

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 036 - FOLDER -005

[8/16/1998 - 8/18/1998]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-AUG-1998 13:45:34.00

SUBJECT: FYI -- info you may possibly need on welfare caseloads while I'm away

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:

Melissa Skolfield will prepare draft caseload paper and run it by you. Attached are several background pieces in the very remote chance you need them.

Yearly welfare caseloads since 1936. The analysis to date of caseloads by race (Andrea already sent you same file,

it's just renamed)

Q&As from the last time we released caseload data, on May 27th. =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D17]MAIL48520192S.226 to ASCII, The following is a HEX DUMP:

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WELFARE CASELOAD ANALYSIS

There are a number of factors that appear to contribute to the different rates at which the caseloads are declining for different racial and ethnic groups. The primary factors are listed below, along with currently available data. Staff are continuing to do additional analysis to determine the magnitude of these factors.

The racial/ethnic composition of welfare caseloads has been changing gradually over the last 25 years: whites rose from 38 percent in 1973 to a peak of 42 percent in 1983 and have dropped steadily to 35 percent in 1997. The proportion of blacks has generally declined, from 46 percent in 1973 to 37 percent in 1997. The most significant trend is the increase in the Hispanic portion of the caseload, from 13 percent in 1973 to 23 percent in 1997. However, this is not too surprising given the rapid increase in the Hispanic population overall.

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER
% Change in Total Population 7/92-6/98	6%	2%	9%	24%	22%
% of Total Pop 6/98	100%	72%	12%	11%	4%

The question is how welfare reform may be affecting these historic trends. National data on the racial/ethnic characteristics of welfare recipients are only available through June 1997, so it is hard to gauge the impact of the past year when welfare reform efforts accelerated so rapidly. States provided more recent data to the Times (generally through June 1998), but HHS has concerns that some of these data may have problems, particularly NY and CA. They are working with states to verify the data.

It is also worth noting that the caseload data only tells who is currently on the rolls; it does not tell the rate at which different groups are entering and exiting. Analysis of entries and exits will be conducted in the near future.

The number of white, black and Hispanic families receiving welfare have all dropped since 1994 (when caseloads peaked nationally, but the rate of decline has been greater for whites than blacks, with an even slower decline for Hispanics.

	<u>94</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Whites 1.9M	1.4 M		-26%
Blacks	1.8M	1.5 M	-18%
Hispanics	1.0 M	.9 M	-9%

The changes are more dramatic than the actual mix of who is left on the caseloads, at least on a national basis.

	<u>94</u>		<u>97</u>
Whites 37%		35%	
Blacks	36%		37%
Hispanics	20%		23%

There is some encouraging evidence from Census data that the employment rates of former welfare recipients are *increasing* even faster for minorities than for whites, although the actual rates and the disparity between groups remains disturbing. Between 1996 and 1997, the percentage of all prior year welfare recipients who were employed in the next year increased by 28%. The increase was highest for blacks (33%), followed by Hispanics (22%) and whites (21%).

Minorities on welfare disproportionately share characteristics that may make it harder to leave the rolls. These factors include: lower education levels, lower marriage rates, larger families, isolation from areas with jobs, and employment and housing discrimination. March 95 Current Population Survey Data shows the following characteristics for public assistance recipients in 1994:

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
% with < HS diploma	42%	33%	40%	64%
% never married	43%	31%	61%	40%
> 2 children	30%	20%	38%	38%
Live in central city	51%	31%	71%	63%

CEA is running comparable data for the March 1996 and 1997 CPS.

Historical data confirms that minorities are more likely to remain on the welfare rolls longer. At the same time, the proportion of long-term recipients on the rolls is increasing slightly. This would partially explain why the current rate of caseload decline is slower for minorities and why they are making up an increasing share of the welfare caseload.

% of cases in each group on welfare for 61-120 months (in current spell)	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997 (9 mos)
White	12%	14%	14%
Black	16%	17%	20%
Hispanics	14%	18%	19%

The trends in marriage rates and births to unmarried women could contribute to an increasing proportion of minority families going on welfare. While the proportion of never-married single mothers is increasing for the entire population, the rate of is largest for Hispanic women (based on CPS data).

	1992	1997	% Change
% of all single mothers who were never married	30%	35%	17%
Never-married single mothers by race:			
White	17%	21%	24%
Black	51%	55%	8%
Hispanic	33%	42%	27%

In addition, the rate of births to unmarried teenagers remains much higher for blacks and Hispanics than for whites. And, while the rate is decreasing significantly for blacks and slightly for whites, it continues to increase for Hispanics. For example, between 1991 and 1996, the rate of births to unmarried teenagers decreased 18% for blacks and 4% for whites, but increased 3% for Hispanics.

Minorities are a disproportionately represented in child-only cases. To the extent that child only cases are decreasing more slowly than cases headed by adults, this would appear to contribute to the increasing proportion of minorities on the caseload.

	FY 96 % of child only cases by race	FY 96 % of cases headed by adults by race	FY 97 (9 mos) % of child only cases by race	FY 96 % of cases headed by adults by race
TOTAL #	978,300		915,500	
WHITE	28%	36%	27%	35%
BLACK	40%	37%	40%	37%
HISPANIC	26%	21%	27%	23%

HHS is working on additional analysis of child only cases, by state and by reason, to determine whether the magnitude of this factor on the changing racial composition of the caseloads nationally and in specific states.

Welfare Reform Q&As
May 27, 1998

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

Q: What is the President announcing today?

A: Today, President Clinton will celebrate the success of the Welfare to Work Partnership, which has grown from 105 to 5,000 companies since it was launched at the White House last May and whose member companies hired over 135,000 welfare recipients in 1997. The President will challenge the Welfare to Work Partnership to double its welfare hires to 270,000 in 1998 and urge every business in America to look to welfare recipients to fill labor shortages created by the booming economy. The President will be joined by United Airlines CEO Gerald Greenwald, who will release a report showing hiring welfare recipients can cut company turnover.

The President will release new data showing that welfare to work efforts like these are paying off -- welfare caseloads have dropped to 8.9 million, a record drop of 3.3 million since he signed welfare reform into law and 5.2 million since he took office. To sustain this success, the President will announce the first Welfare-to-Work competitive grants from the \$3 billion fund he fought to include in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. These \$186 million in grants will support 49 innovative efforts across the country to help the most disadvantaged welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, new funds for the President's welfare to work transportation plan, which were included in the ISTEA bill which passed Congress last week, will help even more welfare recipients go to work.

Welfare to Work Partnership

Q: You say that over 5,000 companies have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership. What does that mean? Have they all actually hired welfare recipients?

A: All 5,000 companies have either already hired welfare recipients or have pledged to do so without displacing other workers. In 1997, approximately 3,200 Partnership companies hired more than 135,000 welfare recipients.

Q: I understand the Partnership is releasing some sort of report today at the White House? What does the report say?

A: The report, The Road to Retention, is a case history of 16 businesses, including five small companies, whose retention rates for welfare recipients are higher than the retention rates for non-welfare hires. At United Airlines, for example, welfare hires have about half the turnover rate of regular hires. This report provides examples of what successful companies do to promote retention, including forming partnerships with service agencies

to provide child care, transportation, mentoring, and counseling services, providing on-the-job or pre-employment training, providing health and other benefits, and holding welfare to work employees to the same high standards as other employees.

Q: Who runs the Welfare to Work Partnership? Is it part of the White House?

A: No. The Welfare to Work Partnership is an independent, nonpartisan, national effort of the American business community to help move those on public assistance into jobs in the private sector. Gerald Greenwald, the CEO of United Airlines, is the chairman of the Partnership's board of directors, and Eli Segal is the Partnership's President and CEO. The Partnership was formed in response to the President's challenge in his 1997 State of the Union speech to forge "a new national effort to marshal America's businesses, large and small, to create jobs so that people can move from welfare to work."

Welfare Caseloads

Q: What are the new caseload numbers that the President announced today?

A: The President released new figures showing welfare caseloads have fallen to 8.9 million, a record drop of 3.3 million since he signed welfare reform into law and 5.2 million since he took office. The welfare rolls have declined by 37 percent since January 1993, when they stood at 14.1 million, and by 27 percent since their August 1996 level of 12.2 million. The percentage of the U.S. population on welfare is at its lowest since 1969 -- 3.3 percent.

As the attached chart shows, the welfare caseloads have fallen by nearly 900,000 since the numbers released in January as part of the President's State of the Union speech. The new figures are from March 1998; the data released in January were from September 1997.

Welfare Caseloads

	Baseline Recipients (Jan. 93)	Recipients (in month noted)	Decline since Jan. 93 (percent)	Decline since Jan. 93 (millions)	Decline since Aug. 96 (percent)	Decline since Aug. 96 (millions)
May 96*	14.115	12.499	11%	1.616		
Aug. 96*	14.115	12.202	14%	1.913		
Apr. 97	14.115	10.969	22%	3.146	10%	1.233
May 97	14.115	10.748	24%	3.367	12%	1.454
June 97	14.115	10.494	26%	3.621	14%	1.708
July 97	14.115	10.258	27%	3.857	16%	1.944
Aug. 97	14.115	9.995	29%	4.120	18%	2.207
Sep. 97**	14.115	9.804	31%	4.311	20%	2.398
Mar. 98***	14.115	8.910	37%	5.205	27%	3.292

- * Note that when the welfare law was signed in August 1996, only caseload data through the month of May 1996 was available. Thus, the public statements made at that time were based on that May 1996 data.
- ** Data released 1/27/98.
- *** Data released 5/27/98.

Q: Do you know what happened to all those people who left the rolls? Aren't some simply being cut off of welfare? Do you consider this a success?

A: Not enough time has passed for full scale research studies to be completed, but several state studies show that between 50 and 60 percent of those who leave the welfare rolls do so for work. (Others leave because of marriage, their youngest child turning 18, an increase in child support, receipt of SSI, increase in earnings by another family member, or sanctions). Welfare reform is resulting in more recipients going to work: the most recent data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show that work rates among welfare recipients increased by 20 percent from 1996 to 1997. HHS estimates that this means 1.7 million people who were on welfare in 1996 were working in 1997. Many states are using sanctions to enforce work rules, and we think that is entirely appropriate. Data from several state studies find that after being sanctioned, about half the people go to work and approximately 40 percent have an increase in their income. Several states also found that one-quarter to one-third of those sanctioned return to the rolls, presumably after complying with the requirements.

Q: Do you think there will be enough jobs for all the welfare recipients who need them?

A: We believe that economy will create enough jobs for welfare recipients without displacing other workers. Remember, we've created over 15 million new jobs since this Administration took office and unemployment -- at 4.3 percent -- is at the lowest level in 28 years. At the same time, we recognize that we should give some extra help to communities where it will be harder for welfare recipients to find jobs. That's why the President fought for and won the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work grants which states and cities can use to create job opportunities for welfare recipients, particularly targeted at hard-to-employ individuals in high poverty areas. **That's why the President fought for and won the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work grants which states and cities can use to create job opportunities for welfare recipients, particularly targeted at hard-to-employ individuals in high poverty areas. And so that those leaving welfare can get to where the jobs are, the President proposed -- and the Congress has now passed -- funds for welfare to work transportation in the ISTEA transportation bill.**

Welfare to Work Grants

Q: What are the grants that the President announced today?

A: Today, the President announced the first round of competitive grants from the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program he fought for in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The \$186 million in grants from the Department of Labor will support 49 innovative welfare to work efforts designed to move long term welfare recipients into lasting, unsubsidized jobs. These awards are the first of five rounds of competitive grants to be awarded in 1998 and 1999. Twenty five percent of the Balanced Budget Act's \$3 billion welfare to work funds are to be awarded on a competitive basis, with the remaining 75 percent to be allocated by formula to states to be used by local Private Industry Councils to help welfare recipients who have significant barriers to employment obtain and retain jobs. A description of some of the 49 grantees is available for the press.

Q: How are these grants different from the other welfare reform funds states get?

A: These funds are targeted specifically at the hard-to-employ welfare recipients who need help the most -- long-term recipients with poor education, low skills, and little job experience, living in high poverty areas.

Welfare to Work Transportation

Q: I understand welfare to work funds were included in the ISTEA bill which passed the Congress last week. Are these the funds the President requested in his budget?

A: The President fought to include welfare to work transportation funds in the ISTEA transportation bill. You may recall that he highlighted the importance of welfare to work transportation a year ago, when the Welfare to Work Partnership was launched at the White House, and again in the State of the Union. His budget included a \$100 million a year proposal for welfare to work transportation. The ISTEA bill which passed the Congress on Friday includes up to \$150 million a year for local efforts to help welfare recipients get to where the jobs are.

Federal Welfare Hiring

Q: How many welfare recipients has the federal government hired?

A: According to the Office of Personnel Management, the federal government has hired 4,811 welfare recipients since March 1997 when the federal hiring initiative was launched. This is 48 percent of our goal of 10,000 hires by the year 2000. As a part of this effort, the White House pledged, and has already hired, six welfare recipients.

Q: How was the goal of 10,000 hires set?

A: These numbers represent the Federal government's fair share of the effort to hire welfare recipients. The Federal government is approximately 1.5 percent of the nation's workforce. To meet its portion of the President's challenge to move 2 million people off welfare by the year 2000 -- which amounts to moving about 700,000 adults into the workforce -- the Federal government ought to hire about 10,000 welfare recipients.

Q: How can you hire welfare recipients when government is downsizing and budgets are tight? Are you creating special preferences for welfare recipients?

A: It is true that the government is downsizing. Since the President took office, he has actually shrunk the Federal government to its smallest size in three decades. However, downsizing does not mean there are no jobs to fill. As in any organization, there is a natural amount of turnover in jobs at all levels. The Federal agencies have committed to reaching out specifically to the welfare population to fill those positions.

We are not creating any preference such as the one that exists for veterans. We are encouraging the departments to use existing hiring authorities, including programs that allow departments to cut through red tape and hire entry-level workers quickly and easily.

We are also encouraging outreach efforts to our federal contractors, grantees and partners. This is the same commitment that the President has asked of the private sector.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
 1936-1997 Automated Records Management System
 Source: HHS Administration for Children and Families Hex-Dump Conversion

<u>year</u>	<u>recipients</u>	<u>families</u>
1936	534,000	147,000
1937	674,000	194,000
1938	895,000	258,000
1939	1,042,000	305,000
1940	1,182,000	349,000
1941	1,319,000	387,000
1942	1,317,000	387,000
1943	1,050,000	304,000
1944	910,000	260,000
1945	907,000	259,000
1946	1,112,000	312,000
1947	1,394,000	393,000
1948	1,595,000	449,000
1949	1,918,000	541,000
1950	2,205,000	644,000
1951	2,134,000	621,000
1952	2,022,000	583,000
1953	1,970,000	560,000
1954	2,076,000	580,000
1955	2,214,000	612,000
1956	2,239,000	611,000
1957	2,395,000	645,000
1958	2,719,000	724,000
1959	2,920,000	774,000
1960	3,005,000	787,000
1961	3,354,000	869,000
1962	3,676,000	931,000
1963	3,876,000	947,000
1964	4,118,000	992,000
1965	4,329,000	1,039,000
1966	4,513,000	1,088,000
1967	5,014,000	1,217,000
1968	5,705,000	1,410,000
1969	6,706,000	1,698,000
1970	8,466,000	2,208,000
1971	10,241,000	2,762,000
1972	10,947,000	3,049,000
1973	10,949,000	3,148,000
1974	10,864,000	3,230,000
1975	11,165,185	3,498,000
1976	11,386,371	3,579,000
1977	11,129,702	3,588,000
1978	10,671,812	3,522,000

<u>year</u>	<u>recipients</u>	<u>families</u>
1979	10,317,902	3,509,000
1980	10,597,445	3,642,380
1981	11,159,847	3,870,765
1982	10,430,960	3,568,781
1983	10,659,365	3,650,746
1984	10,865,604	3,724,864
1985	10,812,625	3,691,610
1986	10,996,505	3,747,531
1987	11,065,027	3,784,018
1988	10,919,696	3,747,948
1989	10,933,980	3,770,960
1990	11,460,382	3,974,322
1991	12,592,269	4,373,883
1992	13,625,342	4,768,495
1993	14,142,710	4,981,248
1994	14,225,591	5,046,263
1995	13,652,232	4,876,240
1996	12,648,859	4,553,339
July 1997*	10,258,000	3,742,000

Note: Prior to TANF, the cash assistance program to families was called Aid to Dependent Children (1936-1962) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (1962-1996). Under the new welfare law (Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), the program became TANF. Unless noted, caseload numbers are average monthly.

*most recent available

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 14:10:14.00

SUBJECT: For your 3pm

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

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

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

TEXT:

EK:

COPS grants: I double-checked on the COPS grants and all of them are ready to go anytime from Friday on. This includes the \$30 million in Police Corps grants, nearly \$75 million in COPS hiring, and \$10 million in 4th year extensions for small cities. I understand that COPS and scheduling think that Lawrence, MA (20 cops, \$1.5 million) would make a good site; Christa and I think that's fine, too.

Household Survey: I had no luck in trying to see if the Drug-Free Communities grants could be moved up to next. They will definitely not be ready until the first week in September. Without the grants, HHS and ONDCP expect to release the findings of the Household survey this Friday -- and I don't see any reason for the President to be involved or for us to ask that they be held. Generally, the Survey has bad news -- youth drug use is up, wiping out the gains we made the previous year, especially w/respect to marijuana. We should just have McCaffrey and Shalala get the news out in the dog days of August...

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 13:54:25.00

SUBJECT: revised

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is June's latest version of the teacher letter.

----- Forwarded by Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP on 08/17/98

01:52 PM -----

June Shih

08/12/98 06:57:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: revised

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

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

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B272B74D94294C857BCFEA1F0BF5945BAAE722DC90FC85C895AFF178664887E4BED8D7ECC2DAF

I am writing to urge you to pass quickly and without delay the critical legislation we need to raise the quality of teachers and teaching in our public schools. Recent news reports across our country underscore what educators, parents and my Administration have been warning Americans about all along -- there is a growing shortage of good teachers in America's classrooms. It is a crisis in terms of both quality and quantity. In Massachusetts, 59 percent of all prospective teachers failed the state's first teaching examination. School districts are having trouble filling vacancies for math, science, special education and bilingual teachers. And one school district -- desperate to fill teacher-less classrooms -- has even decided to allow people with no more than high school diplomas serve as substitute teachers.

Our children deserve better. A strong, world-class education is essential to every child's success in the 21st Century. That is why strengthening public education must be our top priority.

We must begin by strengthening and expanding America's pool of teachers. Over the next decade, we will need to hire more than two million new teachers to replace a generation of retiring teachers and meet the needs of the largest school-age population since the Baby Boom generation. Our poorest urban and rural communities, which already face tremendous challenges in recruiting, supporting and retaining new teachers, will need more than 700,000 teachers in the next decade.

I have sent to Congress a comprehensive education agenda to address these challenges -- to recruit more of our best and brightest to the teaching profession and to ensure that they are well-prepared and well-qualified. I call on you to pass the Higher Education Act and other critical legislation to improve our nation's teaching force before the end of this session.

In particular, I ask you to support my Administration's efforts to recruit 35,000 teachers over the next five years. We must support scholarships for teachers who commit to teaching in underserved urban or rural schools. I also ask you to support "Lighthouse" partnerships between schools and colleges to ensure new teachers are learning what they need to meet the latest challenges of teaching today's students. I strongly support holding institutions of higher education accountable for preparing quality teachers -- and am encouraged by the accountability measures for teacher education that are currently in the House and Senate HEA bills. I thank Rep. Miller and Sen. Bingaman for their efforts on behalf of this provision.

I urge Congress not to retreat from the progress we have made to raise standards for teachers -- and to continue supporting the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. For more than a decade, the Board has set high standards for what teachers need to know and certified teachers that met those standards. We must make sure it can continue to do so well into the next century.

And I urge Congress to reconsider its actions regarding my proposal to reduce class size in the first, second, and third grades. On three occasions, the House and Senate have blocked efforts to make this proposal law. I remain convinced that my plan to create smaller classes so that teachers can spend more time with each student and to ensure that all teachers are trained to

teach reading and other subjects in small classes is one the most important things we can do improve elementary education in America. We must make it law.

Finally, we cannot afford to reduce our commitment to Eisenhower Professional Development program -- which helps train teachers in almost every school district in America. Current versions of the House and Senate Bills would underfund this vital program. I ask Congress to reconsider its actions.

Every one of these proposals is essential to improving teacher recruitment, training and development in America. By supporting them, we can strengthen public education and the future of our children. I urge you to pass each of these proposals as soon as you return from your August break this fall.

**Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 18:43:10.00

SUBJECT: as per

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

our conversation today - PA, AZ, FL W2W are ready now. Checking on NY
----- Forwarded by Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP on 08/17/98
06:40 PM -----

Atkin Timothy <atkin-timothy @ dol.gov>
08/17/98 04:00:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: "'Levin, Lisa'" <Levin_L @ al.eop.gov>, Elisabeth Steele/WHO/EOP
cc: Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP
Subject: yet another

<WP Attachment Enclosed>

for VP quote

- WTPA.

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

TEXT:

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Employment and Training Administration

CONTACT: Peggy Lewis
PHONE: (202) 219-8211
CONTACT: Saralee Todd
PHONE: (202) 219-6871 ext. 154

USDL: 98-
For Immediate Release
Wednesday, August 12, 1998

**VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE AND LABOR SECRETARY ALEXIS M. HERMAN
ANNOUNCE PENNSYLVANIA TO RECEIVE \$44.2 MILLION WELFARE-TO-WORK
GRANT**

Vice President Al Gore and Secretary of Labor Alexis M. Herman today announced that Pennsylvania will receive a \$44.2 million welfare-to-work grant to help the hardest-to-employ welfare recipients acquire the skills, work experience and resources they need to find and keep good jobs. The Pennsylvania grant is part of \$2.2 billion being awarded to states over a two-year period to fund local programs to help long-term welfare recipients enter the world of work.

“We’ve seen a 27 percent decline in welfare rolls since the enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law,” Vice President Gore said. “But our work is far from done. We cannot rest as long as there are people struggling to participate in the growth and prosperity of the nation. That is why this grant is so important to help long-term welfare recipients move from dependency to economic self-sufficiency.”

“It takes a lot of responsibility and determination to get a job,” Secretary Herman said. “But we also want to make sure that when long-term welfare recipients get jobs, they can keep them. These grants will help Pennsylvania’s newest workers to get the support services that will move them into good paying jobs. For workers just starting out, the services can mean the difference between success and failure.”

Eighty-five percent of the Pennsylvania grant will go directly to local programs that provide a wide range of support services including: assessments, job readiness, skills training, work activities, job development and placement, job retention, post employment services, and support services, such as parenting and family responsibility classes and family financial planning.

Under the 1997 Budget Reconciliation Act, \$2.2 billion is being allocated by formula over two years to states based on their population of poor people and the number of adult recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Another \$711.5 million is being awarded directly by the secretary of labor on a competitive basis to local communities for projects that are innovative in their approach to helping adults move from welfare to work.

Most states and the Territory of Guam have now received formula grants. Pennsylvania

joins Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

#

Editor's Note: The grant amount and state contact listed for Pennsylvania follow:

FEDERAL FUNDS TO BE PROVIDED TO STATE: \$44,295,711

STATE MATCH: \$22,147,856

STATE CONTACT:

Department of Public Welfare
Bureau of Employment and Training Programs
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17105
Contact: Mr. David C. Florey, Director
(717) 787-8613

U.S. Labor Department news releases are accessible on the Internet at: <http://www.dol.gov>. The information in this news release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. TDD Message Referral Phone: 1-800-326-2577, Voice phone: (202) 219-7316.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 14:31:00.00

SUBJECT: Food Safety Council executive order

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

TEXT:

Here is the latest draft of the executive order. The biggest change is that the review of the NAS study is in a separate directive rather than in the order itself. I think that USDA, OMB, NPR, and EPA really don't have any major issues left.

However, I think that you are going to have to talk to HHS about the membership of the Council. They don't want DPC, NPR, and OSTP as members of the Council because of the evil President theory. I have tried to work out all the other issues.

Assuming the HHS issues get worked out, I think we are getting pretty close to being able to send this through the OMB formal clearance process.

Also -- the NAS briefing is now on Wednesday. I will send around an e-mail when I get the details from Eric Olsen. Thanks, Mary =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D79]MAIL44847492A.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SAFETY

Draft 8/17/98, 2:30 pm

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to improve the safety of the food supply through science-based regulation and well coordinated inspection, enforcement, research and education programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of President's Council on Food Safety.

(a) There is established the President's Council on Food Safety (Council). The Council shall comprise the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Director of the National Partnership for Reinventing Government, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Council shall consult with other Federal agencies, State and local government agencies as well as with consumer, producer, and industry groups, as appropriate.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy shall serve as Joint Chairs of the Council. Council members may designate senior executive branch officials as their representatives.

Section 2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Council shall be to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for Federal food safety activities taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Science report "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption" and other input from the public on how to improve the effectiveness of the current food safety system. The Council shall make recommendations to the President on how to advance Federal efforts to implement a science-based comprehensive strategy to improve the safety of the food supply and to enhance coordination among Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector. The Council shall advise federal agencies in setting priority areas for investment in food safety.

Section 3. Specific Activities and Functions.

(a) The Council shall develop a comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan that contains specific recommendations on needed changes including measurable outcome goals. The fundamental goal of the plan should be the establishment of a seamless, science-based food

safety system. The plan should address the steps necessary to achieve this goal, including the key public health, resource, and management issues regarding food safety. The planning process should consider both short and long-term issues including new and emerging threats and the special needs of vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. In developing this plan, the Council shall consult with all interested parties, including state and local agencies, consumers, producers, industry, and academia.

(b) Consistent with the comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan described in Section 3(a), the Council shall advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop **coordinated food safety budgets for submission to OMB that sustain and strengthen existing capacities, eliminate duplication, and ensure the most effective use of resources for improving food safety, and the Council shall also develop a unified budget for the President's Food Safety Initiative and such other food safety issues as the Council determines appropriate for submission to OMB.**

[c] The Council shall ensure that the Joint Institute of Food Safety Research (JIFSR), in consultation with the National Science and Technology Council, establishes mechanisms to guide Federal research efforts toward the highest priority food safety needs. The JIFSR shall report, on a regular basis, to the Council on its efforts to develop a strategic plan for conducting food safety research activities consistent with the President's Food Safety Initiative and such other food safety as the JIFSR determines appropriate and to coordinate efficiently all federal food safety research, including with the private sector and academia.

Section 4. Cooperation.

All actions taken by the Council shall, as appropriate, promote partnerships and cooperation with states and other public and private sector efforts wherever possible to improve the safety of the food supply.

Section 5. General Provisions.

This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers or any person. Nothing in this order shall abrogate the statutory responsibilities of any federal agency charged with food safety responsibilities.

Draft 8-17-98 2:00pm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SAFETY
SUBJECT: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REPORT

My Administration is committed to ensuring that the American people enjoy the safest food possible. We have made great progress by implementing science-based inspection systems for meat, poultry, and seafood; developing a comprehensive initiative to ensure the safety of domestic and imported fruits and vegetables; and launching an interagency food safety initiative that targets key food safety issues from the farm to the table. But we can and must continue to build upon these efforts.

Under our current food safety system, several different agencies have responsibility for improving food safety. Within the framework of our interagency initiative, we have taken a number of steps to improve the coordination of our efforts in order to maximize our resources and more effectively improve food safety. Most recently, we established a Joint Institute for Food Safety Research that will develop a strategic plan for conducting food safety research activities and will coordinate efficiently all Federal food safety research, including with the private sector and academia.

Today, I signed an Executive Order establishing the President's Council on Food Safety. To strengthen and focus our efforts to coordinate food safety policy and resources and improve food safety for American consumers, the Council will develop a comprehensive strategic plan for Federal food safety activities, ensure the most effective use of Federal resources, and oversee the Joint Institute of Food Safety Research.

Today I direct the Council to review the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption." After providing opportunity for public comment, including public meetings, the Council shall report back to me within 180 days with its response to the NAS report. The Council's report should consider appropriate additional actions to improve safety and should take into account the comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan which the Council will be developing.

I thank you for all of your efforts to improve food safety, and I look forward to your continued leadership on the President's Food Safety Council.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 17:30:59.00

SUBJECT: Schedule Update

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

EK, et.al.:

Spoke to DOJ about the COPS announcements. They're fine w/either day and holding. Ricki is unhappy about collapsing the Early Warning Guide w/COPS and hopes we'll reconsider, but she understands...

Spoke to HHS about the Survey, and they're checking w/McCaffrey to see if they can move it up to this week or postpone until Monday morning. However, HHS public affairs still believes that the survey should go out on Friday. I've suggested that Melissa Skofield call EK directly on this.

Also, I spoke w/Cabinet Affairs to make sure we're all saying the same things on these scheduling matters, and they've touched based the COS at each agency.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 16:05:20.00

SUBJECT: NAS Briefing

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

TO: Morley A. Winograd (CN=Morley A. Winograd/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jean.Logan (Jean.Logan @ npr.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

The NAS pre-briefing will be on Wednesday, August 19 at 10a.m. in the Board Room at the Academy Building at 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW. Attendees should use the C Street entrance across from the State Department.

The public release date and time for the report is scheduled for Thursday, August 20 at 12 noon. NAS will make the report available to press 24 hours in advance but embargo it until Thursday Noon.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 17:28:02.00

SUBJECT: School Safety Conference Communications/Message meeting -- Wednesday, Aug.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/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: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/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: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is an internal WH meeting only.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-AUG-1998 09:40:53.00

SUBJECT: Washington Blade Account of DC Adoption Vote & Hefley Amendment

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

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

TO: Craig T. Smith (CN=Craig T. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/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: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/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: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/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: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/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: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/17/98
09:40 AM -----

Doug.Case @ sdsu.edu
08/15/98 02:32:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Stuart D. Rosenstein, Richard Socarides
cc:
Subject: Washington Blade Account of DC Adoption Vote & Hefley Amendment

WASHINGTON BLADE
August 14, 1998
<http://www.washblade.com>

House passes adoptions ban
Needle exchange targeted

by Lou Chibbaro Jr.

The U.S. House of Representatives on August 7 approved separate amendments that seek to prohibit D.C. from allowing unmarried couples, including same-sex couples, to adopt children and ban the District from spending any of its money to fund needle exchange programs to curtail the spread of AIDS.

The House approved the two amendments two days after it defeated a third amendment, introduced by Rep. Joel Hefley (R-Colo.), that sought to overturn President Clinton's May 28 executive order banning job discrimination against civilian federal employees because of their sexual orientation.

Gay activists viewed the Aug. 5 defeat of the Hefley amendment as an historic development, saying it marked the first time either house of Congress has voted to take a position favoring a policy that protects Gay people from job discrimination.

"I am gratified that the House has defeated an attempt to overturn my executive order providing a uniform policy to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in the federal civilian workforce," President Clinton said, in a statement released by the White House.

But the House votes in the early morning hours of Aug. 7 to approve the

amendments repealing D.C.'s adoption and needle exchange policies appeared to place a damper on the upbeat mood among Gay activists.

Eight days earlier, on July 29, the House passed another two amendments considered hostile to Gays and people with AIDS. One, introduced by Rep. Frank Riggs (R-Calif.), seeks to withhold federal housing funds earmarked for San Francisco unless that city repeals a unique stipulation in its domestic partners law. The other, introduced by Rep. Van Hilleary (R-Tenn.), seeks to remove \$21 million earmarked for a federal housing program for people with AIDS and would transfer the funds to a veterans health care program instead.

The Senate has neither passed nor proposed any of the four amendments that the House passed and which are considered hostile to Gays and people with AIDS. Gay and AIDS activists said they were hopeful that House-Senate conference committees will kill each of the four amendments later this year.

On Friday, Aug. 7, The House passed the amendment calling for a ban on unmarried couples adopting children in the District by a vote of 227 to 192. The vote broke down mostly along party lines, with 190 Republicans voting for it and 30 Republicans voting against it, compared to 37 Democrats who voted for it and 161 Democrats who voted against it. The House's sole independent, Rep. Bernard Sanders (I-Vt.), also voted against it.

Rep. Steve Largent, (R-Okla.), a former NFL football player, introduced the adoption amendment. In a heated debate that began Wednesday night, Aug. 6, Largent denied that his amendment was aimed at Gay couples. He said he believes only couples bound together by marriage can provide a stable home needed for adopted children. But as the debate continued, Largent also expressed concern that some Gay activists appear to be using the adoption issue as a means of elevating Gay couples to a status equal to married heterosexual couples, a status that he said is wrong. According to Largent, some Gay activists are interested in exploiting adopted children as "trophies from the culture war."

D.C. congressional Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D) took strong exception to that assessment, calling the Largent amendment a form of "Gay-bashing." Norton also argued that the amendment is an "outrageous" attempt by Congress to interfere with D.C.'s local affairs.

Rep. Julian Dixon (D-Calif.), noting that 3,600 children are in D.C. foster homes awaiting adoption, said the amendment would deny same-sex couples the right to adopt, even if a judge and city adoption counselors believe such a couple is well-qualified to raise a child. Dixon faulted the Largent amendment as setting up a situation where a married couple suffering from alcoholism would be qualified to adopt while two nuns would be barred from adopting.

Largent's amendment would bar the District from approving joint adoptions for "individuals who are not related by blood or marriage."

The House passed the needle exchange ban by a vote of 250 to 169. That vote also fell largely along party lines, with Republicans voting for it by a margin of 205 to 15. Democrats voted against it by a margin of 153 to 45. The amendment, introduced by Rep. Todd Tiahrt (R-Kan.), seeks to prohibit the city from spending any of its funds to pay for clean needle exchange programs. The amendment also calls for withholding federal funds to any private organization that uses its own privately raised funds to carry out

needle exchange programs. That latter provision threatens to withhold thousands of dollars in federal grants from the Whitman-Walker Clinic, which is now operating D.C.'s needle exchange program under a contract with the District government.

Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.) joined Norton and Rep. James Moran (D-Va.) in strongly denouncing the Tiahrt amendment. Moran introduced a separate amendment aimed at canceling the effect of the Tiahrt amendment. But the House voted 247 to 173 to defeat Moran's amendment.

The votes on the Largent and Tiahrt amendments, along with the votes on the three other amendments, marked an unprecedented flurry of activity on Gay and AIDS-related issues in Congress in such a short period of time. With the House approving four of the five amendments hostile to Gays or people with HIV, some Gay activists have called the developments an overall setback for Gays and people with AIDS.

However, openly Gay Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) and officials with Gay groups that lobbied against the five recent amendments said a closer look at the votes shows that pro-Gay forces in Congress have made considerable progress over the past several years. Frank noted that the Riggs amendment, which calls for restricting San Francisco's domestic partners law, won by just a two-vote margin.

"Five years ago," said Frank, "we would have lost Riggs by 30 votes or more."

Winnie Stachelberg, political director of the Human Rights Campaign, the nation's largest Gay political group, noted that the Hilleary amendment, which calls for cutting \$21 million from an AIDS housing program, won by a margin considerably narrower than a comparable 1996 House vote on funding the AIDS housing program.

Frank, Stachelberg, and other Gay civil rights advocates said the House defeat of the Hefley amendment marks a clear turning point in efforts to beat back anti-Gay amendments aimed at job discrimination. They said it also represents another important step in the advancement of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA), a Gay civil rights bill that seeks to ban anti-Gay job discrimination.

The Hefley amendment lost by a vote of 252 to 176, with a record number of moderate and conservative Republicans joining forces with House Democrats to vote against the measure.

Frank said the vote on the Hefley amendment demonstrates that when faced with the issue of job discrimination against Gay people, a clear majority in the House is willing to vote against such discrimination.

"This shows that if the Democrats take back the House, we can pass ENDA," said Frank. He said that although he believes a majority of House members would vote for ENDA, the legislation remains doomed under the current Republican-controlled House because GOP leaders have vowed not to bring it to the House floor for a vote.

According to Frank, the biggest hurdle in lining up the votes needed to defeat the Hefley amendment was persuading moderate and conservative Republicans that Clinton's executive order had nothing to do with affirmative action or hiring quotas associated with Gay federal employees. Clinton's order added the terms "sexual orientation" and "gender" to an existing order issued by President Richard Nixon that banned job

discrimination against civilian federal workers on the basis of race, color, and religion. Although Clinton's change specifically states that it does not create new legal rights, opponents of his executive order insisted the wording could be interpreted to require both federal government and private firms doing business with the government to put in place affirmative action programs for Gays.

Among those playing a key role in debunking the affirmation action argument, Frank and Gay activists said, was openly Gay Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.). Kolbe spoke out against the amendment on the House floor and helped coordinate Republican opposition to the measure in a series of behind the scene strategy sessions. To the dismay of anti-Gay groups that lobbied hard for the Hefley amendment, 63 Republicans joined 188 Democrats and one independent in opposing the Hefley amendment.

Among the groups that lobbied against the Hefley measure were the Human Rights Campaign; the National Stonewall Democratic Federation, a group representing Gay Democrats; Log Cabin Republicans, a national Gay GOP group; and Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Employees of the Federal Government (Federal GLOBE). At least two key federal employee unions and the political arm of the AFL-CIO also lobbied the House against the Hefley measure.

Daniel McGlinchey, acting director of the Stonewall Democratic group, said Kolbe and a small corps of Republican House members opposing the Hefley amendment had to work against key House Republican leaders, who favored the Hefley measure. In marked contrast, McGlinchey said, Democrats opposing the Hefley amendment had the full backing of House Democratic leaders, including House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.

"We shouldn't get too euphoric," said Frank. "We lost four of the other [anti-Gay or hostile AIDS amendments] and we won only one. But the good news is that on the issue of anti-discrimination, we're winning the battle."

In his statement on the House vote defeating the Hefley amendment, President Clinton said, "This vote reflected the values of our nation. The American people believe in fairness, not discrimination, and the Hefley amendment would have legitimized government-sponsored discrimination against its own citizens based on their sexual orientation."

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===== 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 V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J0M58QC5NK00DY51@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Sat, 15 Aug 1998 01:32:33 EDT

Received: from Storm.EOP.GOV by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTTP id <01J0M58P0760009DEH@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Sat,
15 Aug 1998 01:32:31 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from mail.sdsu.edu ([130.191.25.1])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-10 #29131)
with ESMTTP id <01J0M57TYA1K0003IC@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Sat,
15 Aug 1998 01:31:50 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from [130.191.242.121] ([130.191.242.121])
by mail.sdsu.edu (8.8.7/8.8.7) with ESMTTP id WAA12187; Fri,
14 Aug 1998 22:30:39 -0700 (PDT)

X-Sender: dcase@mail.sdsu.edu

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 13:34:05.00

SUBJECT: Drafts of executive order and directive

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:

Here is a draft of the executive order and the directive regarding the NAS study. OMB, USDA, OSTP, and EPA are all pretty much fine with it. Other than the issues with the composition of the Council, this is ready to go into formal OMB clearance. Please let me know if we can put it in clearance. They will need at a day or a day and a half to go through this clearance. So if we need it for the Saturday radio address, we should probably put it in clearance at the latest on Wednesday. Also when I get a copy of the latest federal register notice, I will fax it to you. Thanks, Mary===== ATTACHMENT 1=====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D95]MAIL421480033.226 to ASCII,
 The following is a HEX DUMP:

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SAFETY

Draft 8/18/98, 2:00 pm

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to improve the safety of the food supply through science-based regulation and well coordinated inspection, enforcement, research and education programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of President's Council on Food Safety.

(a) There is established the President's Council on Food Safety (Council). The Council shall comprise the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Director of the National Partnership for Reinventing Government, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Council shall consult with other Federal agencies, State and local government agencies as well as with consumer, producer, and industry groups, as appropriate.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy shall serve as Joint Chairs of the Council.

Section 2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Council shall be to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for Federal food safety activities taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Science report "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption" and other input from the public on how to improve the effectiveness of the current food safety system. The Council shall make recommendations to the President on how to advance Federal efforts to implement a science-based comprehensive strategy to improve the safety of the food supply and to enhance coordination among Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector. The Council shall advise federal agencies in setting priority areas for investment in food safety.

Section 3. Specific Activities and Functions.

(a) The Council shall develop a comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan that contains specific recommendations on needed changes including measurable outcome goals. The fundamental goal of the plan should be the establishment of a seamless, science-based food safety system. The plan should address the steps necessary to achieve this goal, including the

key public health, resource, and management issues regarding food safety. The planning process should consider both short and long-term issues including new and emerging threats and the special needs of vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. In developing this plan, the Council shall consult with all interested parties, including state and local agencies, consumers, producers, industry, and academia.

(b) Consistent with the comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan described in Section 3(a), the Council shall advise agencies of priority areas for investment in food safety and ensure that federal agencies annually develop **coordinated food safety budgets for submission to OMB that sustain and strengthen existing capacities, eliminate duplication, and ensure the most effective use of resources for improving food safety, and the Council shall also develop a unified budget for submission to OMB for the President's Food Safety Initiative and such other food safety issues as the Council determines appropriate.**

[c] The Council shall ensure that the Joint Institute of Food Safety Research (JIFSR), in consultation with the National Science and Technology Council, establishes mechanisms to guide Federal research efforts toward the highest priority food safety needs. The JIFSR shall report, on a regular basis, to the Council on its efforts to develop a strategic plan for conducting food safety research activities consistent with the President's Food Safety Initiative and such other food safety as the JIFSR determines appropriate and to coordinate efficiently all federal food safety research, including with the private sector and academia.

Section 4. Cooperation.

All actions taken by the Council shall, as appropriate, promote partnerships and cooperation with states and other public and private sector efforts wherever possible to improve the safety of the food supply.

Section 5. General Provisions.

This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers or any person. Nothing in this order shall abrogate the statutory responsibilities of any federal agency charged with food safety responsibilities.

Draft 8-18-98 2:00pm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REPORT

My Administration is committed to ensuring that the American people enjoy the safest food possible. We have made great progress by implementing science-based inspection systems for meat, poultry, and seafood; developing a comprehensive initiative to ensure the safety of domestic and imported fruits and vegetables; and launching an interagency food safety initiative that focuses on key food safety issues from the farm to the table. We, however, can and must continue to build upon these efforts.

Under our current food safety system, several different agencies have responsibility for improving food safety. Within the framework of our interagency initiative, we have taken a number of steps to improve the coordination of our efforts to maximize the use of resources and more effectively improve food safety. Most recently, we established a Joint Institute for Food Safety Research that will develop a strategic plan for conducting food safety research activities and will coordinate efficiently all Federal food safety research, including with the private sector and academia.

Today, I signed an Executive Order establishing the President's Council on Food Safety. To strengthen and focus our efforts to coordinate food safety policy and resources and improve food safety for American consumers, the Council will develop a comprehensive strategic plan for Federal food safety activities, ensure the most effective use of Federal resources, and oversee the Joint Institute of Food Safety Research.

Today I direct the Council to review the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption." After providing opportunity for public comment, including public meetings, the Council shall report back to me within 180 days with its response to the NAS report. The Council's report should consider appropriate additional actions to improve safety and should take into account the comprehensive strategic Federal food safety plan which the Council will be developing.

I thank you for all of your efforts to improve food safety, and I look forward to your continued leadership on the President's Food Safety Council.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 18:56:44.00

SUBJECT: crime meeting agenda

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

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: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/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: Michelle Crisci (CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D59]MAIL40475203J.226 to ASCII,
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Crime Meeting Agenda August 19, 1998

Upcoming Events

- * 8/22 -- Possible Early Warning Guide radio address
- * 8/26 -- COPS event (Police Corps, COPS hiring, small cities grants)
- * 10/15 -- WH Conference on School Safety

Other Pending Events

- * 8/21 -- HHS Household Survey release
- * Elder abuse/fraud event -- early September

Pending Items

- * GTO money laundering follow up meeting
- * 9/4 COPS School-based partnerships grants
- * Drug-Free Communities grants, advisory panel appointments

Miscellaneous

- * Other releases, DOJ reports
- * Gun tracing report -- mid-October target

**Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 16:42:14.00

SUBJECT: weekly crime meeting

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

TO: Audrey Choi (CN=Audrey Choi/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Satish Narayanan (CN=Satish Narayanan/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GALLEGOS_S (GALLEGOS_S @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jennifer Brown (CN=Jennifer Brown/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP @ EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/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: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: James Boden (CN=James Boden/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: David W. Beier (CN=David W. Beier/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel (CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/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: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa L. Collins (CN=Teresa L. Collins/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: 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

TEXT:
MEMORANDUM TO DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: August 19, 1998 CRIME MEETING

On Wednesday, August 19, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 211 of the Old
Executive Office Building, we will hold the weekly crime meeting.

Thank You.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 18:04:54.00

SUBJECT: radio address?

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

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

TEXT:

Do you know if Saturday's radio address is still on the early warning guide, or does the fact that the other events are on hold mean that this is up in the air as well?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 17:31:21.00

SUBJECT: What's in the NAS study

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:

The Hill was briefed on the NAS study yesterday. This is what they say is in the report:

1. Food safety should be based on science
2. The statutes governing food safety need to be modified (although there was no specific recommendation for how this should be done)
3. There needs to be some central framework for dealing with food safety -- this can be done in one of the following three ways:
 - a. a food safety czar
 - b. designate one of the agencies as the lead agency
 - c. create a new food safety agency

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1998 12:20:09.00

SUBJECT: Consumer groups re: WH membership on Council

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

TEXT:

I've talked to two of the groups (Caroline Smith DeWaal from Center for Science and the Public Interest and Heather from Safe Tables Our Priority), and they both say they would prefer that the WH be on the Council because they think the agencies are too much wedded to the status quo. Heather said that in the past the agencies were not particularly forward looking (particularly when they were implementing HACCP). Caroline was particularly adamant that WH participation be on the Council because if WH weren't on the Council, it would send a message to the consumer groups that we were sticking with the status quo. In addition, she was concerned with deadlock between USDA and HHS.

I am still trying to reach Carol Tucker Forman from the Food Safety Coalition. I will send you the latest draft of the executive order in a few minutes.