptcy of the Iranian political system,” while another described tactics used by security forces against protesters.

Sen. Sam Brownback, (R-Kan.), who has urged the Bush administration to pay close attention to protests in Iran, has been interviewed by both services. In his interview with VOA, he said, “We should have an official clear policy that our position towards Iran is to support those who support democracy.” The interview will be broadcast in its entirety Friday on VOA’s radio/TV/Internet simulcast, Roundtable with You.

Both services have scored interviews with key figures in the protest movement as well as with analysts and experts. VOA interviewed Amin Bozorgian, a student editor in Iran, and Heshmat Tabarzadi, head of the Iranian Democratic Front. He called for students and people inside and outside Iran to unite in a fight for democracy. Radio Farda’s Iran This Week,
program featured an interview with, among others, Reza Pahlavi, son of the late Shah of Iran.

Police in Tehran have cracked down heavily on the student-led protests, which began June 11 and attracted up to 3,000 demonstrators one night. The protests, which first arose over student concerns about reported plans to privatize elements of the state university system, have escalated into criticism of the country’s supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, as well as of reformist President Mohammed Khatami.

On Friday protests were smaller in number. Police fired tear gas at student demonstrators who lit fires inside the Tehran University campus and anti-riot squads kept cars from getting too close to the university.

Khamenei has accused Washington of trying to drive a wedge between the Iranian people and the government.

Radio Farda is a 24-hour service available on shortwave and medium-wave (AM). VOA’s Persian Service, broadcast on shortwave, airs six hours a day. It has two weekly Persian-language TV programs, Roundtable with You, and Next Chapter.

The BBG is an independent federal agency which supervises all U.S. government-supported non-military international broadcasting, including the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL); Radio Free Asia (RFA); Radio and TV Marti, Radio Sawa and Radio Farda. The services broadcast in 65 languages to over 100 million people around the world in 125 markets.

Nine members comprise the BBG, a presidentially appointed body. Current governors are Chairman Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, Joaquin Blaya, Blanquita W. Cullum, D. Jeffrey Hirschberg, Edward E. Kaufman, Robert M. Ledbetter, Jr., Norman J. Pattiz and Steven Simmons. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell serves as an ex officio member.
Radio Farda Emails
June 19, 2003
Hello.
I wish you success.
Your station has the most listeners in Iran.

We are,
FARZAD
I love your radio, your News are completely positive to move this government out of PERSIA. Good luck
Ba salam va khaste nabashid:
vaZe iran kheily kharab shode.
shoma ra be khoda be dade ma beresid.zendegi dar iran kheily sakht shode.
rasti saite shomara dobare
filter mikonand.
faghat be dade ma beresid.
be omide azadi iran!
By...
Alireza.M
(saveh)

Do you Yahoo!?  
SBC Yahoo! DSL - Now only $29.95 per month!

[Translation:

Salam and thanks for your efforts,

The situation in Iran has drastically worsened. Please help us. Life in Iran has become very difficult. They are still blocking your site. Please help us. Hoping for Iran's freedom,

Alireza M. from Saveh]
Thanks for your program
I am hope for free IRAN
A country without AKHOND
BYE
Salami az Shiraz

nemidoonid ba khabar resanie be mogheii ke darid cheghadr dar vaghaaye akhir moasser boodid .
be onvane yek irani azatoon vaghan mamnoonam.
be kare khoobetoon edame bedin

[Translation:
Salam from Shiraz

You cannot imagine what a big impact you had during recent events with your timely news. As an Iranian I really thank you.
Please continue your good work.]
hi, i think that radio farda is a really good radio station
please keep playing more good tunes, my cousin listens to this
radio station all the time
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Karl

Per our conversation -
FYI

Dina

WK: 941-366-5230 x201
(b)(6)
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Records Management, White House Office of

**SERIES:**
Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

**FOLDER TITLE:**
536133 [2]

**FRC ID:**
9712

**OA Num.:**
10736

**NARA Num.:**
10794

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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PRM, Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

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PROCESS FOR MOVING FROM A CAREER POSITION TO A CAREER SES POSITION

From Kelly Sinclair and Morris Winn at EPA:

- There are two ways for a career GS-14 or GS-15 employee to be appointed on a permanent basis into the Senior Executive Service.

- #1 -- GS-14 and -15 employees may compete for SES positions when such positions are advertised for competition. This is the avenue by which the overwhelming majority of appointments into the SES are made.

- #2 -- Certified SES Candidate Development Programs (CDP) are the other avenue into the SES for GS-14 and -15 employees. Several agencies and departments, including EPA, have SES CDPs. A CDP is typically an extensive two-year executive development program. When candidates complete the program, they may be "certified" by OPM as "SES Candidates". This designation allows the candidate to be appointed into an SES position without competition. All CDPs must meet strict OPM requirements and must be approved by OPM before they may be instituted. There is a competitive process for GS-14 and -15 employees to be admitted to a CDP based largely on OPM’s executive core qualifications for SES.

- EPA’s CDP was extremely competitive this year. Over 700 people applied and went through a screening process, which began with non-EPA professional reviewers screening lengthy applications. A panel of approximately 40 current SES members reviewed applications, conducted candidate interviews, and made selections. Fifty-one candidates were finally selected for the current two-year development program.

PROHIBITIONS ON POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN SELECTION OF CAREER POSITIONS

- In the case of an individual seeking a career position in the Federal Government, 5 U.S.C. section 2302 – Prohibited Personnel Practices – limits the effect of a recommendation of a relative who is not a federal employee and who is an elected official. An individual considered for employment may not be considered or selected based on such recommendation. The recommendation itself is not improper, but agency officials are prohibited from considering the recommendation or taking a personnel action based on the recommendation.
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/12/03

To: Jean Cooper Nee
From: Strategic Initiatives BJ Groen

A

FYI

Appropriate Action
Direct Response
Prepare Response For My Signature
Per Our Conversation
Let’s Discuss
Per Your Request
Please Return
Deadline
Other

Comments: Here’s an example of someone who benefitted from the Bush Plan.
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August 9, 2003

Dear Mr. Rove:

I just wanted to drop a note telling you and the President, what the tax cut has meant to my practice and my family.

I have a small rural dental practice on the foot hills of Appalachia. My practice has been growing but with my tax burden, I did not want to hire new employees or buy updated dental equipment. Now I have recently hired a new hygienist (a $35,000 dollar a year job), and a new dental assistant (a $20,000 dollar a year job). I am now shopping for digital x-ray equipment, and an intra-oral camera. I can do this because I can now fully expense up to $100,000 a year for improvements.

What does all of this mean? It means that although my tax burden has decreased, the extra revenue my dental office will make from the new hygienist, will actually increase my over all income. Uncle Sam will net about the same taxes from me, and I have created two good paying jobs! In fact Uncle Sam will net more taxes because he will be collecting taxes from my two new employees as well! It also helps the economy because I’m buying dental equipment!

This letter is just meant to be a little “pick-me-up”. I know the President is getting beat-up a little bit in the poles, but what you all are doing is right for America. I am a perfect example. Stay the course.

If the President and you are coming to Kentucky to campaign for Ernie Fletcher, I would love to meet you, give me a call! Tell the President Thank-you, and that he is in my prayers continually. I pray that God gives him the Wisdom of Solomon, and the patience’s of Job. I also pray for you everyday that you give the President Godly counsel.

Sincerely

Jon Kelly Johnson, D.M.D.
This is my daughter Gracie (age 4½) with her 1st fish this Summer!