

THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE

1675 L STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202 462 4000 • 800 424 0070

ROGER L. MOZINGO
Senior Vice-President
State Activities

May 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM

To: Samuel D. Chilcote Jr.
William Kloepper Jr.
Robert J. Lewis

From: Roger L. Mazingo 

Subj: GSA Smoking Regulations

Without strong congressional leadership in opposition to the GSA's proposed smoking restriction rule, the effect of T.I. work may be limited. Assuming we can identify adequate congressional support, T.I. is in a position to arm lawmakers and others with potent ammunition.

"EXPERTS"

- Presentations/correspondence from members of IAPAG...such material should be shared with lawmakers and also sent directly as comments to the GSA. When allied lawmaker leadership is identified, I suggest IAPAG (including Gray Robertson) make a formal presentation to an assembled group of lawmakers...perhaps during a luncheon meeting. In that way, allied lawmakers will know the current state of ETS science.
- Gray Robertson...Robertson has inspected federal buildings and that should be made known to lawmakers and GSA officials. NIOSH studies, confirming Robertson's findings, should also be brought to the attention of lawmakers and the GSA.
- It seems clear the GSA is in error in calculating the costs associated with the proposed rule...it will be more than \$100 million annually. Jim Savarese should conduct a cost analysis. The results should be shared with lawmakers and GSA.
- All expert correspondence/evidence must receive as much favorable media coverage as possible.

TINY 0016076

GRASSROOTS EFFORTS/MEDIA

- . Unlike the C.A.B. effort during 1983, a general "TAN alert" would be of minimal use...TAN members had a legitimate gripe with the C.A.B.; the reasoning is less clear with the GSA rule.
- . Vendors servicing government buildings may be in a better position to drum up opposition to the rule. Also cigarette machine manufacturers might provide valuable contacts with lawmakers and GSA officials.
- . Union/AFSCME opposition must be forthcoming.
- . Opinion surveys of government workers must be conducted and the results should receive wide media coverage.
- . Member companies should be encouraged to contact "smoker lists" in large cities with numerous U.S. government employees, Denver, for example. Even if those lists are not broken out by occupation, it would still be worthwhile to encourage company grassroots programs.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES/CONGRESS

- . It is essential to obtain support from key department heads, e.g., secretaries of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture. These and other agency heads should note that they already have the authority to implement smoking policies if they see fit.
- . Apart from a core group of congressional allies, it is important that other members at least write GSA, either individually or collectively through a "dear colleague" letter. Lawmakers whose business it is to oversee GSA operations/purse strings would be especially important in such a campaign.
- . If deemed advisable, have Inspectors General in the various agencies run their own studies of the GSA proposal.
- . If useful, ask members of congress to request a GAO study of the GSA rule...this could be a part of any congressional oversight campaign.

I would be happy to discuss these and other suggestions at your convenience.

RLM:ww:sc

cc: Walter N. Woodson
George Yenowine