

**NLWJC - KAGAN**

**EMAILS RECEIVED**

**ARMS - BOX 018 - FOLDER -004**

**[10/21/1997 - 10/22/1997]**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jerold R. Mande ( CN=Jerold R. Mande/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [ OSTP ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 16:39:07.00

SUBJECT: The Safety of Imported Produce.

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

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

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

TEXT:

I have an idea I would like to pursue. I'm still obsessed by the fact that the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has millions to lend or grant to Latin American countries to improve the safety of their exports right now, and the money for our efforts won't be available for at least another year, and even then will be much less than IDB has right now. I propose the following: we immediately convene a WH meeting of HHS (FDA & CDC), USDA, state experts, industry, and other appropriate parties, and develop a plan, beginning with Latin America, that maps out for the next 5 to 10 years, which countries we are most interested in. We then take that plan to IDB and learn which of the countries we are interested in currently are receiving money that could be used for food safety and which countries might be eligible for aid but haven't applied. Next we send U.S. teams to the designated countries and encourage them to either apply for aid, or to use existing aid to implement food safety programs. If this is a success, and I am confident it will be, we can enlist the World Bank's help next year.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Phyllis Kaiser-Dark ( CN=Phyllis Kaiser-Dark/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 21-OCT-1997 19:08:20.00

SUBJECT: Race and Ethnicity

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills ( CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Suzann K. Evinger ( CN=Suzann K. Evinger/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Katherine K. Wallman ( CN=Katherine K. Wallman/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

Phyllis Kaiser-Dark ( CN=Phyllis Kaiser-Dark/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Last Friday, Sally Katzen hosted a briefing on OMB's decisions for modifying the standards for data on race and ethnicity that are planned for release next week. Several individuals were unable to attend and have

asked for a make-up session. To that end, another briefing has been scheduled for Thursday, October 23, at 9:15 a.m. in room 350. Please contact me by phone (x54852) or e-mail to confirm your attendance.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Suzanne Dale ( CN=Suzanne Dale/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 16:15:13.00

SUBJECT: Re: Public Schools Conference

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

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

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

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

TO: Robert M. Shireman ( CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: BALDERSTON\_A ( BALDERSTON\_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNWTWY [ UNKNOWN ] ) (OPD)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

The meeting to continue discussions surrounding a possible White House Conference on Public Schools will take place tomorrow, 10/22, at 4:00pm in Mickey Ibarra's office.

[Please note that until we decide whether to move forward with this conference, this will be a small IGA/NEC/DPC discussion.] Please let me

know if you will not be able to attend. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP on 10/21/97 03:57  
PM -----

Mickey Ibarra  
10/20/97 10:37:27 AM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Re: Public Schools

I think we need some more discussion to address the questions Sylvia  
poses below. Based on further conversations I've had with the USCM and  
the experience of the Detroit Summit last week, I would like to meet this  
week to see if we can reach agreement so a larger meeting can be convened  
by Sylvia to move forward. Please let me know if you have some other  
suggestions for addressing these issues you'd like to express before the  
meeting. I will ask Suzanne Dale to schedule. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 10/20/97  
10:03 AM -----

Sylvia M. Mathews  
10/17/97 07:48:22 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
bcc:  
Subject: Re: Public Schools

The only question I have about having a meeting now is has enough work  
been done to try to answer some of the fundamental questions:

Who should attend?  
What would be the theme? Responsibility in Schools?  
What is the objective of the conference?

IF you think we are far enough along on these questions, please let me  
know and I will call a meeting.

Mickey Ibarra  
10/17/97 02:11:21 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP  
cc: Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP, Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Public Schools

I met with Mayor Paul Helmke (R-Ft. Wayne, IN), president of the US Conf.  
of Mayors, DeeDee Corradini (D-Salt Lake City), vice president of USCM,  
and Tom Cochran, executive director, USCM yesterday to discuss a number of

issues of concern to them and the White House. Regarding a possible WH Conference on Public Schools, I indicated that we are actively considering their proposal and it seemed clear to me that any such conference would need the involvement of a number of major stakeholders in education (more than mayors). They mentioned superintendents, school boards, and teacher organizations as perhaps logical but caution against too many. They also do not want to get lost in the crowd.

Sylvia, I think we need you to play the "honest broker" role in the next discussion of a WH Conference on Public Schools. I suggest we insist on attendance from Bruce or Elena, Gene, Ann, Leg.Affairs, Maria, Mike Cohen, and me to get the issues on the table. I sense from our last discussion of this issue at our message meeting yesterday, there is angst relative to the role of Mayors and the ownership DPC and NEC feel about the issue of education in general.

I think you are the best bet for bringing closure to a decision ---yes or no for a conference. And if yes, I'm very confident everyone's concerns can be addressed by a planning group led by DPC. I strongly believe the conference should occur, preferably in April after all the Washinton winter meetings of the intergovernmental groups are concluded and that the USCM should play a prominent role. However, I think it would be difficult for IGA to play the lead role. If you think differently, I'd like a chance to discuss this with you. Thanks for all your support.

Message Sent

To:

---

Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP

Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP

Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP

Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 16:37:28.00

SUBJECT: Information on Cessna/Wichita Event

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

I have more information on the proposed Cessna/Wichita event, including an October 1st memo that Cessna CEO Russ Meyer sent directly to the President.

Meyer describes the event as a dedication ceremony for their new welfare to work facility, marking what they call a "major expansion" of the program they've run since 1990 to train "men and women who were unemployable and subsisting on welfare" for jobs at Cessna. The President would congratulate the program's 200 graduates now in the workforce and highlight this public-private partnership as a national model. Meyer says he's also invited Secretaries Glickman and Cuomo (HUD loans helped pay for the expansion) and plans to invite Senators Dole and Kassebaum who have both been long-time supporters.

Kate Carr and Lyn Hogan say the Welfare to Work Partnership does not plan to have any announcements at the event, nor do they plan a major effort to recruit Wichita companies for the Partnership. Instead, they see this as an opportunity for the President to highlight the good work one of their members is doing. If this event were held on November 17th, the Partnership would still plan to announce its advisory board (including about 20 governors) in Washington D.C. on November 19th during their board meeting and they still very much want their board to have face time with the President that day. Bruce--do you want to discuss this with Eli?

The information I have on the program looks good. My only concerns are that it appears small (with 200 total graduates I believe since 1990, although the materials aren't entirely clear), expensive (\$5.27 million for the new facility -- this, plus operating costs probably add up to a high cost per participant), and some of their trainees were probably not AFDC/TANF recipients (but unemployed men or food stamp recipients). On the other hand, the program 1) provides state of the art training and day care; 2) guarantees all successful trainees a private sector job at graduation; 3) provides a complete wage and benefit package during training; and 4) is part of a true public-private partnership which has helped revitalize an entire community.

Here are some questions for which I think we need answers. Do you have others?

- 1) The proposal refers to 200 graduates who would be congratulated -- are these the total number of graduates since the inception of the program in 1990? If not, how many individuals have been trained by the program since its inception?
- 2) How many more individuals will be trained at one time in the new facility versus the old one?
- 3) Is the new facility an entirely new building or set of buildings or an expansion of the previously-used building?
- 4) Were all the trainees welfare recipients, i.e., been on AFDC or TANF? The proposal refers to "men and women who were unemployable and subsisting on welfare" which indicates some were not actually on welfare.
- 5) How much per person does the training program cost, when all the public and private contributions are totaled?
- 6) Do all the trainees get hired by Cessna? If other employers are involved, what percent of the trainees get hired by Cessna?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 11:07:31.00

SUBJECT: Central Americans meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is being set up for Thursday instead of Wednesday since NSC is out of the country through tomorrow. Also, I wanted to clarify that the Senate took procedural votes on the Central Americans legislation on the DC approps bill but did not take an up or down vote on it. WH Leg still thinks the Central Americans piece will be dealt with in the DC Approps conference.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 10:00:44.00

SUBJECT: Response to Pear story on Mental Health Parity

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Silverman ( CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Katzen ( CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D5]MAIL456173394.216 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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B210C00D6FA2FA38C6EBA8FFD5A5A5697D6D4296FDBF3F75DCF4FCA178FBB76440597156EF4BCC
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**Q: WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO ROBERT PEAR'S STORY ABOUT THE MENTAL HEALTH PARITY REGULATION?**

**A:** This Administration has an unparalleled record of supporting ending discrimination in mental health. First, the portability provisions in the Kassebaum-Kennedy legislation represented a major victory for mental health advocates as it explicitly prevents insurers from using preexisting conditions as a basis for excluding people with mental illnesses from access to health plans. Secondly, we fought for and secured the passage of the mental health parity provisions that are discussed in today's story. And this year in the balanced budget act we worked hard to ensure that a strong mental health provision was included in the children's health initiative.

With regard to the mental health parity law discussed in today's story, no decisions have been made in any interpretation of the law. The three departments (HHS, Labor, and Treasury) that are responsible for administering this regulation have not made any decisions much less forwarded any recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget. Even when they do, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs must review and make a final determination on the appropriate interpretation and implementation of the law by the Administration.

Clearly, because of our longstanding commitment to mental health care, we will do everything possible to ensure that this law is implemented in a way that ensures that the promise of the legislation is real.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William R. Kincaid ( CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 15:23:06.00

SUBJECT: Reading mark-up/test amendment

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by William R. Kincaid/OPD/EOP on 10/21/97  
03:21 PM -----

Sandra\_Cook @ ed.gov

10/21/97 02:40:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael Cohen, William R. Kincaid

cc:

Subject: Education & the Workforce Markup

The markup is scheduled at 10:30 in Room 2175. According to minority staff, Congressman Graham (SC) will offer the amendment on testing. Those Democrats who supported Goodling on the floor gave some consideration to voting "present" on the Graham Amendment. However, the consensus now is that those members will probably vote for the Graham amendment in committee but vote against passage of the bill.

Congressman Riggs will offer an amendment on TAG's which will expand eligibility for subgrants to LEA's that have one school in school improvement. The bill currently restricts subgrants to LEA's that have at least 1 school in an empowerment zone or an enterprise zone.

The Democrats will offer several amendments to send a "political message" on their priority issues such as school construction, OTL, and teacher training. In other words, this could be a

L...O....N....G  
markup.

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

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)  
id <01IP2M8RMN0W00RTQG@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 21 Oct 1997 14:49:25 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)  
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IP2M8QGB3K00S0MD@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Tue,

21 Oct 1997 14:49:23 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from vader.ed.gov ([165.224.216.253])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTTP id <01IP2M813SLC001F2W@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue,

21 Oct 1997 14:48:50 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from smtpgwyl.ed.gov (smtpgwyl.ed.gov [165.224.216.37])

by vader.ed.gov (8.8.7/8.8.4) with SMTP id OAA00471; Tue,

21 Oct 1997 14:46:01 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ccMail by smtpgwyl.ed.gov

(IMA Internet Exchange 2.11 Enterprise) id 0005AB49; Tue,

21 Oct 1997 14:48:48 -0400

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



**Crime Meeting Agenda  
October 22, 1997**

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

**Feinstein/Assault Weapons**

- \* Treasury-- Directive
- \* Status on gun shows and clip issues.

**Juvenile Justice Bill Update**

- \* Appropriations
- \* Senate subcommittee hearing today on Federal prevention efforts

**ONDCP Reauthorization**

- \* ONDCP-- Update on Congressional action
- \* Proposed performance measurements

**Anti-Drug Media Campaign**

- \* ONDCP -- Update on actions

**Child Safety Locks**

- \* All agencies except for State Department reported back and are in compliance.

**Sex Offenders**

- \* POTUS letter to Governors

**Brady**

- \* ATF Survey-- release

**Miscellaneous/ Pending Items**

- \* Taggants
- \* Crack strategy
- \* Any other pending events/releases--DOJ Reports

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Suzanne Dale@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 21-OCT-1997 16:19:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: Public Schools Conference

TO: Mickey Ibarra ( Mickey Ibarra@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( Bruce N. Reed@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Elena Kagan ( Elena Kagan@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Michael Cohen ( Michael Cohen@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Emily Bromberg ( Emily Bromberg@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( Lynn G. Cutler@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( Ann F. Lewis@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan ( Jonathan A. Kaplan@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TO: Robert M. Shireman ( Robert M. Shireman@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

CC: BALDERSTON\_A ( BALDERSTON\_A@A1@CD ) (OPD)  
READ: 21-OCT-1997 16:21:00.02

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( Cathy R. Mays@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

CC: Laura Emmett ( Laura Emmett@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

CC: Sky Gallegos ( Sky Gallegos@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

CC: Mona G. Mohib ( Mona G. Mohib@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

CC: Ruby Shamir ( Ruby Shamir@EOP@LNWTWY@EOPMRX )  
READ: NOT READ

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 21-OCT-1997 16:15:00

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----- Forwarded by Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP on 10/21/97 03:57 PM  
-----

Mickey Ibarra  
10/20/97 10:37:27 AM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Re: Public Schools

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----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 10/20/97 10:03 AM  
-----

Sylvia M. Mathews  
10/17/97 07:48:22 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
bcc:  
Subject: Re: Public Schools

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Mickey Ibarra  
10/17/97 02:11:21 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP  
cc: Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP, Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Public Schools

I met with Mayor Paul Helmke (R-Ft. Wayne, IN), president of the US Conf. of

Mayors, DeeDee Corradini (D-Salt Lake City), vice president of USCM, and Tom Cochran, executive director, USCM yesterday to discuss a number of issues of concern to them and the White House. Regarding a possible WH Conference on Public Schools, I indicated that we are actively considering their proposal and it seemed clear to me that any such conference would need the involvement of a number of major stakeholders in education (more than mayors). They mentioned superintendents, school boards, and teacher organizations as perhaps logical but caution against too many. They also do not want to get lost in the crowd.

Sylvia, I think we need you to play the "honest broker" role in the next discussion of a WH Conference on Public Schools. I suggest we insist on attendance from Bruce or Elena, Gene, Ann, Leg.Affairs, Maria, Mike Cohen, and me to get the issues on the table. I sense from our last discussion of this issue at our message meeting yesterday, there is angst relative to the role of Mayors and the ownership DPC and NEC feel about the issue of education in general.

I think you are the best bet for bringing closure to a decision ---yes or no for a conference. And if yes, I'm very confident everyone's concerns can be addressed by a planning group led by DPC. I strongly believe the conference should occur, preferably in April after all the Washinton winter meetings of the intergovernmental groups are concluded and that the USCM should play a prominent role. However, I think it would be difficult for IGA to play the lead role. If you think differently, I'd like a chance to discuss this with you. Thanks for all your support.

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_

Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP  
Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP  
Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP  
Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP  
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jacinta Ma ( CN=Jacinta Ma/OU=PIR/O=EOP [ PIR ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 19:34:48.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Report Contacts

TO: Michael Wenger ( CN=Michael Wenger/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sorrell ( CN=Michael J. Sorrell/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Lin Liu ( CN=Lin Liu/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Claire Gonzales ( CN=Claire Gonzales/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Judith A. Winston ( CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Michele Cavataio ( CN=Michele Cavataio/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'm listing the PIR weekly report contacts for each work group. Please let me know if anything is incorrect. Please remember to give me your weekly updates by COB on Wednesday. Thank you.

Cabinet Affairs -- Jon Jennings  
Communications/Press -- Stacie Spector  
Policy -- Elena Kagan  
Recruiting Leaders/Outreach -- Mike Wenger  
Promising Practices -- Lin Liu  
Tough Messages -- Judy Winston  
Dialogue in Communities -- Mike Wenger  
Living Report -- Judy Winston  
Youth Outreach -- Mike Sorrell  
Advisory Board -- Mike Wenger

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William R. Kincaid ( CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 10:58:54.00

SUBJECT: College Presidents Q&A

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bruce and Elena--

Following up on your question from the staff meeting this a.m, this is a draft Q&A that NEC has put together. Does this approach look ok to you?

Q. A STORY OVER THE WEEKEND SHOWED THAT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MAKE NEARLY \$350,000 PER YEAR. DOES THE ADMINISTRATION CONSIDER THAT EXCESSIVE?

A. As they do in the news media, the stars of higher education are paid well. The \$333,000 figure from the Chronicle of Higher Education study is for the largest, private, research universities. The average salary at four-year colleges was about half that, \$170,000. But again, as with other professions, the Federal government does not tend to get involved.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 14:53:53.00

SUBJECT: food safety legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jim O'hara called to say he thought FDA needed two more days to work the proposed bill out, if they haven't worked it out by then he suggested we should call a meeting. Does that sound okay?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 14:53:53.00

SUBJECT: food safety legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1997 21:05:43.00

SUBJECT: HR2610, Nat'l Narcotics Leadership Act passed by voice vote

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

And these guys wanted to threaten a veto....to something that passed by a voice vote.

Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 10/21/97  
09:04 PM -----

Ronald E. Jones

10/21/97 05:49:48 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: HR2610, Nat'l Narcotics Leadership Act passed by voice vote

Message Sent

To:

Kenneth L. Schwartz/OMB/EOP

Kevin P. Cichetti/OMB/EOP

Alice E. Shuffield/OMB/EOP

Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

James C. Murr/OMB/EOP

James J. Jukes/OMB/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 17:27:14.00

SUBJECT: letter to Murray/Wellstone

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have not yet persuaded OMB not to respond to this old letter from Murray and Wellstone, but I'm still trying. I'm now trying to get Sally Katzen's shop to object since the reg is under review. They've asked me to revise their draft letter which is awful.

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 10/22/97  
05:28 PM -----

Lisa M. Kountoupes  
10/22/97 03:43:48 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: letter to Murray/Wellstone

Cynthia, the Director wants to respond to the Senators. I have watered this down to say almost nothing. How does this look? If there is a particular sentence that is of concern to you, please let me know if you could suggest a modification. thanks

Dear:

Thank you for sharing your views on the Wellstone/Murray Family Violence Option provision that was contained in the Senate-passed budget reconciliation bill. The provisions would have given states discretion to issue temporary waivers from various requirements in their welfare plans to victims of domestic violence.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) was the result of a long process of bipartisan negotiations. The final legislation contained language requiring a study of the effect of family violence on contributing to the use of welfare programs. Recognizing that your concern was resolved in a manner different than you had hoped for, we must emphasize that the final bill viewed as a whole represents bipartisan consensus, which balances the budget and cuts taxes for middle class families, while protecting important priorities such as education and children's health care.

As you know, there are ongoing efforts to address this concern as a part of the Labor, Health and Human Services fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill.

As you and I have discussed, we share your goal of permitting states to grant temporary waivers from the work rules and time limits to victims of domestic violence. We share concerns that you have in this area and believe that the regulation nearing completion at the Department of Health and Human Services will go a long way to address some of them.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sylvia M. Mathews ( CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 14:53:38.00

SUBJECT: Bilingual Education

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

What is our position on this issue? I just don't know.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 16:23:56.00

SUBJECT: Galston update

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

For those of you who have not kept up with Bill Galston's post-WH career, take a look at the article on Floyd Flake and vouchers in New York magazine:

"Three of the most prominent black journalists in America -- Brent Staples of the New York Times, William Raspberry of the Washington Post, and Jack White of Time -- have written favorably about vouchers. So has Bill Galston, a black professor who earlier served as a domestic-policy adviser to President Clinton."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Estela Mendoza ( CN=Estela Mendoza/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:55:59.00

SUBJECT: Re: Urgent Reporter Request

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

thanks a bunch!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:37:22.00

SUBJECT: Re: faxes

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Did you know that if you click on the little yellow box at the end of the Subject: line, you can trace the history of an e-mail?



## Negotiating Proposals

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

### First Tier: We could live with any or all of these

1. Prohibitions on:
  - Education Department or NAGB development of a national curriculum in reading or math
  - requiring the test as a condition of receiving federal education funds
  - Education Department and/or states requiring home schoolers to take the test
  - Federal mandates or control of state or local curriculum, instruction, or use of resources (already in Goals 2000)
2. Field Test in 1999 instead of implementation (with or without capped participation)
  - We should try to get funding for state/local participation in the field test
3. NAGB authorized to develop and implement a process for linking state or local tests to the national test
  - May need additional funds for this
4. No implementation for 90-days after delivering Congressionally mandated reports on pilot test (and field test, if included in compromise)
5. Requirement that test meet Title 1 reporting requirements (for Caucuses)

### Second Tier: These would be tougher to live with

1. Funding for FY99 implementation only, with no implementation funding to be provided in future years
  - Should be coupled with making test administration an allowable use of Chapter 2 funds,
2. Prohibit high stakes use of test (most likely, for specified period of time)

### Still Unacceptable

1. No implementation unless specifically authorized (including such limitation for FY98)
2. No implementation until jurisdictions with 51% of kids sign up
3. No implementation funding (even if test administration is made an allowable use under Chapter 2)



MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed  
Steve Silverman

SUBJECT: Harris Wofford's Proposal to Resume Points of Light Awards

Background: Harris Wofford has written to urge that you resume former President Bush's "Daily Points of Light" awards. He proposes to rename the awards the "Presidents' [plural] Points of Light," with you and President Bush as co-sponsors. Rather than having the White House take responsibility for selecting and vetting the winners on a daily basis, as was the case under President Bush, Harris proposes that the Points of Light Foundation and the Corporation for National Service take on this responsibility. The Knights of Columbus have agreed to fund the costs of this program for one year.

One factor complicating the decision is that Harris has had extensive conversations with the Points of Light Foundation and with President Bush himself on this proposal. Apparently Harris has made it clear that he favors this idea and that the decision rests with the White House. Harris indicates that President Bush will be deeply disappointed if we decide not to resume the awards.

One other timing issue is that you are scheduled to attend the dedication of President Bush's library on November 6. If we decide to reinstate this program, that event would be an opportunity to announce it, especially given the former President's attachment to the Points of Light program.

Arguments For:

- Reinstating the awards is an easy way to keep the issue of service and volunteerism before the public on a daily basis. It would continue to repair the rift between the AmeriCorps concept of service and the more traditional volunteer sector, just as the Philadelphia summit did. Also, AmeriCorps members would be eligible for the awards.
- President Bush very much wants the Administration to do this. He will be very disappointed if we do not, and he will see it as the White House's decision because of Harris' conversations with him.

Arguments Against:

- The benefits of resuming the awards are minimal. Our efforts to reach out to the volunteer sector at the Philadelphia summit were so successful that it is not clear what this would add. In addition, some would react negatively to such a decision, since the original Points of Light program was derided by many as an empty gesture.
- The daily responsibility of selecting and vetting winners will be time-consuming for

White House staff, and not worth the effort. Although theoretically we could assign responsibility for vetting the award winners to the Points of Light Foundation and the Corporation for National Service, from a practical standpoint we would probably still feel the need to do a legal and/or political check on award winners.

Options:

- Resume the awards as Wofford proposes.
- Decline to resume the awards.
- Recommended Option: Reestablish these awards as the “Daily Points of Light” awards, rather than the “Presidents’ Daily Points of Light” awards, to be administered by the Points of Light Foundation and the Corporation, with no formal connection to the President or the White House.

Harris believes that this plan would be acceptable to former President Bush as long as we do not appear to be distancing ourselves from the awards. To that end, he suggests we announce this at the dedication of the Bush library, and advise former President Bush in advance of our action. He also suggests that we invite a group of the first winners to the White House during National Volunteer Week in April, along with former President Bush, and that we use inclusive language in talking about the awards, such as “We join former President Bush in congratulating the winners.” Such actions seem like a reasonable compromise on this issue.

Recommendation on Harris's Reauthorization Memo:

Harris Wofford also wrote you on October 3 urging that we make reauthorization of AmeriCorps a high priority. He argues that we should send the Corporation's reauthorization proposal to the Hill before adjournment this year, with the goal of getting AmeriCorps reauthorized by the first anniversary of the Presidents' service summit next April. AmeriCorps has never been reauthorized and is now operating without any authorization. Harris argues that we must seek to firmly establish AmeriCorps' existence, preferably beyond the end of your term, and that this is the best time to do it.

The Corporation has made strides, particularly since the service summit, in getting Congress to support or at least not attack AmeriCorps. This year, for the first time, Congress did not launch an effort to eliminate the core AmeriCorps programs during the appropriations process, and it appears we will secure funding at last year's levels plus an increment for America Reads, although a smaller one than we requested.

We recommend that we launch the reauthorization in a high-profile way as Harris requests, but wait until the final phase of this year's appropriations battle is complete. The VA-HUD appropriations bill that is coming to you for signature includes funding for core AmeriCorps programs as well as \$25 million for America Reads. However, we are still fighting to get more funds for AmeriCorps' portion of America Reads as part of the Labor-HHS appropriations bill, and we believe it would be prudent to wait until this is resolved. It is possible that Labor-HHS will not be settled until just before recess, which would frustrate Harris's goal of sending this proposal to the Hill prior to adjournment. Nevertheless it would be prudent to wait.

As the memo to you on Presidents' service summit follow-up suggests, one option is to launch the reauthorization in a radio address right before Thanksgiving, which would come just before Powell's summit update on November 25.



DATE

ADDRESS  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you very much for your letter of October 3rd regarding tobacco legislation and our meeting with Members of Congress. I agree with you that the meeting was productive and bipartisan, and I look forward to continuing to work closely with you in the fight against teen smoking.

I also agree with you that the problem of tobacco addiction is only one of many challenges that face our nation's young people. While we seek to combat youthful tobacco use, we must also maintain and strengthen our strong attack on substance abuse by American youth. I am proud of my record in fighting drugs. I have proposed, year-in and year-out, the largest anti-drug budgets of any Administration. The country has benefited greatly from my appointment of General Barry McCaffrey as our nation's drug czar and his elevation to a Cabinet level position. I hope you will join in the effort to protect our children by supporting my proposed fiscal 1998 budget which contains a \$60 million expansion of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program. This program reaches 97% of the nation's school districts, and the program's funds are used to keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools.

Your letter points out that General McCaffrey has much to contribute to our effort in controlling underage use of drugs and tobacco. I agree. Indeed, I have specifically requested the House of Representatives include in H.R. 2610 a provision codifying the reduction of underage substance abuse, including alcohol and tobacco, as within the scope of General McCaffrey's office. With your help, our nation will succeed in building a strong and comprehensive abuse policy that includes drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

As we have discussed, there is no more important mission for our nation than the protection of our children's health. In the next year, we will have the opportunity to make major steps in combating the tragedy of substance abuse and youth smoking. I look forward to taking those steps together.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 20:19:19.00

SUBJECT: Satcher update

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum ( CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John L. Hilley ( CN=John L. Hilley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael D. McCurry ( CN=Michael D. McCurry/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FOLEY\_M ( FOLEY\_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Podesta ( CN=John Podesta/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

David Satcher was reported out of the Labor and Human Resources Committee by 12-5 vote. The vote makes it very possible that we could have a confirmed Surgeon General by the time Congress goes home for the winter.

There appears to be one major issue that might get in the way. Prior to the vote, Senator Coats made a big deal about Dr. Satcher supporting the President's position on the partial birth issue. Rich Tarplin and I are somewhat concerned that some of the right-leaning Republicans may, once again, take the opportunity to use the final Senate floor vote on Dr. Satcher's confirmation as a vehicle to hit the President again on this issue. Worse case scenario, of course, is the politics of partial birth has the impact of delaying the final vote until next year.

At this point, we may be being overly paranoid/cautious, but we felt -- at the very least -- we should be prepared to answer questions on this issue one more time. I assume it would be a reiteration of the President's position, which of course Dr. Satcher supports, and a criticism that certain members are -- once again -- trying to politicize "America's doctor" and delay the valuable service he can provide. If we hear anything new on this front, we will advise immediately...

cj

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CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 20:19:19.00

SUBJECT: Satcher update

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READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum ( CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John L. Hilley ( CN=John L. Hilley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael D. McCurry ( CN=Michael D. McCurry/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FOLEY\_M ( FOLEY\_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Podesta ( CN=John Podesta/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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•  
cj

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:47:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I ran into LD Acheson this morning. She was in the mtg w/ the AG on Tuesday and felt she was leaning to option 1.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:44:45.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Well, VAWA is going to feel out a few other groups. I'll let you know when they get back to me. Mary

Elena Kagan

10/22/97 01:24:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP

cc: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP, Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP

Subject: Re: Hate Crime Legislation

that's ok; 4b does all that. and if NOW wouldn't scream too loudly, who would?



Draft 4 p.m. 10/22/97

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD CARE  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
OCTOBER 23, 1997**

Six years ago today, at Georgetown University, I proposed a new vision for America, a new partnership between our people and our government to provide opportunity for all, demand responsibility from all, and restore a sense of community to this great nation.

Strengthening families was and remains at the core of this vision. Time and technology have fundamentally altered the way we live, work and do business. But the toughest, most rewarding and most important job in the human experience remains the same -- that of being a parent.

As the Catholic Conference has noted, no government can love a child and no policy can substitute for a family's care. But there is much that our society can do to help all parents meet their duties to their children -- even as the demands of work and the expectations of society shift all around us.

That is why we are here today. If we are to keep families strong in the next century, if we want to keep living in an America that honors our values as it brings greater prosperity to all people willing to work for it, then we must address the urgent problem of child care in our country.

Over the past five years, we have done much to help working families. The Family and Medical Leave Act ensures that no parent has to choose between caring for a loved one or keeping a job when a family member falls ill. The expanded earned income tax credit ensures that parents who work do not have to raise their children in poverty. Our expanded Head Start programs are now serving more families than ever before. We have collected record amounts of child support, making sure that more parents take responsibility for their children. We have worked to increase child care assistance by nearly 70 percent, helping families pay for care for one million children. The historic balanced budget I signed this summer provides a \$500 per child tax credit and helps parents save or pay for their children's college educations through tax free IRAs, expanded loans, grants and other tax credits.

But we must do more. I believe that strengthening child care is the next great frontier in empowering all Americans to fulfill their greatest promise as parents and as workers, as guardians of the next generation and as citizens whose labor and ingenuity in the workplace will keep America strong into the next millennium.

Our workforce does not look like it did a generation ago. Over the past half-century, millions of women have chosen to pursue careers that have enabled them to take economic

charge of their own lives, boost family income and contribute their talents and energies to society. At the same time, economic shifts have forced many families to rely on a second income to make ends meet. So, as more women continue to work outside the home, whether by choice or necessity, child care has become a fact of life.

The quality of care a child receives in his or her earliest years can have lifelong consequences. Stable and stimulating care can lead to stronger academic and social skills, build self-esteem and a capacity for trust and relationships. For children in high-risk environments, high quality care in the earliest years can mean the difference between a life full of hope and accomplishment or one diminished by crime, difficulty at school, and despair.

But even as demand for child care grows and even as we learn more about the important role it plays in child development, our child care system is failing too many families. Too often, child care is unaffordable, inaccessible, or simply unsafe.

Child care costs today strain millions of family budgets, draining as much as a quarter of a working family's income. Government assistance meets just a quarter of the need. Last year, we fought and won the battle to expand child care assistance as part of welfare reform. This new funding -- \$4 billion over six years -- has given states an unprecedented opportunity to be leaders and innovators in our efforts to make child care more affordable to the working poor. If we expect all welfare recipients to go to work, then we must help them afford the high quality child care that will make work pay ... that will enable them to leave their children in care that is safe and secure.

But even for those who can afford it, good child care is often hard to find. Waiting lists take months or years to move, forcing many parents to cobble together unstable child care arrangements. The child care shortage puts older children at risk, as well. Today, five million children between the ages of five and fourteen are left to fend for themselves after school, increasing the chances that they try drugs, alcohol and tobacco or be victims of crime.

Finally, studies have shown that many child care arrangements are unsafe. The tragedies that have befallen so many families who depend on child care continue to make headlines all across America. We must make sure that no more families suffer such needless heartbreak.

This conference is an important step toward addressing all of these problems. What we learn today should spur us to find ways to help all parents afford the type of safe, high-quality child care that best suits their needs -- whether it's at home, a child care center, or a neighbor's house. In the coming months, my Administration will develop a plan, which I will unveil in my next State of the Union and budget, to improve access, affordability and assure the safety of child care in our country.

In the meantime, I am announcing four new actions we can take today. First, I am asking Secretary Rubin to oversee a working group on child care. I am charging the group, which will

consist primarily of business leaders, to work with labor and community representatives to examine ways businesses can help employees afford high quality child care. It's simply good business practice to help workers become better parents. Few people can give 100 percent to their jobs if their hearts are weighed down by worry about their children.

Second, I am transmitting to Congress the "National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact" which will enable states to share criminal history information for a few specific purposes besides criminal investigations, including background checks on child care workers. I urge Congress to pass and states to ratify this legislation. We know that the quality of care our children receive is directly related to the competence of our child care providers. That is why we must weed out those people who have no business taking care of children in the first place.

But at the same time, we must help exemplary caregivers provide even better care for our children. So I am establishing a new scholarship for child care education. The scholarship will help students earn degrees in exchange for a promise to remain in the child care field for at least one year.

Finally, I am announcing a Administration effort to bring more community service opportunities to after-school programs across the country. Service can be an enriching part of any child's life. Through a new how-to manual and technical assistance from National Service volunteers, we will help after-school programs devise curriculums that include service.

For centuries, the American Dream has represented a fundamental compact between all Americans and society: Everyone who works hard and plays by the rules can build better lives for themselves and their families. For too many Americans, child care has become a stubborn obstacle to that Dream. Too many parents have been forced to make impossible choices between work and family, between putting food on the table and providing adequate child care for their children. These are choices America's families should not have to make. With the committed efforts of all of us, they will no longer have to. By strengthening child care, we can help our parents fulfill their most sacred duty -- to raise strong, healthy and moral children -- and keep the American Dream alive for today's and future generations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 18:16:03.00

SUBJECT: Race town hall

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You may be totally in the loop on this, but just in case, since there's an Erskine meeting on this tomorrow:

Cabinet Affairs told me about an Ann Lewis meeting on race today where 2 scenarios for the first town hall were discussed, one on youth and one on youth and service. There was a one-pager on each scenario which I'll fax to you. The service write-up isn't as strong as it could be. I will work on how to strengthen it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 07:54:32.00

SUBJECT: Chaka Fattah

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As requested...

Let me know of any edits/concerns please.

----- Forwarded by Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP on 10/22/97  
07:55 AM -----

Robert M. Shireman

10/22/97 01:56:02 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP

cc: Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP

Subject: Chaka Fattah

Per your request, sorry I didn't see the note earlier.

6th Grade Mentoring Initiative. The NEC has begun consultations with the higher education community on a proposal that would promote partnerships between colleges and high-poverty schools, to provide youth with sustained mentoring and academic enrichment starting no later than seventh grade and extending through high school graduation. This would be connected to a broader effort to inform low-income families about financial aid that is available for college. [While we would not be able to announce the size of any initiative until after the budget process, you could announce the general idea and ask for colleges to work with us on the design. One opportunity to do that would be on November 16 and 17, when 2000 officials from all of the public 4-year colleges and universities in the country will be meeting in D.C.]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 21:35:05.00

SUBJECT: Briefing for child care conference

TO: June Shih ( CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Katharine Button ( CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The briefing for the President and First Lady on the Child Care Conference is at 9:15am in the Red Room on the State Floor.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 15:51:27.00

SUBJECT: Re: bilingual ed

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've been thinking about this since you raised in Monday. Here's what I think the group has too look like

From Education:

Dalia Pompa, Director of Bilingual Education

Mike Smith

Terry Peterson

From WH:

Me, you, Tanya and anyone else you want

Sperling/Shireman

Mickey Ibarra

Janet Murgia

Maria Echeveste

Karen Skelton or whoever watches California politics for us

I don't think we need OMB in this, and I presume that COS office and Rahm weigh in later, or whenever they want to.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa N. Benton ( CN=Melissa N. Benton/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:04:12.00

SUBJECT: Reminder--comments on LRM MNB59 are due

TO: Alice E. Shuffield ( CN=Alice E. Shuffield/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Pamela B. VanWie ( CN=Pamela B. VanWie/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry R. Matlack ( CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Debra J. Bond ( CN=Debra J. Bond/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White ( CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Janet R. Forsgren ( CN=Janet R. Forsgren/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is a reminder that comments on the above-mentioned LRM, the draft Labor letter on Congressman Campbell's legislation to amend the FLSA to clarify the employment status of food bank volunteers, were due at noon today.

Please provide your comments no later than COB today. If we do not hear from you, we will assume you have no comments and will proceed with clearing the letter.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William R. Kincaid ( CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 19:17:09.00

SUBJECT: Re: Re[2]: ED Report on School Voucher Bill

TO: Barry White ( CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert M. Shireman ( CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jonathan H. Schnur ( CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I just spoke with Scott Fleming at ED; Rep. Roemer's office called and said they had heard that the Republicans didn't have the votes to move their voucher bill out of committee on Friday, so probably would scrub the mark-up. Evidently Roukema, Castle, and Barrett (and possibly one more) have indicated they won't vote for it. The bad news is that they may try to attach this to the Charter Schools bill on the floor. Scott emphasized that none of this is definite yet.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:23:29.00

SUBJECT: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Janna Sidley at the VAWA office discreetly tried to feel out the position of the women's groups on the hate crimes legislation. Janna talked to NOW. It seems that NOW would prefer the most wide-reaching option including gender (Option 1 in the DOJ memo), but they could probably live with legislation that had an animus requirement (Option 4B). It seems, however, they don't want to start out with the animus option, but would live with it if that's where a compromise ended up.

It does seem that they have 2 non-negotiable points:

1. Gender has to be included.
2. Gender has to be treated the same as sexual orientation and disability.

Regards, Mary

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:23:29.00

SUBJECT: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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It does seem that they have 2 non-negotiable points:

1. Gender has to be included.
2. Gender has to be treated the same as sexual orientation and disability.

Regards, Mary



October 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM BRUCE REED  
CHUCK RUFF

RE: Attached ONDCP Memorandum on the Southwest Border Region

Attached is a memorandum that General McCaffrey sent to you outlining recommendations on how to improve the Administration's drug interdiction efforts along the Southwest border. Although we share the General's concerns, we do not support his recommendations at this time and do not believe this issue should be tasked to the Drug Policy Council for resolution.

First, the Treasury and Justice Departments have strong reservations about ONDCP's recommendations. In fact, less than a month ago, we met with Secretary Rubin, Attorney General Reno, and General McCaffrey to discuss coordination of border-related issues. At that time, General McCaffrey was preparing to send a report to Congress on the Southwest border that made the same recommendations as the attached memorandum. Secretary Rubin and the Attorney General expressed their opposition to sending this report to Congress, and General McCaffrey agreed to hold it. Rubin and Reno -- who oversee the enforcement agencies that carry out the drug, crime, trade and immigration laws along the border -- have concerns that assigning a single, federal official at each point of entry to coordinate drug interdiction will negatively affect or conflict with our immigration and trade policies.

Second, several other border-related issues are currently being discussed in the White House and among the agencies, and will need to be resolved over the next few months. Most notably, the Commission on Immigration Reform recently released its final report recommending that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) be disbanded and its responsibilities -- including border enforcement -- parceled out to various agencies. In the wake of this report, Members of Congress have introduced INS reform plans and included appropriations language requiring the Administration to submit similar plans by early next year.

Because of all the above, we proposed at our recent meeting with Secretary Rubin, the Attorney General, and General McCaffrey that a White House-led working group consider all border-related proposals and the issues of drug and crime enforcement, immigration, and trade that they raise. We have met internally and concluded that the White House group will be led by DPC; include Counsel's Office, OMB, NSC and NPR; and will closely coordinate with all the affected agencies to ensure that their issues are fully considered. Although we recognize ONDCP's specific mandate to oversee the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and coordinate certain counterdrug technologies and intelligence -- and support these issues being discussed by the Drug Policy Council -- border issues that go beyond the reach of drug policy would be more

appropriately handled by the process we have outlined. At OMB's request, we expect to have some initial recommendations before the budget process is concluded. We recommend that you support this process for coordinating border-related issues.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:09:33.00

SUBJECT: Message from reporter re: Pentagon letter on tobacco

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena -- I got a message on my voice mail today from Debbie Funk at Army Times requesting a copy of the letter dated September 22 from Judith Miller at the Pentagon regarding Defense's request for money from the tobacco settlement. What , if anything, do you want me to do in response to her message? Thanks, Mary

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-OCT-1997 19:56:21.00

SUBJECT: Re: Chaka Fattah

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

TEXT:

Thanks, Elena. I'll pass it on.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Estela Mendoza ( CN=Estela Mendoza/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:46:15.00

SUBJECT: Urgent Reporter Request

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

A reporter from Army Times (on deadline) called today looking for a copy of a letter written by Judith Miller to you on July 15, 1997 on Tobacco. Apparantly the Pentagon will not release it...can you? Can we send it to them, or is this something we do not do? Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William R. Kincaid ( CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 17:00:57.00

SUBJECT: Reading Mark-Up/Other Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jonathan H. Schnur ( CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert M. Shireman ( CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I spoke with Sandra Cook at Education and got the following report:

1. On the reading bill: Goodling announced at the outset that no testing amendment would be offered, which quickly changed the dynamic of the mark-up.

A Democratic amendment striking the Tutoring Assistance Grants was offered but withdrawn, after getting an agreement from Republicans to work on addressing concerns with this provision. (ED is to meet with GOP and D staff on Monday on this).

Dems won on an amendment to add a national evaluation and get rid of state evaluations, although later agreed to a Riggs amendment to add back the state evaluations.

With encouragement from ED staff, Dems held off on some additional amendments that they were planning to offer, and agreed to support passage of the bill, after it became clear that Goodling wanted to get the bill out and wasn't going to be able to do so based on Republican votes.

Ultimately the bill was passed on voice vote. Conservative Republicans who would have been opposed to the bill made themselves scarce.

2. The Rules Committee will take up the charter bill tomorrow at 3 (it was pulled today because of the Goodling mark-up)

3. Kildee, the ranking member on the postsecondary subcommittee, has agreed to introduce our Title V teacher preparation proposal as a free-standing bill; also, Roemer has indicated interest in sponsoring the bill. Democratic staff is working to line up other members on the committee, although this may be difficult because individual Dems have lots of ideas about teacher preparation.

Sen. Frist has introduced his bill on this -- which differs substantially from ours -- but had no original cosponsors.

In general, her sense is that our proposal is being well-received.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 14:56:35.00

SUBJECT: INS Meeting on Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Bill

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

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

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

TEXT:  
DPC Colleagues:

At INS's request (Julie Anbender), Rahm's suggested a meeting to talk about the CJS provision to not fund INS' political slots if we don't fund spend x amount for prisons. This is new to me, and I'm not sure what we'll get accomplished on this -- or if there are other matters to be discussed at the meeting. Has Rahm mentioned this to you EK or BNR?

Leanee, can you check w/OMB on our statements on this provision, or anything they might know about this.

Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 10/22/97  
02:53 PM -----

Rajiv Y. Mody  
10/22/97 02:30:21 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP, Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP, Karen E. Skelton/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: INS Meeting on Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Bill

The INS meeting is on Thursday, October 23 at 4:45 in the Roosevelt Room. I'm sorry about the confusion.

--Rajiv

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 19:45:25.00

SUBJECT: Academics and tobacco

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Re: academics. You both are very pithy.

Re: tobacco. We were looking for exec actions on the international front and maybe this is one: There are draft commercial guidelines from State that codify what we discussed in our last meeting -- what steps the government will take to push tobacco products via our embassies etc. It codifies our existing policy, essentially promising not to promote tobacco products. (This is not the same as limiting USTR in trade agreements in which our policy is to not fight valid health regulations, only those barriers that discriminated on the basis of national treatment.) Tarullo met with Shalala and discussed this, concluding the commercial guidelines might make a good Gore-Shalala event (see previous e-mail). What do you think?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:57:06.00

SUBJECT: Re:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please come. I think it's important for you to understand the legal q's -- in case the President wants to know. Still don't have a time though. Will page you when I do.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Russell W. Horwitz ( CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 16:34:05.00

SUBJECT: Climate Change Materials

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

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

TO: Elliot J. Diringer ( CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEQ ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roberta W. Greene ( CN=Roberta W. Greene/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Andrei H. Cherny ( CN=Andrei H. Cherny/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Michael V. Terrell ( CN=Michael V. Terrell/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEQ ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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# PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROPOSAL

October 22, 1997

*Global climate change is the premier environmental challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and the risks it poses justify sensible preventive steps. Addressing this issue is one of the United States' greatest imperatives, for this and future generations. Recognizing the solid foundation of climate science, President Clinton is committed to strong and sensible action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – including realistic and binding emissions targets.*

## Key elements of President Clinton's climate change proposal include:

- **Binding Targets to Reach 1990 Emissions Levels by 2008-2012 and Reductions Below 1990 Levels in the 5-Year Period That Follows.** A critical component of the President's comprehensive framework is a realistic, achievable, and binding target of reducing greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and reductions below 1990 levels in the 5-year period that follows.
- **\$5 Billion Program of Tax Cuts and R&D for New Technologies.** To spur energy efficiency and the development of new technologies, the President proposes a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years.
- **Industry-by-Industry Consultations and Early Credit.** The Administration challenges key industries to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions. To provide an incentive for near-term actions to cut emissions, the President is committed to ensuring appropriate rewards for firms that act early.
- **Developing Countries Must Participate.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. That's why the United States has spear-headed joint implementation projects, and the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **Broad-Based Domestic and International Emissions Trading System Begins After A Decade of Experience Has Accumulated.** The President is committed to a market-based emissions trading system, both domestically and internationally, that will harness the power of the market to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012. The trading system would begin after a decade's worth of experience with tax incentives, R&D, early credit, electricity restructuring, Federal efforts, and other measures.

**BINDING TARGETS:** The U.S. binding target is realistic: It seeks to return U.S. emissions to 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 and reduce them further thereafter. We reject the European proposal for more stringent early reductions, as well as the "do-nothing" approach of some interests. The target is achievable: By providing incentives for early action to reduce emissions, attacking domestic energy inefficiencies, and putting in place a market-based emissions trading system, we can reach 1990 levels in the proposed time frame with minimal

**economic costs. And it is meaningful: Achieving 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 would amount to almost a 30 percent reduction off a business-as-usual path, an important first step on the road toward stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.**

**SOLID PRINCIPLES:** The President's five climate change principles include: that the policies should be guided by science, rely on market-based, common-sense tools, that we should seek win-win solutions, that global participation is essential to addressing the global problem of climate change, and that we must have regular common-sense reviews of the economics and science of climate change.

**SOUND AND SENSIBLE THREE-STAGE APPROACH:** Reflecting his five key principles, the President's plan includes three stages: Stage 1 includes priming the pump through programs such as R&D, tax incentives, incentives for early action, and Federal leadership, and industry consultations. Stage 2 builds upon the first stage by including a review and evaluation in preparation for the permit trading system. Stage 3 -- which does not occur for a decade -- involves meeting binding targets through a domestic and international emissions trading program. The President is committed to **working with labor and Congress to insure that we give proper assistance to any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.**

**INITIAL ACTION PLAN:** The President's immediate action plan includes 9 elements:

- 1. *\$5 Billion in Tax Cuts and Federal R&D:*** To spur energy efficiency and encourage the development and deployment of lower-carbon energy sources, the Administration supports a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years.
- 2. *Credit for Early Action:*** To provide an immediate incentive for near-term actions, the President is committed to ensuring that firms acting early are rewarded appropriately.
- 3. *Industry-by-Industry Consultations:*** The Administration challenges key industry sectors to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions.
- 4. *Encouraging the Use of Energy-Efficient Products:*** The President will complement his tax incentives, commitment to early action credit, and industry consultations by engaging in a broad-based effort to expand the use of *existing* energy-efficient technologies.
- 5. *Federal Procurement and Energy Use:*** The Department of Energy will spearhead a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal sources.
- 6. *Electricity Restructuring:*** To deliver a significant downpayment on emission reductions, while saving consumers billions, we will pursue a bold plan for electricity restructuring.
- 7. *Setting a Concentration Goal:*** The United States supports developing a specific, long-term concentration goal with the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and other bodies.
- 8. *Bilateral Dialogues:*** In addition to pursuing agreement in Kyoto, the Administration will pursue bilateral dialogues with key developing countries to promote clean energy.
- 9. *Economics and Science Reviews:*** The President proposes regular scientific and economic reviews. These reviews will ensure that policy-makers have the best possible information on climate change.

**WIN-WIN:** There are numerous win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions. For example, a

breakthrough in fuel cell technology announced yesterday will clear the way toward developing cars that are three times as efficient as today's models -- cutting pollution while also cutting driving costs.

## INITIAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

October 22, 1997

President Clinton has proposed nine immediate actions to begin addressing climate change:

**1. *Tax Cuts and Federal R&D:*** To spur energy efficiency and the development of lower-carbon energy sources, the Administration supports a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years. Many of the ideas from the recent report of the President's Committee on Science and Technology (PCAST) will be considered in constructing this package.

**2. *Credit for Early Action:*** To provide an immediate incentive for near-term actions to cut emissions, the Administration is committed to ensuring that firms which act early are rewarded appropriately. We will work with companies to build a program that appropriately rewards those who take prompt and early actions before the beginning of the mandatory emissions budget period in Stage 3.

**3. *Industry-by-Industry Consultations:*** The Administration challenges key industry sectors to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions, including how the Federal government can remove regulatory hurdles that discourage energy efficiency. The Administration will work in partnership with industry to develop sensible efficiency standards in a variety of areas.

**4. *Encouraging the Use of Energy-Efficient Products:*** As the Department of Energy's 5-Labs study illustrates, many existing technologies produce win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions -- but nonetheless are still not widely used. The President is committed to expanding their reach. He will therefore complement his other programs by engaging in a broad-based effort to expand the use of *existing* energy-efficient technologies -- while also spurring the development of *new* technologies.

**5. *Federal Procurement and Energy Use:*** To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal sources, DOE will spearhead a comprehensive effort that includes expanded performance contracting to make Federal buildings more energy-efficient, improved Federal procurement of energy-efficient technology, and partnerships to improve the energy efficiency of Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles. Federal agencies will also be called upon to assess emissions in major initiatives.

**6. *Electricity Restructuring:*** To spur further efforts to clean our air and deliver a downpayment on greenhouse gas emission reductions, while saving consumers billions, we will pursue a bold plan to restructure the energy sector. It is time to change the rules that are often more than 70 years old -- stifling innovations that can save money and impede newer, cleaner technologies.

**7. *Setting a Concentration Goal for Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere:*** The goal of the existing climate treaty is to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases, but the specific concentration has never been defined. The U.S. supports developing a specific, long-term goal, with the assistance of the National Academy of Science and other appropriate bodies.

**8. *Bilateral Dialogues:*** In addition to pursuing agreement in Kyoto, the Administration will pursue bilateral dialogues with key developing countries to promote clean energy.

**9. *Economics and Science Reviews:*** The President proposes regular scientific and economic reviews, to ensure that policy-makers have the best possible information on climate change.

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## PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FIVE CLIMATE CHANGE PRINCIPLES

October 22, 1997

*Global climate change is the premier environmental challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and the risks it poses justify sensible preventive steps. Addressing this issue is one of the United States' greatest imperatives, for this and future generations. Recognizing the solid foundation of climate science, President Clinton is committed to strong and sensible action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions -- including realistic and binding emissions targets.*

President Clinton's climate change plan is based on **five key principles**:

- **Guided by science.** The vast majority of the world's scientists have concluded that if the countries of world do not work together to cut greenhouse gas emissions, temperatures will rise and disrupt the global climate. Indeed, most scientists say this process has already begun. But there is much we still don't know about how the climate and human health will react to increased greenhouse gas concentrations. That's why the President's plan includes regular science reviews, to ensure that our policies are guided by the best science available.
- **Market-based, common-sense tools.** We have learned that the costs of protecting the environment is substantially lower if we harness the power of markets to do so. That's why the President's plan emphasizes flexible and market-based mechanisms. His plan includes a domestic and international permit trading system for greenhouse gas emissions, similar to the highly successful permit trading system that has dramatically cut acid rain at a fraction of the predicted cost.
- **Seek win-win solutions.** There are a multitude of win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions, that can improve our energy efficiency and save consumers money. For example, a breakthrough in fuel cell technology announced yesterday will clear the way toward developing cars that are twice as efficient as today's models -- cutting pollution while also cutting driving costs. The President believes that we must seek such win-win solutions to addressing climate change.
- **Global participation.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. A ton of carbon emitted in Argentina has just as much effect on the global climate as a ton of carbon emitted in the United States -- and within the next few decades, emissions from developing countries are expected to exceed those from developed countries. And many win-win opportunities exist to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. That's why the United States has spear-headed joint implementation projects and the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **Common-sense economic reviews.** Our knowledge of the challenges and opportunities we face will grow over time. Therefore, the President is calling for regular 5-year economic reviews and updates, to ensure that policy-makers, both in the Administration and in Congress, have the best possible information on how the economy is responding to the effort to address climate change, how other countries are performing relative to their own commitments, and

how the climate is changing in response to human activities.

## **THE PRESIDENT'S THREE-STAGE PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**October 22, 1997**

Reflecting his five key principles, the President's plan will proceed in three stages:

- **Stage 1: Priming the Pump Through R&D, Tax Incentives, Incentives for Early Action, Federal Leadership, and Industry Consultations.** The first stage of the President's package includes a 9-point action plan -- including \$5 billion in tax incentives and spending for R&D and energy efficiency, incentives for early action, a set of Federal government energy initiatives, and industry-by-industry consultations to explore their best ideas on how to reduce emissions in a cost-effective manner (including market-oriented standards for energy efficiency). The first economic review would occur near the end of Stage 1.
- **Stage 2: Review and Evaluation.** The second stage, which would begin around 2004, will build upon the programs adopted in Stage 1, by including a review of our progress and an evaluation of next steps as we move toward a market-based permit trading system for carbon emissions. During this second stage, the details of the permit system would be refined and perhaps tested. Such a permit system is similar in concept to the one that dramatically cut acid rain emissions -- although the scale would be significantly larger than the current acid rain program. The second economic review would occur near the end of Stage 2.
- **Stage 3: Meeting Binding Targets Through Domestic and International Emissions Trading Program.** In the third stage, we would reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and below 1990 levels in the 5-year period after that, through a market-based domestic and international emissions trading system. Before beginning this third stage, the second economic update and review would allow Congress and the President to evaluate how the economy had responded to a decade's worth of experience in the first two stages of the President's plan. The President is committed to **working with labor and Congress to insure that we give proper assistance to any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.**

This three-stage program recognizes the long-term nature of the effort to address climate change in three ways:

- By adopting a graduated approach to emissions reductions, it allows us to exploit the tremendous opportunities for win-win reductions first.
- By adopting a system of regular scientific and economic updates and reviews, it allows us to monitor our progress and re-assess our success in reducing emissions, the state of scientific knowledge, and how the economy is responding to our efforts. Only after we have accumulated ten years of experience with the first two stages of the program would we enter the internationally binding period.
- By insisting that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation and by emphasizing the importance of an international trading system and joint implementation, we take advantage of low-cost reduction possibilities wherever they occur -- either here or abroad.

## COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE, SENSIBLE ACTION

October 22, 1997

### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

*Under the current international climate change agreement (signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992), industrialized countries accepted a non-binding emissions reduction goal. Most nations, including the United States, will fall short of meeting it. This fact, coupled with better scientific evidence on the seriousness of the climate change threat, led the U.S. to propose last year that a new agreement set binding limits on emissions. The proposed U.S. emissions target is designed to provide important environmental gains while maintaining strong economic growth. It is:*

- **Realistic.** Seeks to return U.S. emissions to 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 and reduce them further thereafter. Rejects European proposal for more stringent early reductions, as well as the “do-nothing” approach of some interests.
- **Achievable.** By providing incentives for early action to reduce emissions, attacking domestic energy inefficiencies, securing flexible international implementation mechanisms, and putting in place a market-based domestic emissions trading system, the U.S. can reach 1990 levels in the proposed time frame with minimal economic costs.
- **Meaningful.** Achieving 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 would amount to almost a 30 percent reduction off a business-as-usual path, an important first step on the road toward stabilizing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Emissions accounting will include all greenhouse gas sources and sinks (including reforestation).

### FLEXIBLE, MARKET-BASED IMPLEMENTATION

*Just as the effects of climate change will be felt globally, so too are the causes of climate change global in nature. Greenhouse gas emissions do equal harm to the atmosphere whether they come from a coal plant in China or a bus in Boston. For this reason, any regime to reduce greenhouse gases must be global. It must also allow all nations the ability to seek out the most efficient way of reducing emissions so that the greatest gains are achieved at the least cost. For these reasons, the United States strongly supports the inclusion in a new climate change agreement of two innovative, flexible mechanisms for reducing emissions:*

- **International Emissions Trading --Using Markets to Lower Costs.** The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.
- **Joint Implementation --A Global Solution to Low-Cost Reductions.** Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive

means of meeting its own target.

## **PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

*In addition to its non-binding emissions reduction aim for developed countries, the Rio climate change agreement required all countries to take policies and measures to reduce emissions. Many developing countries have made real strides, through, for example, reducing energy subsidies. Nevertheless, given that developing country emissions will eclipse those from the developed world within several decades, these countries need to do more. Accordingly, the U.S. calls on developing countries to strengthen their existing commitments and to agree that their obligations must increase over time to include binding emissions limits. Our principles include:*

- **Global Participation.** All countries must participate. Every nation would be required to take meaningful actions to limit emissions. The U.S. will not assume binding obligations until developing countries agree to participate meaningfully in the challenge of addressing climate change.
- **Equity.** The obligations of poorer and less developed countries should take into account their state of economic development and their relative contribution to the climate change problem.
- **Assistance.** While insisting that developing countries take meaningful actions to address climate change, the U.S. recognizes that many of these countries face significant development challenges that hamper their ability to reduce emissions. President Clinton is reemphasizing his commitment to working with these nations to help build more sustainable energy futures. This includes a \$1 billion package of assistance from USAID and a renewed commitment to provide financial assistance through the Global Environment Facility, as well as our pathbreaking joint implementation proposals.

**FACT SHEET ON INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS TRADING**

October 22, 1997

**Description**

The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.

Given an effective international regime, emissions trading provides a powerful incentive for nations to reduce below the amount required and then sell excess reductions to others who in turn avoid more costly actions. The U.S. has proposed that emissions trading be permitted among all countries that agree to a binding emissions target.

**How it would work**

Consider a simplified example for how international emissions trading might work. Country A and Country B must reduce emissions by 100 tons each. It might cost each country \$1,000 to reduce 100 tons individually for a total cost of \$2,000. However, if Country A could reduce its emissions by 200 tons for a total cost of \$1,500 and sell half of these reductions to Country B, the overall target would be achieved for \$500 less, a savings of 25 percent.

**U.S. experience**

Emissions trading is being used successfully at the domestic level to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions (which cause acid rain) under the Clean Air Act. Achieving targeted reductions was originally estimated to cost \$5 billion annually if traditional controls had been required and \$4 billion with emissions trading. A GAO estimate after the initial stage of emissions trading now puts the cost at \$2 billion per year, or 60 percent below the original estimate with pollution reductions significantly ahead of schedule. Emissions trading has also been successful in cutting the costs of phasing out leaded gasoline and in curbing the production of chlorofluorocarbons which deplete the ozone layer.

**Cost savings**

According to the 1997 Economic Report of the President, international emissions trading for carbon dioxide could lower the cost of reductions by 50 percent below the minimum achievable using purely domestic programs.

**FACT SHEET ON JOINT IMPLEMENTATION**

Imp Conversion

October 22, 1997

**Description**

Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive means of meeting its own target. The U.S. has proposed that a formal regime that gives credit for JI projects be part of a new climate change agreement.

**How it would work**

Consider the example of a project announced today as part of a pilot program on joint implementation instituted by the United States. Two U.S. companies (Solar Electric Power and Light of Washington, D.C. and Trexler and Associates, Inc of Oak Grove, Illinois) will work with Renewable Energy Services Company of Asia, Ltd. to market and install 812,000 solar home systems in Sri Lanka. These systems will replace the use of kerosene lamps for lighting and the use of diesel-electric charging of lead-acid batteries for powering small home appliances. The result will be a 1.5 million metric ton reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner energy for tens of thousands of people.

**U.S. experience**

Under the U.S. pilot program on JI (formed under the existing climate change convention), 28 projects have been approved in 12 countries, including Costa Rica, Bolivia, the Czech Republic, and Russia. These projects span a range of technologies, including solar, geothermal, and wind power; fuel switching for district heating; biomass energy; and reforestation. U.S. companies and organizations already participating include Commonwealth Edison, Wisconsin Electric Power, Kenetech Windpower, Sealweld Corp., American Electric Power, PacificCorp, Detroit Edison, Clean Air Coalition, and many others.

**Benefits**

**Lower costs:** JI provides a strong incentive for companies and countries to search the globe for the lowest cost ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

**Expanded exports of U.S. technology:** The enormous potential for JI projects around the world creates major opportunities for the increased sale of U.S. energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies.

**Technology transfer:** Increased reliance on more energy efficient technologies and less carbon-intensive energy alternatives will help developing countries meet their growing energy needs with more environmentally sustainable solutions.

## FACT SHEET ON ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING

October 22, 1997

*As part of his climate change initiative, President Clinton announced his support for appropriately crafted electricity restructuring legislation that will save consumers billions of dollars while reducing carbon emissions.*

### Description

The electricity sector is our nation's most capital intensive industry — and has sales of over \$200 billion. Under electricity restructuring, competition would be the primary mechanism to set electricity generation prices. Utilities would open up their distribution and transmission wires to all qualified sellers. The transmission and distribution of electricity would continue to be regulated because they will remain monopolies for the foreseeable future. The system would be restructured, not deregulated. Done correctly, this process can save consumers in their utility bills and reduce carbon emissions. A properly structured retail competition system can deliver electricity more efficiently, and just as reliably, as our present system of regulated monopolies.

### Cost savings

Most experts are confident that restructuring will reduce the cost of electricity, although there is a diversity of views over the potential size of the savings. Because the industry is so large, even modest savings represent billions of dollars. DOE economists estimate potential savings of \$20 billion a year, which would mean average direct savings of about \$100 a year to a typical family of four and indirect savings to such a family through lower cost goods and services of about another \$100 a year. Other studies predict far larger savings.

### Carbon reductions

With appropriate market-based provisions, electricity restructuring legislation could reduce carbon emissions by creating incentives to produce and use electricity more efficiently and with less pollution. As emphasized at the White House Conference on Climate Change, two-thirds of the energy used to produce electricity is currently wasted. Restructuring should introduce incentives for reducing this waste heat. Restructuring legislation could also include other provisions -- such as various incentives and mandates to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy -- that offer potential carbon savings.

### Next steps

The Administration looks forward to working with interested parties on crafting comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation.

## FACT SHEET ON FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT

October 22, 1997

Aggressive energy management can substantially reduce carbon emissions from the activities of the Federal government, which has the nation's largest energy bill at almost \$8 billion per year. Significant strides have already been made—energy consumption per square foot in Federal buildings is down 15 percent and energy use in civilian and military vehicles is down about 27 percent from 1985 levels. However, we can do much more.

The initiatives below will reduce Federal emissions of greenhouse gases through enhanced focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy. They address areas which can deliver the greatest energy savings, best leverage private sector funding and improve the Federal procurement system.

### 1. Expand Energy Savings Performance Contracting

- Expand use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts. ESPC uses private investment capital and expertise to accomplish energy and cost saving projects in Federal facilities. When a private sector firm which has invested in federal energy efficiency improvements is fully repaid from its share of the delivered savings, all additional savings accrue to the government. Streamlined ESPC contracts put in place by DOD and DOE are beginning to speed large investments in energy projects at Federal facilities. However, use of ESPC's is still limited in the Federal government. The Office of Management and Budget will lead an effort to increase their use. It will include new policy and budget guidance for agencies. ESPC authority can also be extended to other areas including:
  - *Leased Federal buildings.* These include buildings where the Government either pays for the energy use directly or in other building where ESPC can provide a better lease for the Government.
  - *Federal mobility.* There may be great potential for energy savings from more efficient energy use in aircraft, ships and vehicles.
  - *Water conservation.* Water conservation projects save energy because each gallon contains energy from pumping, heating, chilling or treatment.
  - *Non-federal facilities* where the Government makes indirect payment of energy expenses: These include, for example, National Guard facilities which the state owns but where the Federal Government covers utility expenses and public housing facilities which are Federally supported but owned by public housing authorities.
  - *State and local government facilities.* Federal energy experts can help transfer ESPC techniques to state and local governments so they can access this important approach to energy efficiency.

### 2. Improve Federal Procurement of Energy Efficient Technology

- *Accelerate the development of Product Energy Efficiency Recommendations.* These cover

products that are in the top 25 percent of their class for energy efficiency or have Energy Star ratings, for example electric motors and air conditioning chillers. They provide a guide to Federal purchasers of the energy efficiency level to request in a specification or procurement.

- *Establish as standard practice, the purchase of energy efficient products for Government use.* Traditionally, federal purchases have been based on lowest price, ignoring the substantial savings many energy efficient products can achieve over their life. The Executive Office of the President will lead an interagency team to streamline and update Executive Orders and procurement practices to encourage the acquisition of these products. Use of alternative contracting vehicles to acquire energy-efficient products will be encouraged, and purchase of products in the top 25 percent of class for energy efficiency or conforming to Energy Star standards will become standard practice, subject to necessary exceptions. The initiative will be augmented by publication of a “best practices” buying guide and expanded training of purchasing decision-makers.
- *Use consolidated purchasing to stimulate markets and lower prices.* Consolidated Federal purchasing can stimulate commercial markets for new and emerging products which offer greater energy efficiency, lower operating costs, and sales opportunities for small businesses that produce these products.
- *Increase Federal procurement of renewable energy.* In states that have implemented retail competition in their electricity industry, Federal facilities will work with their suppliers to ensure that the facilities purchase competitively supplied non-hydro renewable energy at levels equivalent to the percentage specified in that state’s retail competition legislation.
- *Report Federal Agencies’ Contributions to Reduction of Carbon Emissions.* This initiative will develop an appropriate measurement methodology to convert currently available data on Federal energy use to carbon emissions to aid national carbon reduction efforts.

### **3. Building for the 21st Century**

- *Establish a new level of excellence for Federal building construction and renovation that incorporates energy efficiency, quality, affordability, and sustainability.* By using the latest construction techniques and tapping the knowledge of the building community and local partners, agencies will work to ensure that new Federal buildings achieve energy efficiency increases of 30-50 percent by 2000 as compared to existing facilities. This will be accomplished through a “whole building” approach that treats buildings as integrated systems rather than a series of independent component selections.
- *Deploy solar technologies in Federal buildings.* Show Federal leadership by installing solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems on 20,000 Federal roofs by 2010 in support of the President’s ‘Million Solar Roof Initiative’. Utilize alternative financing methods to provide the rapid infusion of investment necessary to support the cost-effective installation of these systems.
- *Expand the use of combined heat and power generation at Federal facilities.* Combined heat and power makes greater use of the waste heat produced in the generation of electricity.

- *Use biomass fuels in Federal boilers.* Biomass would come from agricultural and wood waste and methane from landfill and treatment plant operations.
- *Expand public awareness of energy efficient technologies.* By showcasing energy efficient and renewable energy technologies at National Parks, Federal offices, embassies, military bases, and other facilities the public will be more aware of their potential to reduce pollution and lower costs.
- *Seek increased resources for civilian agency staffing to expand energy management activities and complete energy efficiency projects.* In recent years, budgets for energy management in several key agencies have been cut by more than 80 percent. These Federal appropriations often provide the most cost-effective funding for Federal energy efficiency projects.

#### **4. Improve Aircraft, Ship, and Heavy Vehicle Fuel Efficiency**

- *Public-Private partnerships to improve the energy efficiency of Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles.* Energy use in Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles, predominantly in the military services, is responsible for 43 percent of the \$8 billion Federal energy bill. This initiative would improve the energy efficiency of main propulsion systems, with particular emphasis on medium and heavy diesel engines and high performance turbine technology. The initiative -- designed along the lines of the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles -- would involve a partnership between Federal agencies and the private sector. Advances under this initiative will have significant application in commercial markets. **In addition, the initiative will focus on near-term energy efficiency opportunities such as lighting retrofits on ships.**
- *Increase the use of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) in the Federal fleet.* Federal agencies are increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles which, among other things, helps reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This initiative would enhance the focus of the current program on AFVs such as electrics, hybrid-electrics, natural gas and renewable-fueled vehicles.

#### **5. Greenhouse Gas Assessments**

- Federal agencies will be required to assess their greenhouse gas emissions in major actions they undertake.

**FACT SHEET ON U.S. GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM**

October 22, 1997

**Background:** The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a National Research Program conducted under the auspices of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. The NSTC is a cabinet-level council established by President Clinton in November 1993 to coordinate Federal science and technology efforts. The program's fundamental purpose is to increase understanding of the Earth system, and of human and naturally induced changes in the Earth's environment, and thus provide a sound scientific basis for decision making on global change issues. The USGCRP began as a Presidential Initiative, and was codified by the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The overall FY 1997 USGCRP budget was \$1.81 billion.

**The core program of the USGCRP is focused on four key scientific areas:**

- *Seasonal to Interannual Climate Variability:* The development and refinement of forecasts of seasonal and interannual climate variability, including study and prediction of the El Niño phenomena.
- *Climate Change Over Decades to Centuries:* Analysis and projection of the effects of long-term climate change on natural resources, public health, and socio-economic sectors.
- *Changes in Ozone, UV Radiation, and Atmospheric Chemistry:* Research on the causes, rate, magnitude, and human health and ecological consequences of changes in stratospheric ozone, UV radiation, and atmospheric chemistry.
- *Changes in Land Cover and Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems:* Research on the causes and consequences of land-cover changes, and on basic processes governing the functions and structure of terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems.

**New Research Directions:** Global change research is providing the information about the changing Earth system, and in particular, about climate change, that is needed to achieve a sustainable future. New research efforts include:

- *A National Assessment of Climate Change Impacts* to aggregate information across regions and sectors, analyze national-scale consequences, and support development of mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- *Improved Regional-scale Analyses*, including regional estimates of the rate and magnitude of climate change, analyses of the environmental and socio-economic consequences of climate change in the context of other stresses, and integrated assessments of the implications for society and the environment of climate change.
- *Regional Workshops* to examine the vulnerabilities of various regions of the United States to climate change.

**FACT SHEET ON PNGV**  
October 22, 1997

Announced at the White House on September 29, 1993 by President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and the CEOs of the domestic auto makers, the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is a partnership between the U.S. Federal government (7 agencies and 20 federal laboratories) and Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors that aims to strengthen America's competitiveness by developing technologies for a new generation of vehicles. Its programs include research support for over 350 automotive suppliers, universities, and small businesses.

PNGV's long-term goal is to develop production prototypes of an attractive, affordable car that can meet all applicable environmental and safety times and achieve up to three times the fuel efficiency of a comparable automobile sold today. This would mean that a typical midsize car would be able to achieve 80 mpg. The partnership also aims to (i) improve automotive manufacturing, and (ii) introduce efficiency technologies into production vehicles as soon as they are economically justified.

There are numerous reasons for pursuing PNGV, including:

- **Environmental:** Automobiles are a major contributor to atmospheric carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas. Already, concentrations of carbon dioxide are 25 percent higher than pre-industrial levels and are expected to double within the next century. Since the number of registered vehicles in the United States is expected to climb from 194 million in 1993, to as many as 270 million in 2010, PNGV's success is critical to any program of controlling US and world greenhouse gas emissions. It will also result in low cost methods for controlling the emissions that contribute to urban air pollution.
- **Reducing U.S. Dependence on Foreign Oil:** The United States currently imports 50 percent of the oil we consume -- this share is expected to grow to more than 60 percent by 2010. Petroleum imports make up ten percent of our country's import inventory and account for a large chunk of the nation's trade deficit. This dependence on foreign oil makes the United States vulnerable.

**PNGV Status Report:** The industrial partners are now in the process of selecting technologies that will be included in concept vehicles that will be completed by the turn of the century. The federal agencies are working to revise their research priorities to support both technologies that can be incorporated in production prototypes for 2004 and that can be integrated into even more advanced vehicles that would be designed in later years.

The goal of the program, while extremely ambitious, still seems possible given the advances in key technology that have been achieved during the life of the program. These include advances in production of low-cost, light-weight materials for the vehicle body and frame; electrical control systems, batteries; and compact, inexpensive fuel cells -- including the new technology for using gasoline to power fuel cells announced yesterday; and, advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles.

## **FACT SHEET ON FUEL CELLS**

*October 22, 1997*

Automated Records Management System

Hex-Dump Conversion

**THE BREAKTHROUGH:** A gasoline-powered technology that would allow you to double the fuel efficiency of a car and emit half the greenhouse gases and virtually no other air pollution. For the first time, gasoline was used to produce electricity from a pollution-free fuel cell, allowing the use of the existing gasoline infrastructure. Previously, fuel cells have been powered by hydrogen or methanol, which are less convenient for use in cars.

The Department of Energy, together with Los Alamos National Laboratory, and A.D. Little, have developed a breakthrough fuel processor, which can extract hydrogen from gasoline and other fuels such as ethanol and natural gas. Last week, this fuel processor was combined with a fuel cell from Plug Power to demonstrate for the first time that a fuel cell electric car could be fueled by gasoline or ethanol. This eliminates the limited driving range and lengthy recharging times associated with electric cars that run on batteries.

**WHAT IS A FUEL CELL:** The fuel cell converts the chemical energy of a fuel directly into usable electricity and heat without combustion. Fuel cells are similar to batteries in that both produce a direct current by means of an electrochemical process, but fuel cells can operate indefinitely as long as fuel is supplied to them. Fuel cells can provide power for cars and other applications, such as electricity and hot water for buildings.

The Department of Energy working with its partners has brought down the cost of proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells by a factor of twenty in the last ten years. Continued R&D, coupled with the economies of scale from mass production of fuel cells as they enter the marketplace, should allow us to maintain this pace of cost reduction for another decade.

**PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW GENERATION OF VEHICLES (PNGV):** The fuel cell breakthrough was accomplished as part of President Clinton's PNGV initiative, an innovative partnership between the government, the national laboratories, the big three automakers, and their suppliers. PNGV's goal is to develop a family-sized vehicle with triple the fuel efficiency of today's cars, without compromising cost or convenience.

**POTENTIAL GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS:** One-third of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions comes from the transportation sector, primarily cars. Fuel cell technology alone can directly double fuel efficiency and cut carbon dioxide emissions in half. In combination with other PNGV advances, such as lightweight materials and regenerative braking, fuel cells will allow a tripling of fuel efficiency and a further reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Powering the fuel cell with renewable fuels, such as ethanol, could eliminate automotive greenhouse gas emissions entirely in the long run. The buildings sector also generates one-third of the nation's emissions of carbon dioxide. A building that uses the electricity and hot water from a fuel cell fueled by natural gas would have about half of the greenhouse gas emissions of the average building today. Plug Power expects to introduce fuel cells for homes and other buildings in 2000 that will provide electricity for less than the current residential rate. By 2010, fuel cells in buildings could be providing emissions savings of five million metric tons of carbon.

# FACT SHEET ON PATH

October 22, 1997

Automated Records Management System

Hex-Dump Conversion

**What is PATH?** We are working to develop a partnership for 21<sup>st</sup> century housing bringing together government and industry to develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies, designs and practices that can significantly improve the quality of housing without raising the cost of construction. The **Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing** includes government (DOE, HUD, EPA, Labor, Commerce, FEMA, and DOD) and industry working together develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies and practices so that homes can be built cheaper, more environmentally sustainable, more disaster resistant, and provide a safer working environment.

**PATH** has a five-part approach:

- Industry-driven research on new technologies and practices
- Working with industry on pilot programs building thousands of marketable houses
- Streamlining of federal, state and local codes and regulations
- Judicious use of existing authority on standards
- Information campaign to influence consumer demand

**R&D:** Support more funds for accelerated research and demonstration of inexpensive, highly efficient, highly attractive housing. Link with million solar roofs program.

**Standards:** The success of PATH will in some part be based on utilizing existing authorities on standards for a select few products that have the potential for great savings. There are five appliance/products currently under review by DoE; Clothes Washers, Ranges/Ovens, Ballasts, Residential water heaters, transformers. Of these, the Clothes Washers and Water Heaters seem to have greatest potential.

**Creating Markets:** The key to making the Partnership successful will be the ability to create markets and consumer demands for homes that meet the PATH goals. The Partnership will work with states and communities to help them understand the benefits of building these homes, and the opportunities it affords the communities for economic growth. The Partnership will attempt to gain agreements between communities that PATH homes can go through an expedited permitting process.

**Education and Outreach:** Marketing the benefits of these homes to consumers and to encourage consumers to begin to ask for homes that are built to the quality level of >PATH= homes. This will need to be an intensive campaign of getting the message out to communities, builders and developers. This will provide incentives for more and more builders to want to build these homes.

**Pilots:** The pilots will play an important role in the success of PATH. The pilot sites will begin of developing the markets and demonstrate the feasibility of the homes. The pilot sites can also act as training sites for builders and community leaders to learn about the benefits of the technologies and as a classroom for training on how to use the technologies. Sites under consideration are Stapleton Airport, Denver (Redevelopment of old airport site near downtown) and Florida (Working with the State to link energy and environment to disaster resistance and affordability).

**Regulatory Streamlining:** Working with states and communities on making the code approval process more efficient and less time consuming.

**FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL INDUSTRY SECTOR SAVINGS**

October 22, 1997

The industrial sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. We can cut emissions substantially in this sector through the right mix of tax incentives, accelerated research and development, electricity restructuring, and environmental regulatory reinvention. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the industrial sector in 2010 by 28 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

*Increasing Energy Efficiency:* Energy audits encourage systematic approaches to energy efficiency that typically have high yields. Southwire Corporation, a large manufacturer of wire, rod, and cable, cut their use of natural gas by 60 percent and cut electricity use by 40 percent per pound of product produced. Motors consume 70 percent of industrial electricity used, and there is room for improving their efficiency. The Greenville Tube Company, for example, increased productivity by 15 percent, increased energy efficiency by 30 percent, reduced scrap by 15 percent, and achieved \$77,000 per year savings -- a 6 month payback -- by improving the efficiency of their motors.

*Cogeneration (Combined Heat and Power):* New technologies available in the industrial sector will allow us to capture the waste heat the U.S. now throws away. With the right policies, industrial cogeneration of natural gas or biomass could cut annual carbon emission significantly by 2010. Advanced turbines developed by DOE with industry will be available in three years (orders are already being taken). They have an overall efficiency of 80 percent to 90 percent, produce steam together with low-cost electricity and significantly reduce NOx emissions. These turbines can run on natural gas or biomass. Some industries have their own low-cost biomass feedstocks (for example, black liquor gasification in the pulp and paper industry), which makes possible cogeneration with nearly zero carbon emissions.

*Expanding Industries of the Future:* The seven most energy-intensive industries—steel, aluminum, petroleum refining, chemicals, pulp and paper products, glass, and metal casting—account for about 80 percent of the carbon emissions in U.S. manufacturing and more than 90 percent of the hazardous waste. Industry, partnering with the Department of Energy, has developed long-term visions of energy-efficient, low-polluting, highly competitive "Industries of the Future" as well as technology roadmaps to identify an R&D and deployment pathway to achieving the vision. Visions typically foresee annual energy efficiency improvements of 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent for two decades.

**FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL BUILDINGS SECTOR SAVINGS**

October 22, 1997

The buildings sector also produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. There is substantial opportunity to improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and the appliances in them. Many of these technologies improve the quality of service delivered (i.e. higher quality lighting), and have also been documented in a number of cases to improve productivity. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the buildings sector in 2010 by 25 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

**Standards:** Substantial carbon emissions reductions in 2010 can be achieved through existing authority of the Department of Energy to establish market-oriented efficiency standards for appliances, such as refrigerators and air conditioners. The Department of Energy uses a consensus-based approach in which manufacturers, environmentalists, consumer advocates, and the states work together to develop applicable standards.

**Voluntary Programs:** Significant carbon reductions in 2010 could also be achieved by expanding voluntary programs such as the joint EPA-DOE Energy Star program. Energy Star labeling has already transformed a number of markets. For example, it has cut the energy used by computers, monitors, and printers by 50 percent at virtually no incremental cost. It is now being extended to dozens of other products.

**Adopting Best Electricity Engineering Practices:** Electronic equipment consumes electricity in stand-by mode (even when not being used) generating 12 MMTs of carbon emission each year. Preliminary analysis suggests that 80 percent of that could be saved through adopting best engineering practices without reducing service.

**Research and Development:** Designing buildings with advanced technology can reduce energy consumption by 25 to 50 percent without increasing the building's initial cost. The extra cost of some of the energy-efficient equipment is offset by the smaller required heating and cooling system.

**Combined Heat and Power:** As in industry, we can reduce the carbon intensity of the buildings sector by accelerating the use of combined heat and power (CHP). Two CHP technologies—small turbines and proton-exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells—can convert natural gas to useful energy with 80 to 90 percent efficiency, significantly cutting carbon emissions from a building.

**FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL TRANSPORTATION SECTOR SAVINGS**

October 22, 1997

The transportation sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the transportation sector in 2010 by 73 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

*High Efficiency Cars And Light Trucks:* The goal of the President's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles is to produce cars that are three times more efficient than current vehicles with no compromise in size, safety, comfort or cost. The objective is a production prototype vehicle with a fuel efficiency of 80 mpg in 2004 and commercial availability soon after. A variety of efficient technologies such as hybrid vehicle design, advanced engines, regenerative braking and lightweight materials are under development. These technologies are also applicable to light trucks and sport utility vehicles, so that a PNGV for these heavier passenger vehicles is quite possible with an expanded research effort.

*High efficiency heavy trucks:* Ongoing federal R&D on advanced diesel engines and lightweight materials have the potential to substantially reduce carbon emissions from heavy trucks. These technologies are projected to be available by about 2003 and be quickly adopted by trucking manufacturers since energy is a major cost component of freight transportation (a truck typically gets 7 to 8 miles per gallon while traveling over 50,000 miles a year).

*Advanced Efficient Aircraft and Rail:* Ongoing federal R&D on advanced aircraft engines, improved airframes, and air traffic control have the potential to improve aircraft energy efficiency by 35 percent, with an additional increment of carbon emissions reductions achieved by increasing the efficiency of trains.

*Low-Carbon Fuel:* Government-industry R&D partnerships have brought the cost of ethanol from cellulosic waste (such as crop waste) and dedicated crops (such as switchgrass) from \$3.60 per gallon in 1980 to \$1.20 per gallon today. Such fuels are carbon neutral because the crops capture carbon dioxide when they grow and release it during combustion.