

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

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[05/21/1999-05/24/1999]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-MAY-1999 13:36:14.00

SUBJECT: grambling draft -- resend. Can we have comments asap?

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

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TEXT:

Draft 5/20/99 6:20 pm
Glastris/Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
□&NEW TOOLS FOR PARENTS IN THE NEW ECONOMY□8
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA
MAY 23, 1999

When I heard that I□,d been invited to Grambling State University, there wasn□,t much discussion about whether or not I would be here today. I told my staff in Washington, a place where everybody thinks they ,re somebody, that I wanted to go to □&A Place Where Everybody is Somebody. 18 [school motto] And I was not about to miss a chance to see the □&Best Band in the Land□8 -- the Grambling State Marching Tigers -- play without having to buy a ticket to the Super Bowl [they have played in four].

It is an honor to join the last Grambling class of the 20th Century on this very important day in your lives. In so many ways, the story of this fine institution embodies the African American experience in our 20th century. In 1901, not a single school in this part of Louisiana would welcome an African-American student into its classrooms. But the visionary farmers of this community -- the children and grandchildren of slaves -- were determined to give their children the education, the pride, and the power to rise above bigotry and injustice. They raised some money and wrote to Booker T. Washington, asking him to send a teacher to help establish a school.

Out of that determination and vision, Grambling has grown into a

university for the 21st Century. This beautiful campus has nurtured some of America's best educators and lawyers, pastors and public servants, nurses and business leaders. Of course the NFL recruits here -- thanks to your legendary coach Eddie Robinson and his successor, Superbowl MVP Doug Williams. But America's top technology firms recruit here, too, because they know that Grambling State confers more Computer and Information Science degrees to African-Americans than any other university in the nation.

You join a proud tradition and I congratulate each and everyone of you. This day marks a great achievement. You have gained knowledge that will enrich you for the rest of your lives and made friends who will stand by you the rest of your lives. Through long hours in the classroom and late nights in the library, through moments of self-doubt and triumph, you have gained the prize: an education that will help you succeed in one of the most exciting times in human history.

And I congratulate and honor your parents, who should be proud not only of you, but of themselves. To raise a child from infancy to college graduation is no small feat. I understand that one of the most beloved Presidents of Grambling, Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, would often say to his students, "When you go home, be sure to kiss everybody, including the mule. Because the mule is the one who pulls the plow and keeps the family going." Well, I'm not asking you to kiss any mules today, but I am asking each of you to thank the people who kept your families going.

People like Joyce Gaines of Vallejo, California. Even though the pain of five ruptured disks in her back, Joyce worked three jobs, commuting 200 miles a day to put her daughter Tiaaasha through Grambling. Today Tiaaasha is graduating with a degree in Sociology and plans to open a home for abused children. People like James and Lillie Bedford of Shreveport. James is a plumber; Lillie is a cook. Both took on extra work at night and on weekends to help their youngest son Terrence pay for college. Lillie was a student for a while here at Grambling back in the 1950s, but she had to leave before graduating when her father died. Now Terrence, Grambling's senior class president, is the second of seven Bedford children to earn a Grambling degree. It's been said that to have a child is to have your heart walking outside your body. I think James and Lillie Bedford know that feeling today.

Stories like these remind us of what Americans can achieve when they set their minds on reaching a high goal. But they also remind us of the hard work it takes to raise a child right, especially in our demanding modern economy. This spring, in commencement addresses to the class of '99, I will be speaking about how this bold new economy is transforming virtually every facet of our lives. Next month, at the University of Chicago, I will talk about how we must put a human face on the dynamic but sometimes disruptive international marketplace. And today, I want to talk about how we as a nation must respond to the new challenges facing families in the new economy. We must reshape our institutions in ways that give parents more time with their children. No government can raise a child. Mothers and fathers do. But we have a duty to help parents -- to give them the tools they need to meet their responsibilities at home and work; and to pass on their values to their children.

The class of '99 is entering an era of unparalleled opportunity and possibility. We all know that this is one of the strongest economies in American history, with more than 18 million new jobs since 1993; the lowest African-American unemployment and poverty rates on record; and the highest African-American homeownership rates in history. But what we are

now beginning to understand is that the best may be yet to come. A productivity explosion powered by technology from the Internet that links offices around the world to the computers used to track warehouse inventory is now being fully felt throughout the economy. America has a tremendous capacity for more growth, greater investment, higher salaries, and even faster technological innovation. With your diplomas in hand, you will have the opportunity to help shape these times, and to lead lives of greater accomplishment and affluence than your parents ever dreamed of.

But as your parents can attest, we still have far to go before we have fully adapted to the demands of this new era. In our modern economy, companies compete not just with others down the street, but with firms across the globe. To stay competitive, they have had to produce more with fewer employees -- and the pace of work has picked up. Jobs today feel like two jobs. And to make ends meet, many people have had to take on yet another job. Working parents are feeling enormous stress -- and they are bringing that stress home with them.

This will only get worse as the Class of '99 moves through its careers. It may seem a million years away to those of you graduating today, but soon, most of you will become parents. When that happens, you will look at the clock on the wall in a whole different way. Today, you may think nothing of being out with your friends or at the library working at nine at night. But soon enough, you will want to be home at nine at night, putting your children to bed. We must have an economy that will give the class of 1999 the chance to do that.

Last year, I asked the President's Council of Economic Advisers to study the sweeping changes the new economy has brought to our families. It has been said that if every economist on Earth were laid end to end they still wouldn't reach a conclusion. But on this question a team of the nation's top economists has reached a conclusion, one that confirms our common sense and common experience. They found that because more and more parents are working outside the home, they have less time for their children. The percentage of married mothers in the workforce has nearly doubled in a generation, from 38 percent in 1969 to 68 percent in 1996. To African Americans, that is nothing new. African American mothers have always had to work outside the home. Today, all of America is experiencing challenges African Americans have always known.

Because more mothers are working outside the home, and because the number of single parent families has grown, parents in the average family have 22 fewer hours per week to spend at home. That's nearly one full day less time per week for parents to spend with their children.

The vast majority of today's parents are doing everything they can to give their children whole and happy childhoods. But no matter how hard they try, they worry that it is still not enough. They worry that waking up early and staying up late to make time for a child might not be enough, when that child still has to go home alone to an empty house after school. They worry that all those Sunday morning sermons about a world of love might not be enough, when the movies their children watch, the music they listen to, the video games they play show a world of hate and violence. They worry that all those nights working overtime to buy a computer so that a child can visit some of the world's finest libraries on the Internet might not be enough, when that same Internet can also lead them to recipes for pipe bombs and explosives.

One of the gravest tasks I've had to perform as President is comforting families who have lost loved ones to senseless violence. Last

week, Hillary and I visited with the students and families of Columbine High School in Colorado. I came away more certain than ever that as we work to strengthen our gun laws, we must also work to strengthen our families.

America has done so before. When America last experienced a time like today -- a period of sweeping technological and wrenching social change -- our government acted. In the previous century, America moved from farm to factory. Families migrated to cities, husbands went to work in factories, and wives were left alone in cramped apartments, their children roaming the streets or, worse, toiling in dangerous factories. Alarmed by the condition in the cities, America responded with big, practical solutions -- labor unions, settlement houses, child labor laws, and universal elementary education. One hundred years ago, America made the industrial age safe for families. Today, we must make the information age safe for families.

The modern economy poses four great challenges for families.

The greatest and most obvious of these is time. In our round-the-world, round-the-clock economy, there just don't seem to be enough hours in the day for parents to do everything they need to do at home and at work. I am proud that the first bill I ever signed into law was the Family and Medical Leave Act. Since 1993, millions of Americans have used it to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a newborn or a sick relative without losing their jobs. The current law, however, meets just a fraction of the need. Too many people and too many family obligations are not covered. And too many families cannot take advantage of the law at all because they simply cannot survive without their paychecks.

We must think bigger. On the eve of the 21st Century, let us set a goal that all working Americans can take the time they need to care for their families without losing the income they need to support their families.

Achieving this goal will require a significant shift in how our nation helps families succeed at home and at work. It will demand enormous thought, creativity -- and a willingness to experiment. It must be done in a way that gives families flexibility and promotes a dynamic and growing economy.

Today, using my executive authority as President, I am taking important steps toward this goal. I am directing the Office of Personnel Management to allow all federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned to take time off to care for their sick family members. Currently, the most sick leave a worker can use in these cases is 13 days. With the new policy I am proposing today, federal employees will be able to take up to 12 weeks paid sick leave to nurse an ailing child or parent back to health.

Just as the federal government was the first major employer to desegregate its workplaces, today, our government can blaze a path toward paid family leave that other employers can follow. If every company in America that offers sick leave to its workers adopted the policy we are adopting today, 75 percent of all American families would have this important benefit.

[policy under consideration... We must find other creative new ways to help more Americans use benefits they have earned to finance the time off they need for their families. Several states have asked the federal government if it would be possible to try a bold experiment: allow

employees to tap the unemployment insurance balances they have accumulated so that they can have some income while they are caring for a newborn. This is a promising experiment. Today, I am asking the Department of Labor to begin the process of granting states permission to try this experiment, in ways that promote economic growth and do not undermine the fiscal soundness of the unemployment insurance system...precise action TK]

I also challenge Congress to do its part. I have proposed expanding family leave to cover more workers and more parental responsibilities. Congress should act on this proposal. Parents should not have to fear a boss's wrath because they left work to take a child to the doctor or call in sick to attend a parent teacher conference.

Americans believe in hard work. They put in long hours to get their jobs done -- and they're proud of it. This work ethic is the reason our economy is one of the strongest in the history of the world. But, we clearly need to find new ways to give workers more time off for their families.

The second challenge parents face in the modern economy is finding affordable, high-quality child care. Low-income families spend up to a quarter of their income on child care, and studies show that only one in seven child care centers are of good quality. When parents are lucky enough to locate affordable and nurturing care for their children, they face waiting lists that take weeks and months to move. I am supporting child care subsidies and tax credits, better training for caregivers and stronger enforcement of safety standards. And I challenge businesses to do their part by helping their own workers find and afford quality child care.

Today, millions of working parents start eyeing the clock every day at three in the afternoon, wondering if their children have made it safely back from school, and wondering how they will fare, at home alone. The hours after the schoolbell rings and before parents come home from work are a perilous time for children, the time they are most tempted to try drugs and alcohol, and most likely to become victims of a crime. That is why I have called for tripling our investment in quality after school care. Too often, the safest, best equipped buildings for children are kept locked and shuttered in the afternoon. I challenge school districts all across America to unlock these empty classrooms and fill them with the sounds of children playing and reciting their multiplication tables.

The third challenge parents face in the modern economy is that they are physically separated from their children for longer and longer periods of time. We can close that distance by bringing back an old idea: that children can be with parents when they work. I have experienced the benefits of this myself. When I was a boy, living with my widowed mother and her parents in Hope, Arkansas, I spent many happy hours in my grandfather's tiny grocery store. I'd watch him with his customers, black and white, and usually poor. He'd give credit to whoever needed it, and they always paid him back. In that little family business, I absorbed lessons and values that have stayed with me all my life.

As a father, I have had the privilege of living, as it were, above the store, first in the Governor's Mansion, then in the White House. I can commute from my office to the family dinner table in about three minutes when the lights are with me. So I challenge more of America's employers to bring workers and their children closer together during the day, by allowing employees to telecommute -- that is, work from home with

a modem. I challenge employers to open more on-site child care centers, and I support tax breaks to help them do so. And I challenge employers to team up with school districts to build public schools at worksites. Dozens of companies have already built such innovative public schools and I have called for a new federal effort to encourage more of them. Employees can carve out more time for their children by enrolling them in these workplace schools. They can commute to work together in the mornings, do homework on the ride home at night, even have lunch together.

The fourth great challenge that parents face in the modern economy is cultural. The new economy has enriched our lives with lower-priced electronic gear and a growing variety of medial entertainment. But too often, TV, radio, and the Internet bombard our children with images and ideas that no parent would ever want them to see or learn. We need tools that can protect free speech but also give parents more control over what their children see and read and hear. We are creating these tools. Soon, half of all TV sets sold in America will come with V-chips: devices parents can use to screen out sex, violence, or any program they don't want their children to see. And soon, with just the click of a mouse, 95 percent of all Internet users will be able to make offensive web-sites off-limits to their children.

But the entertainment industry must do its part. I challenge the industry to stop showing guns in any ads children might see, to enforce more strictly their movie rating systems; and to determine whether that system is allowing children to see too much gratuitous violence.

If we provide these tools -- to screen out bad influences, to bring home and work closer, to improve child care, to spend more time at home -- we can help working parents succeed at the most important job of all: the job of raising children.

It is the government's responsibility to make these tools available. But is the responsibility of parents to use them. More working parents must take advantage of tools already available, such as family leave. And all across American society, we must get serious about putting our children first.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once wrote, "It is quite easy for me to think of a God of love mainly because I grew up in a family where love was central and loving relationships were ever present." I hope and pray that the Class of 1999 will have the chance to build those ever-present relationships with their children.

To raise your children well, you will have to make many sacrifices. But then, your parents made many sacrifices for you. I want all of you to take a minute to think of how you got to this day. How many of you would have made it if it weren't for your families? If it weren't for the precious hours your mom or dad found between shifts to help you with your homework, or read you a story. If it weren't for mornings your mother rose at the crack of dawn to go to work so that she could be home when you got back from school. If it weren't for the hugs and home-cooked meals that conveyed more powerfully than words, unconditional love, support and faith. Ask your parents today: "Was it worth it?",

Until you watch your own child graduate from school, you may never know just how proud your parents are today. But let me just add that all America is proud today. Congratulations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eugenia Chough (CN=Eugenia Chough/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-MAY-1999 16:31:52.00

SUBJECT: Tobacco Approps. Leg. Strategy Meeting

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TO: Gina C. Mooers (CN=Gina C. Mooers/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
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TO: Sherron Duncan (CN=Sherron Duncan/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary M. Chuckerel (CN=Mary M. Chuckerel/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
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TO: Todd A. Bledsoe (CN=Todd A. Bledsoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
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TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
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TO: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
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TO: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
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TO: Dawn V. Woollen (CN=Dawn V. Woollen/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
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TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
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TO: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
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TO: J. Eric Gould (CN=J. Eric Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
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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: Bruce R. Lindsey (CN=Bruce R. Lindsey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We would like to set up a working group on tobacco that could meet several times throughout the summer. For the first meeting, we have set aside Wednesday, June 2, at 4:00pm in room 211 of OEOB. Please let me know if that time does not work for you. I will follow-up with a confirmation.

Pam, please forward to additional DOJ folks per our discussion.

Thank you.

Genie Chough
456-5372

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

TEXT:

WPC

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed

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SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

Education ! Coverdell/Torrecelli Bill: On Wednesday the Senate Finance Co
 mmittee approved legislation that would allow parents to save up to \$2,000 a ye
 ar in Education IRAs, and withdraw the money taxfree for elementary and seconda
 ry education related costs including private school tuition, fees, books and co
 mputers. Currently, the Education IRAs are capped at a \$500 contribution annua
 lly, and savings may only be withdrawn taxfree to be used for higher education
 expenses. This bill, sponsored by Senators Coverdell and Torrecelli, is almost
 identical to one that you vetoed last year. Secretaries Rubin and Riley sent
 a joint letter to the Hill opposing the bill and saying that if it passed, they
 would recommend that you veto it again. Their letter explained that this prop
 osal would provide little benefit to lower and middleincome families, and that
 the money would be better spent on muchneeded school construction. Committee D
 emocrats attempted to delete the IRA provision from the Coverdell/Torrecilli bi
 ll, and replace it with your school construction proposal, but voting largely a
 long party lines, the Finance Committee defeated the amendment, 128, and then a
 pproved the original bill, with three committee Democrats in support.

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XP\ P6Q Health Care Update on Privacy Legislation: Next Tuesday, Senator
 Jeffords Labor Committee is scheduled to begin marking up its version of medica
 l records privacy legislation. In your State of the Union, you called on the C
 ongress to pass privacy legislation this year to ensure that medical records re
 main confidential and are adequately protected against misuse. Although you in
 dicated at the time that your preference was to pass legislation, you also stat
 ed that you would use the regulatory authority KennedyKassenbaum law gave you t
 o implement protections in August if the Congress had not passed legislation by
 then. The pledge to move forward on the regulation in August is driving the a
 ttempt to develop bipartisan legislation later this month and early into June.

There are numerous outstanding issues that could stand in the way of Congress
 passing this legislation, including issues related to state preemption, law enf
 orcement access to medical records, access to records by the research community
 , and patient authorization for release of their medical records. However, the

insurance industry and the business community may well be open to compromising on a strong privacy protection bill because they fear the implementation of our regulation and are at least as concerned that different states are developing privacy legislation that is difficult if not impossible to administer for national companies. In short, they will trade the federal preemption of state laws for a number of provisions that they heretofore opposed. The Committee is working over the weekend to prepare for the Chairmans mark; if they make significant progress towards resolving many of our topline issues, we may wish to authorize the release of a supportive letter from Secretary Shalala to encourage continued progress.

□Health Care Release of Africa Report:□ Next week, USA Today is planning on releasing a major story on the AIDS crisis in Africa. This report will no doubt highlight the fact that in subSaharan Africa, more than 11,000 additional people become HIV+ every day and 10 million people in this region have already died from the disease (83 percent of all AIDS deaths to date). The article will document Sandy Thurmans recent trip to Africa and will preview the fact that you will soon receive a detailed report documenting the problem and providing specific policy recommendations. We are currently considering unveiling this report in conjunction with the dedication of the NIH building being named after Senator Dale Bumpers which is tentatively scheduled for June 9.

□Health Care Patients Bill of Rights Update:□ Next week, Congressman Gephardt is planning to ask Congressman Marion Berry to introduce a resolution that begins the process for a discharge petition to be filed for the Patients Bill of Rights. Congressman Gephardts office believes that this would effectively highlight the Republican leaderships lack of commitment to moving this legislation this year. They have requested that we publicly commend this action in order to increase attention for it. Our primary concern remains whether it will be perceived as an overly partisan act since there will be no Republican cosponsors of this resolution at the time of its filing. We are contemplating suggesting to Mr. Gephardt to wait to file this resolution until after the Memorial Day recess to increase the likelihood that Republicans will cosponsor it (some of these members have indicated that they are going to give their leadership until the end of the recess to make such a commitment before they consider breaking party ranks).

□Health Care Innovative Nutrition/Lifestyles Demonstration Approved: □We informed Dean Ornish that the Health Care Financing Administration, pending final and expected OMB clearance, will be setting up a Medicare demonstration for his nutrition / lifestyle program. It will be designed exclusively for beneficiaries who have heart disease, which government researchers and the advocates of this program believe would best measure the cost effectiveness of this program. The only remaining issue is determining appropriate reimbursement rates for the program. HHS and OMB will likely want to review all the private market contracts to determine an appropriate rate of reimbursement. However, this is not expected to be a major hurdle, and according to Nancy Ann Min DeParle, the demo should be up and running by late summer.

□□Health Care Market Oriented Approaches to Medicare are being Rejected by Insurers and Providers:□ In 1997, the Administration successfully secured demonstration authority to test market oriented approaches to purchase health care in the Medicare program. Specifically, we were given the authority to engage in competitive bidding for managed care, durable medical equipment, and other limited services provided by the program. Having received this authority, we worked with HHS to set up demonstrations in Florida, Arizona, and Kansas. Ironically, the same industry representatives and members of Congress who frequently critique the program as being inefficient strongly oppose even this demonstration authority. In every case, providers have balked and done everything possible to stop these demonstrations, either by lobbying Congress to urge HCFA to delay or

withdraw their plans, or through appealing to the courts to block our efforts.

Our efforts have been largely validated by health policy analysts. In fact, the Wall Street Journal recently quoted Ira Loss, a leading equities researcher, as saying that Medicare providers are interested in the free market only if it means that the government is getting away from bothering them. But when it comes to the government actually forcing them to compete for business, they are unhappy about it. This development points to the challenge we will have to enacting more nationally oriented competitive purchasing mechanisms as we unveil our Medicare reform proposal. XP\ P6Q

Style0 XX2PQ □□ XP\ P6Q □Tobacco Recoupment:□ As you know, we faced a difficult battle on tobacco recoupment during the conference on the supplemental spending bill. Regardless of our clear opposition to this proposal negotiators accepted a provision in the Senate bill to let states keep all tobacco settlement funds without any commitment to spend funds to reduce youth smoking. Despite our requests, none of our allies offered a simple alternative along the lines of a proposal we were discussing with Democratic governors ensuring each state has a basic antiyouth smoking program by requiring each state to spend funds equal to a certain percent of their yearly settlement payments on such programs. Senator Specter offered an all or nothing motion to drop the Senate provision altogether, which failed. Later, Representative Obey offered a complicated amendment requiring that 40 percent of the settlement be spent on health care and tobacco prevention, which also failed. We do, however, believe that the major public health groups know how hard we fought to amend this provision. We recommend that in your signing statement for the supplemental bill that you say you are extremely disappointed that the Congress forfeited federal taxpayer claims to the tobacco settlement without any commitment whatsoever from the states to use a portion of the settlement funds to prevent youth smoking, that Congress passed up an important opportunity to protect our children from the death and diseases caused by tobacco, and that you will closely monitor state efforts in this area and continue to fight for a nationwide effort to reduce youth smoking through counteradvertising, prevention activities, and restrictions on youth access to tobacco products.

Style0□□□Tobacco International:□ Secretary Shalala participated last week in a meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva, pledging U.S. support for the World Health Organizations plans to develop a framework convention on tobacco control. This convention would establish a multilateral framework to reduce tobacco use worldwide. The framework is expected to take several years to develop and ratify and may be followed by negotiated protocols which would address specific obligations. The State Department has authorized HHS to lead the negotiating team for the framework convention which would include representatives from the State Department and other interested agencies. We will conduct an interagency process to coordinate these efforts. You may recall that during last years consideration of the McCain legislation, some members of Congress wanted to include provisions which would have imposed U.S. laws overseas, which the State Department and USTR strongly opposed. These provisions were removed from the bill at our urging, and instead language was included Xx6X@DQ XP\ P6Q encouraging U.S. involvement in multilateral efforts such as this one.

□Immigration New Regulations:□ On May 20, the Department of Justice (DOJ) issued proposed rule implementing NACARA. This rule seeks to address the inequities created by NACARA for Salvadorans and Guatemalans but DOJ was legally unable to address fully the inequities in this regulation. In addition, consistent with your statements during your recent trip to Central America, we are preparing legislation that would address these inequities. On May 25, the Vice President will announce a proposed rule to clarify that immigrants who receive Medicaid, Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and a variety of other benefits will not face immigration penalties.

Style0 XX2PQ □□ XP\ P6Q □Welfare Transportation Grants:□ Last week, the Vice President released the first round of grants funded under your Access to Jobs initiative which was enacted as part of last years transportation bill. A total of \$71 million will go to 179 urban, suburban and rural communities in 42 states to help welfare recipients and other lowincome workers get to where the jobs are. The Indianapolis Public Transit agency received a \$500,00 grant on behalf of a consortium of transportation providers including the organization that employed Elaine Kinslow, the welfare to work success story you praised in last years State of the Union.

□Welfare Linking WelfaretoWork and Census□ □2000:□ Also last week, the Department of Labor announced the availability of \$20 million in WelfaretoWork funds for a competitive project to employ welfare recipients as Census 2000 enumerators and to connect these individuals with permanent jobs once the Census work ends. This collaborative effort between Labor and Commerce builds on the Census Bureaus success in hiring over 4,700 welfare recipients. This initiative will provide approximately 10,000 welfare recipients with wellpaying, flexible temporary employment near their homes, while helping to improve the Census count in lowincome neighborhoods. We plan to explore announcement opportunities when a grantee is selected this summer.

Style0□□□Welfare Guide for Using TANF Funds: □ HHS has released a helpful guide Helping Families Achieve Self-Sufficiency: A Guide on Funding Services for Children and Families Through the TANF Program to illustrate how states may use TANF funds to support working families and address the needs of families with the greatest challenges. We believe that the flexibility provided in the TANF rule you announced on April 10th and the additional examples in this guidance will inspire states and communities to use TANF funds in creative and constructive ways to promote work and Xx6X@DQ XP\ P6Q responsibility.

□Community Empowerment State of the Cities Report 1999: □At the Conference of Mayors meeting in June, the Vice President will present HUD's State of the Cities 1999. This report will underscore that we are witnessing an encouraging shift in the state of the cities and a reversal of several fundamental trends that often made cities seem like the problem centers of American life. The report will highlight the following important data: 1) wages are rising in central cities at a faster rate than the nation as a whole; 2) twothirds of central cities increased in population from 1980 to 1996; 3) central city urban unemployment rates have fallen from 8.1 percent in 1992 to 4.8 percent today; 4) central city poverty rates are at their lowest level since 1990; and 5) for the first time in history, more than half of central city house holds are homeowners. The report credits these important changes to the growing economy and your economic plan, the Administration's community empowerment agenda, the success of private partnerships, and a revitalized HUD. The report will also point out that a significant number of central cities are still lagging behind, supporting the argument for strengthening the Administration's community empowerment strategy, including passage of the New Markets Initiative, expanding the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and enactment of XX2PQ XP\ P6Q the Better American Bonus program.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-MAY-1999 09:25:27.00

SUBJECT: latest grambling draft

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

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [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

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

TEXT:

Draft 5/20/99 6:20 pm
Glastris/Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
□&NEW TOOLS FOR PARENTS IN THE NEW ECONOMY□8
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA
MAY 23, 1999

When I heard that I□,d been invited to Grambling State University, there wasn□,t much discussion about whether or not I would be here today. I told my staff in Washington, a place where everybody thinks they□,re somebody, that I wanted to go to □&A Place Where Everybody is Somebody.□8 [school motto] And I was not about to miss a chance to see the &Best Band in the Land□8 -- the Grambling State Marching Tigers -- play without having to buy a ticket to the Super Bowl [they have played in four].

It is an honor to join the last Grambling class of the 20th Century on this very important day in your lives. In so many ways, the story of this fine institution embodies the African American experience in our 20th century. In 1901, not a single school in this part of Louisiana would welcome an African-American student into its classrooms. But the visionary farmers of this community -- the children and grandchildren of slaves -- were determined to give their children the education, the pride, and the power to rise above bigotry and injustice. They raised some money and wrote to Booker T. Washington, asking him to send a teacher to help establish a school.

Out of that determination and vision, Grambling has grown into a university for the 21st Century. This beautiful campus has nurtured some of America□,s best educators and lawyers, pastors and public servants, nurses and business leaders. Of course the NFL recruits here -- thanks to your legendary coach Eddie Robinson and his successor, Superbowl MVP Doug Williams. But America□,s top technology firms recruit here, too, because they know that Grambling State confers more Computer and Information Science degrees to African-Americans than any other university in the nation.

You join a proud tradition and I congratulate each and everyone of you. This day marks a great achievement. You have gained knowledge that will enrich you for the rest of your lives and made friends who will stand by you the rest of your lives. Through long hours in the classroom and late nights in the library, through moments of self-doubt and triumph, you have gained the prize: an education that will help you succeed in one of the most exciting times in human history.

And I congratulate and honor your parents, who should be proud not only of you, but of themselves. To raise a child from infancy to college graduation is no small feat. I understand that one of the most beloved Presidents of Grambling, Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, would often say to his students, □&When you go home, be sure to kiss everybody, including the mule. Because the mule is the one who pulls the plow and keeps the family going.□8 Well, I□,m not asking you to kiss any mules today, but I am asking

each of you to thank the people who kept your families going.

People like Joyce Gaines of Vallejo, California. Even though the pain of five ruptured disks in her back, Joyce worked three jobs, commuting 200 miles a day to put her daughter Tiaesha through Grambling. Today Tiaesha is graduating with a degree in Sociology and plans to open a home for abused children. People like James and Lillie Bedford of Shreveport. James is a plumber; Lillie is a cook. Both took on extra work at night and on weekends to help their youngest son Terrence pay for college. Lillie was a student for a while here at Grambling back in the 1950s, but she had to leave before graduating when her father died. Now Terrence, Grambling's senior class president, is the second of seven Bedford children to earn a Grambling degree. It's been said that to have a child is to have your heart walking outside your body. I think James and Lillie Bedford know that feeling today.

Stories like these remind us of what Americans can achieve when they set their minds on reaching a high goal. But they also remind us of the hard work it takes to raise a child right, especially in our demanding modern economy. This spring, in commencement addresses to the class of '99, I will be speaking about how this bold new economy is transforming virtually every facet of our lives. Next month, at the University of Chicago, I will talk about how we must put a human face on the dynamic but sometimes disruptive international marketplace. And today, I want to talk about how we as a nation must respond to the new challenges facing families in the new economy. We must reshape our institutions in ways that give parents more time with their children. No government can raise a child. Mothers and fathers do. But we have a duty to help parents -- to give them the tools they need to meet their responsibilities at home and work; and to pass on their values to their children.

The class of '99 is entering an era of unparalleled opportunity and possibility. We all know that this is one of the strongest economies in American history, with more than 18 million new jobs since 1993; the lowest African-American unemployment and poverty rates on record; and the highest African-American homeownership rates in history. But what we are now beginning to understand is that the best may be yet to come. A productivity explosion powered by technology -- from the Internet that links offices around the world to the computers used to track warehouse inventory -- is now being fully felt throughout the economy. America has a tremendous capacity for more growth, greater investment, higher salaries, and even faster technological innovation. With your diplomas in hand, you will have the opportunity to help shape these times, and to lead lives of greater accomplishment and affluence than your parents ever dreamed of.

But as your parents can attest, we still have far to go before we have fully adapted to the demands of this new era. In our modern economy, companies compete not just with others down the street, but with firms across the globe. To stay competitive, they have had to produce more with fewer employees -- and the pace of work has picked up. Jobs today feel like two jobs. And to make ends meet, many people have had to take on yet another job. Working parents are feeling enormous stress -- and they are bringing that stress home with them.

This will only get worse as the Class of '99 moves through its careers. It may seem a million years away to those of you graduating today, but soon, most of you will become parents. When that happens, you will look at the clock on the wall in a whole different way. Today, you may think nothing of being out with your friends or at the library working at nine at night. But soon enough, you will want to be home at nine at

night, putting your children to bed. We must have an economy that will give the class of 1999 the chance to do that.

Last year, I asked the President's Council of Economic Advisers to study the sweeping changes the new economy has brought to our families. It has been said that if every economist on Earth were laid end to end they still wouldn't reach a conclusion. But on this question a team of the nation's top economists has reached a conclusion, one that confirms our common sense and common experience. They found that because more and more parents are working outside the home, they have less time for their children. The percentage of married mothers in the workforce has nearly doubled in a generation, from 38 percent in 1969 to 68 percent in 1996. To African Americans, that is nothing new. African American mothers have always had to work outside the home. Today, all of America is experiencing challenges African Americans have always known.

Because more mothers are working outside the home, and because the number of single parent families has grown, parents in the average family have 22 fewer hours per week to spend at home. That's nearly one full day less time per week for parents to spend with their children.

The vast majority of today's parents are doing everything they can to give their children whole and happy childhoods. But no matter how hard they try, they worry that it is still not enough. They worry that waking up early and staying up late to make time for a child might not be enough, when that child still has to go home alone to an empty house after school. They worry that all those Sunday morning sermons about a world of love might not be enough, when the movies their children watch, the music they listen to, the video games they play show a world of hate and violence. They worry that all those nights working overtime to buy a computer so that a child can visit some of the world's finest libraries on the Internet might not be enough, when that same Internet can also lead them to recipes for pipe bombs and explosives.

One of the gravest tasks I've had to perform as President is comforting families who have lost loved ones to senseless violence. Last week, Hillary and I visited with the students and families of Columbine High School in Colorado. I came away more certain than ever that as we work to strengthen our gun laws, we must also work to strengthen our families.

America has done so before. When America last experienced a time like today -- a period of sweeping technological and wrenching social change -- our government acted. In the previous century, America moved from farm to factory. Families migrated to cities, husbands went to work in factories, and wives were left alone in cramped apartments, their children roaming the streets or, worse, toiling in dangerous factories. Alarmed by the condition in the cities, America responded with big, practical solutions -- labor unions, settlement houses, child labor laws, and universal elementary education. One hundred years ago, America made the industrial age safe for families. Today, we must make the information age safe for families.

The modern economy poses four great challenges for families.

The greatest and most obvious of these is time. In our round-the-world, round-the-clock economy, there just don't seem to be enough hours in the day for parents to do everything they need to at home and at work. I am proud that the first bill I ever signed into law was the Family and Medical Leave Act. Since 1993, millions of Americans have used it to take

up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a newborn or a sick relative without losing their jobs. The current law, however, meets just a fraction of the need. Too many people and too many family obligations are not covered. And too many families cannot take advantage of the law at all because they simply cannot survive without their paychecks.

We must think bigger. On the eve of the 21st Century, let us set a goal that all working Americans can take the time they need to care for their families without losing the income they need to support their families. Americans must have paid family leave.

Achieving this goal will require a significant shift in how our nation helps families succeed at home and at work. It will demand enormous thought, creativity -- and a willingness to experiment. It must be done in a way that gives families flexibility and promotes a dynamic and growing economy.

Today, using my executive authority as President, I am taking important steps toward this goal. I am directing the Office of Personnel Management to allow all federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned to take time off to care for their sick family members. Currently, the most sick leave a worker can use in these cases is 13 days. With the new policy I am proposing today, federal employees will be able to take up to 12 weeks paid sick leave to nurse an ailing child or parent back to health.

Just as the federal government was the first major employer to desegregate its workplaces, today, our government can blaze a path toward paid family leave that other employers can follow. If every company in America that offers sick leave to its workers adopted the policy we are adopting today, TK percent of all American families would have this important benefit.

[policy under consideration... We must find other creative new ways to help more Americans use benefits they have earned to finance the time off they need for their families. Several states have asked the federal government if it would be possible to try a bold experiment: allow employees to tap the unemployment insurance balances they have accumulated so that they can have some income while they are caring for a newborn. This is a promising experiment. Today, I am asking the Department of Labor to begin the process of granting states permission to try this experiment, in ways that promote economic growth and do not undermine the fiscal soundness of the unemployment insurance system...precise action TK]

I also challenge Congress to do its part. I have proposed expanding family leave to cover more workers and more parental responsibilities. Congress should act on this proposal. Parents should not have to fear a boss's wrath because they left work to take a child to the doctor or call in sick to attend a parent teacher conference.

Americans believe in hard work. They put in long hours to get their jobs done -- and they're proud of it. This work ethic is the reason our economy is one of the strongest in the history of the world. But, we clearly need to find new ways to give workers more time off for their families.

The second challenge parents face in the modern economy is finding affordable, high-quality child care. Low-income families spend up to a quarter of their income on child care, and studies show that only one in seven child care centers are of good quality. When parents are lucky enough to locate affordable and nurturing care for their children, they

face waiting lists that take weeks and months to move. I am supporting child care subsidies and tax credits, better training for caregivers and stronger enforcement of safety standards. And I challenge businesses to do their part by helping their own workers find and afford quality child care.

Today, millions of working parents start eyeing the clock every day at three in the afternoon, wondering if their children have made it safely back from school, and wondering how they will fare, at home alone. The hours after the schoolbell rings and before parents come home from work are a perilous time for children, the time they are most tempted to try drugs and alcohol, and most likely to become victims of a crime. That is why I have called for tripling our investment in quality after school care. Too often, the safest, best equipped buildings for children are kept locked and shuttered in the afternoon. I challenge school districts all across America to unlock these empty classrooms and fill them with the sounds of children playing and reciting their multiplication tables.

The third challenge parents face in the modern economy is that they are physically separated from their children for longer and longer periods of time. We can close that distance by bringing back an old idea: that children can be with parents when they work. I have experienced the benefits of this myself. When I was a boy, living with my widowed mother and her parents in Hope, Arkansas, I spent many happy hours in my grandfather's tiny grocery store. I'd watch him with his customers, black and white, and usually poor. He'd give credit to whoever needed it, and they always paid him back. In that little family business, I absorbed lessons and values that have stayed with me all my life.

As a father, I have had the privilege of living, as it were, above the store, first in the Governor's Mansion, then in the White House. I can commute from my office to the family dinner table in about three minutes when the lights are with me. So I challenge more of America's employers to bring workers and their children closer together during the day, by allowing employees to telecommute -- that is, work from home with a modem. I challenge employers to open more on-site child care centers, and I support tax breaks to help them do so. And I challenge employers to team up with school districts to build public schools at worksites. Dozens of companies have already built such innovative public schools and I have called for a new federal effort to encourage more of them. Employees can carve out more time for their children by enrolling them in these workplace schools. They can commute to work together in the mornings, do homework on the ride home at night, even have lunch together.

The fourth great challenge that parents face in the modern economy is cultural. The new economy has enriched our lives with lower-priced electronic gear and a growing variety of medial entertainment. But too often, TV, radio, and the Internet bombard our children with images and ideas that no parent would ever want them to see or learn. We need tools that can protect free speech but also give parents more control over what their children see and read and hear. We are creating these tools. Soon, half of all TV sets sold in America will come with V-chips: devices parents can use to screen out sex, violence, or any program they don't want their children to see. And soon, with just the click of a mouse, 95 percent of all Internet users will be able to make offensive web-sites off-limits to their children.

But the entertainment industry must do its part. I challenge the industry to stop showing guns in any ads children might see, to enforce

more strictly their movie rating systems; and to determine whether that system is allowing children to see too much gratuitous violence.

If we provide these tools -- to screen out bad influences, to bring home and work closer, to improve child care, to spend more time at home -- we can help working parents succeed at the most important job of all: the job of raising children.

It is the government's responsibility to make these tools available. But is the responsibility of parents to use them. More working parents must take advantage of tools already available, such as family leave. And all across American society, we must get serious about putting our children first.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once wrote, "It is quite easy for me to think of a God of love mainly because I grew up in a family where love was central and loving relationships were ever present." I hope and pray that the Class of 1999 will have the chance to build those ever-present relationships with their children.

To raise your children well, you will have to make many sacrifices. But then, your parents made many sacrifices for you. I want all of you to take a minute to think of how you got to this day. How many of you would have made it if it weren't for your families? If it weren't for the precious hours your mom or dad found between shifts to help you with your homework, or read you a story. If it weren't for mornings your mother rose at the crack of dawn to go to work so that she could be home when you got back from school. If it weren't for the hugs and home-cooked meals that conveyed more powerfully than words, unconditional love, support and faith. Ask your parents today: "Was it worth it?",

Until you watch your own child graduate from school, you may never know just how proud your parents are today. But let me just add that all America is proud today. Congratulations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-MAY-1999 14:21:37.00

SUBJECT: OFCCP Wage Collection

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:

Josh, Chuck, and Sally Katzen agreed that the request is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act, but that the main message to send to Labor is that we want to get the scheduling letter out and collect the wage data. Chuck and Josh are going to call Labor and tell them it is more prudent to have the cover of the Paperwork Reduction Act so that contractors don't try to litigate whether it is covered or not. More importantly, however, they are going to tell Labor that they need to work with OMB staff during the next week to come up with a less burdensome way to collect this data -- preferably a summary form by occupation with average wages. The way to sell this to Labor is to say that we are basically doing a pilot on their 60-2 regulation which would collect this data in a summary form as well.

May 22, 1999

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

DATE: May 23, 1999
LOCATION: Eddie Robinson Stadium
Grambling State University
EVENT TIME: 9:15am – 10:30am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To make remarks on the challenges facing families in the new economy. You will announce two new proposals to make leave more affordable for American workers, and release a new report that examines the “time crunch” that parents increasingly feel as they struggle to balance their responsibilities at home and at work.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing an audience of over 20,000 students, faculty, graduates and their families, and community members. Grambling State University has a student population of 5,770, and approximately 500 are graduating this year. The student body is 83% African-American, and 58% of students are between the ages of 20-25. Approximately 95% of students receive financial aid, with 66% receiving PELL grants in 1998. The university is ranked 5th among all American colleges and universities in conferring baccalaureate degrees in all disciplines to African-Americans, and 1st in conferring bachelor or science degrees to African-Americans in the field of Computer and Information Science.

Grambling State University is a public, coeducational, historically black university, and was founded in 1901 as a relief school for black farmers. At the request of the Farmers' Relief Association of Ruston, LA, Dr. Booker T. Washington sent Charles P. Adams from Tuskegee Institute to establish the Colored Industrial and Agricultural School of Lincoln Parish in 1901. In 1905 the school moved to its current location, and was renamed the North Louisiana Agricultural and Industrial Institute. The school expanded over the years, and was ultimately granted university status in 1974, at which time it adopted its present name. The Grambling State University motto is “The Place Where Everyone is Somebody”.

In April the Board of Supervisors of the University of Louisiana System approved a request to confer upon you the honorary degree, *Doctor of Laws*. This honorary degree will be presented to you during the commencement ceremony.

At today's commencement you will make the following announcements:

Working to Make Parental Leave More Affordable. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that loss of wages was the most significant barrier to parents taking advantage of unpaid leave following the birth or adoption of a child. Today, you will direct the Secretary of Labor to propose new regulations and model state legislation to enable states to develop innovative ways of using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system to support parents taking leave to care for a newborn or adopted child. Several states recently have asked the Administration whether they could use the UI system for this purpose consistent with federal law. The new regulations will authorize this expansion of the UI system, thereby allowing states that wish to use unemployment insurance to assist new parents to put their plans into effect.

Enabling Federal Workers to Take Paid Leave to Care for Sick Family Members. In an effort to set an example for all employers, you will also direct the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to revise its government-wide regulations to allow federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of accrued sick leave each year to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a "serious health condition," as that term is defined for the purpose of applying the Family and Medical Leave Act. Currently, the amount of sick leave that can be used to care for a family member who is ill is limited to 13 days each year for most federal employees. By enabling federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned, according to conditions established by the FMLA, this measure will remove a significant barrier to caring for a family member with a serious health condition. You will also direct the OPM to establish an Interagency Family Friendly Workplace Working Group to develop, promote, and evaluate federal family friendly workplace initiatives. You have previously taken other actions to ensure that the federal government is a model employer, including: allowing federal employees to donate annual leave to other employees; expanding flexible family-friendly work arrangements, such as job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations; and directing improvements in the quality of federally sponsored child care.

A New Study on the Amount of Time Available for Families. You will release a report by your Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) today that details the factors that have led to decreased amounts of time available for parents to spend with their children. The report, *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch,"* demonstrates that the increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with the shift toward single-parent families, has resulted in families experiencing an average decrease of 22 hours a week (14 percent) in time that parents spend with their children. The report concludes that the increased time at work among parents requires policy-makers to seek new ways to promote strong families, including greater flexibility in paid

work hours, more affordable child care, better support for families with low-wage earning parents, and methods for encouraging two-parent families to form and stay together.

Advancing An Agenda To Help Parents Balance Their Responsibilities At Home And At Work. In your balanced budget request, you put forward a bold agenda to provide families with greater tools to meet their responsibilities at home and at work. This agenda includes: an historic initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for working families; a tripling of our investment in after-school programs through the 21st Century Community Learning Center program; a new tax credit to help Americans struggling with long-term care costs; and proposals to expand the Family and Medical Leave law to cover more workers and allow leave for more parental activities, including parent-teacher conferences and routine doctor's visits.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Secretary Rodney Slater
Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA)
Representative William Jefferson (D-LA)
State Senator Randy Ewing
State Representative Pinkie Wilkerson
E. Joseph Sovoie, Louisiana Commissioner of Higher Education
Dr. Eddie Robinson, Sr., Retired GSU Football Coach
Doug Williams, GSU Head Football Coach and Super Bowl MVP
Members of the University of LA Board of Supervisors, Board of Regents, and Southern
University Board of Supervisors
Grambling State University Administrators
Grambling State University "Golden Reunion Graduates" (27)

Program Participants:

Mayor John Williams
Reverend E. Edward Jones, President, National Baptist Convention of America
Bobby Jindal, Acting President, University of Louisiana System
Dr. Steve Favors, President, Grambling State University
This is Dr. Favors' first year as president, and this is his first commencement at the university. He served previously as vice president of student affairs and athletic director at Howard University.
Tony Eason, Jr., President, Grambling State University Student Government
Martha Fondel, Miss Grambling State University

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will meet approximately 12 Grambling State University faculty and students.
- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage, accompanied by President Steve Favors.
- The National Anthem will be performed.
- Reverend E. Edward Jones will deliver the invocation.
- Mayor John Williams will deliver a greeting.
- Bobby Jindal will make brief remarks.
- Tony Eason, Jr. will make brief remarks.
- Martha Fondel will make brief remarks.
- The Grambling State University Marching Band will perform a musical selection.
- President Steve Favors will make brief remarks and present **YOU** with an Honorary Doctor of Law.
- **YOU** will make remarks and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VI. ATTACHMENT

- Council of Economic Advisers' Report *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch"* Executive Summary

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAY-1999 14:40:11.00

SUBJECT: Food Stamp Waiver

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

TEXT:

Tom Barrett, D, Wisc wrote to John about a pending food stamp waiver by the state of wisconsin to privatize the system -- I think this has been pending for a while. Barrett is very concerned about the impact of priviatization. I tried to follow-up w/ the USDA but was unable to locate the right person -- would you either tell me who I should call -- or if easier let me know the status --- thanks. appreciate your help

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah Wilson (CN=Sarah Wilson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAY-1999 17:28:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: senate form

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

TEXT:

thanks, I'll take a look at it over the weekend.

May 21, 1999

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

DATE: May 23, 1999
LOCATION: Eddie Robinson Stadium
Grambling State University
EVENT TIME: 9:15am – 11:00am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To make remarks on the challenges facing families in the new economy. You will announce two new proposals to make leave more affordable for American workers, and will release a new report that examines the “time crunch” that parents increasingly feel as they struggle to balance their responsibilities at home and at work.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing an audience of over 20,000 students, faculty, graduates and their families, and community members. Grambling State University has a student population of 5,770, and approximately 500 are graduating this year. The student body is 83.2% African-American, and 58% of students are between the ages of 20-25. Approximately 95% of students receive financial aid, with 66% receiving PELL grants in 1998. The university is ranked 5th among all American colleges and universities conferring baccalaureate degrees in all disciplines to African-Americans, and 1st in conferring bachelor or science degrees to African-Americans in the field of Computer and Information Science.

Grambling State University is a public, coeducational, historically black university, and was founded in 1901 as a relief school for black farmers. At the request of the Farmers' Relief Association of Ruston, LA, Dr. Booker T. Washington sent Charles P. Adams from Tuskegee Institute to establish the Colored Industrial and Agricultural School of Lincoln Parish in 1901. In 1905 the school moved to its current location, and was renamed the North Louisiana Agricultural and Industrial Institute. The school expanded over the years, and was ultimately granted university status in 1974, at which time it adopted its present name. The Grambling State University motto is “The Place Where Everyone is Somebody”.

In April the Board of Supervisors of the University of Louisiana System approved a request to confer upon you the honorary degree, *Doctor of Laws*. This honorary degree will be presented to you during the commencement ceremony.

At today's commencement you will make the following announcements:

Working to Make Parental Leave More Affordable. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that loss of wages was the most significant barrier to parents taking advantage of unpaid leave following the birth or adoption of a child. Today, you will direct the Secretary of Labor to propose new regulations and model state legislation to enable states to develop innovative ways of using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system to support parents taking leave to care for a newborn or adopted child. Several States recently have asked the Administration whether they could use the UI system for this purpose consistent with federal law. The new regulations will authorize this expansion of the UI system, thereby allowing states that wish to use unemployment insurance to assist new parents to put their plans into effect.

Enabling Federal Workers to Take Paid Leave to Care for Sick Family Members. In an effort to set an example for all employers, you will also direct the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to revise its government-wide regulations to allow federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of accrued sick leave each year to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a "serious health condition," as that term is defined for the purpose of applying the Family and Medical Leave Act. By enabling federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned, according to conditions established by the FMLA, this measure will remove a significant barrier to caring for a family member with a serious health condition. You will also direct the OPM to establish an Interagency Family Friendly Workplace Working Group to develop, promote, and evaluate federal family friendly workplace initiatives. You have previously taken other actions to ensure that the federal government is a model employer, including: allowing federal employees to donate annual leave to other employees; expanding flexible family-friendly work arrangements, such as job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations; and directing improvements in the quality of federally sponsored child care.

A New Study on the Amount of Time Available for Families. You will release a report by your Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) today that details the factors that have led to decreased amounts of time available for parents to spend with their children. The report, *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch,"* demonstrates that the increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with the shift toward single-parent families, has resulted in families experiencing an average decrease of 22 hours a week (14 percent) in time that parents spend with their children. The report concludes that the increased time at work among parents requires policy-makers to seek new ways to promote strong families, including greater flexibility in paid work hours, more affordable child care, better support for families with low-wage earning parents, and methods for encouraging two-parent families to form

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Secretary Rodney Slater
Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA)
Representative William Jefferson (D-LA)
State Senator Randy Ewing
State Representative Pinkie Wilkerson
E. Joseph Sovoie, Louisiana Commissioner of Higher Education
Bobby Jindal, Acting President, University of Louisiana System
Dr. Eddie Robinson, Sr., Retired GSU Football Coach
Doug Williams, GSU Head Football Coach and Super Bowl MVP
Members of the University of LA Board of Supervisors, Board of Regents, and Southern
University Board of Supervisors
Grambling State University Administrators
Grambling State University "Golden Reunion Graduates" (27)

Program Participants:

Mayor John Williams
Reverend E. Edward Jones, President, National Baptist Convention of America
Dr. Steve Favors, President, Grambling State University
This is Dr. Favors' first year as president, and this is his first commencement at the university. He served previously as vice president of student affairs and athletic director at Howard University.
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VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara A. Barclay (CN=Barbara A. Barclay/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAY-1999 14:49:58.00

SUBJECT: You misspelled Torricelli in our weekly--do you want to correct?

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAY-1999 15:29:39.00

SUBJECT: Religious Liberty Protection Act losing appeal

TO: Deborah B. Mohile (CN=Deborah B. Mohile/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 05/23/99
03:28 PM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu
05/14/99 09:15:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: Religious Liberty Protection Act losing appeal

WASHINGTON BLADE

May 7, 1999

<http://www.washblade.com>

Washington Blade - May 7, 1999
Washington, D.C.

Liberty or violation?

Former sponsors ponder religion bill

by Kai Wright

A once wildly popular bill seeking to strengthen the ability of individuals to exercise their religious beliefs in various arenas appears to be losing its appeal for many Democrats on Capitol Hill because of concerns about how the measure would impact state and local Gay civil rights laws.

With the bipartisan support it enjoyed last session all but gone, the success of this year's Religious Liberty Protection Act may be less of a fait accompli. The bill is expected to fly through its House committee and reach the floor by Memorial Day, but its prospects on the House floor and in the Senate are considered far less certain.

Last year's House version of the bill was introduced with 51 original cosponsors, 23 of whom were Democrats. It also had the support of groups ranging in ideology from the evangelical to those advocating greater separation between church and state. The bill seemed certain to move

speedily through the House and to the Senate, where the measure had similar bipartisan appeal. But the legislation was derailed when the House Judiciary Committee bogged itself down in impeachment hearings and, thus, was never voted on.

The bill's author, Rep. Charles Canady (R-Fla.), reintroduced the legislation for the new session on Wednesday, May 5. But in sharp contrast to last year, this year's House version had only 11 total cosponsors, only four of whom are Democrats. All of the Republican cosponsors are members of the House Judiciary committee, which now must debate and vote on the bill, while only one Democratic member of the committee signed on in support.

Last year, an identical Senate version, sponsored by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), was introduced on the same day as the House version with similarly bipartisan backing. In perhaps one more sign of the bill's less certain path this session, no Senate bill has been introduced and Senate staffers say conversations haven't even begun between key Republicans and Democrats on doing so.

The Religious Liberty Protection Act seeks to prohibit states from "placing a substantial burden upon a person's religious exercise" through any state program receiving federal funding or affecting interstate or international commerce. The idea, supporters say, is to ensure that individual can exercise certain religious activities -- such as the wearing of beards, turbans, or yarmulkes or taking leave on religious holidays otherwise not celebrated by their employers. Its goals are attractive to both conservatives seeking to advance the place of organized religion in society and liberals who feel that adherents to non-Christian religions are discriminated against in society at large.

"What the bill intended to do was good," sighed Joel Finkelstien, spokesperson for Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.). Nadler was among those who aggressively supported last session's bill. But he is now one of several Democrats who have not recommitted themselves as sponsors of this year's version.

"He was in favor of the original bill because he supports religious liberty," Finkelstien explained, but now Nadler is concerned about the bill's "unintended consequences" for Gay civil rights.

The text of this year's bill has not changed from that of last year's. The difference now is that legislators have had more time to understand what the greater consequences of the legislation might be.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which also originally supported the bill, is leading an effort now to block it in its current version because of those greater consequences. The ACLU argues that the bill's current language would strengthen the efforts of certain right-wing conservative groups that are seeking to use religious liberty as a license for people to exercise certain prejudices. In one arena, right-wing attorneys have been pressing lawsuits to establish a right for landlords to refuse to rent to unmarried couples by saying that their religious beliefs oppose such cohabitation or oppose homosexuality.

The ACLU's Chris Anders said it would be only a small step to go from that argument to one that claims laws forcing landlords to rent to Gay people are also burdens on the rights of people who oppose homosexuality on religious grounds. The Religious Liberty Protection Act, he argued, would be one more weapon in the arsenal of the people seeking such exemptions in

housing, employment, and public accommodations.

The bill is not considered a threat to laws that ban discrimination based on race and ethnicity because protection against those forms of discrimination is established within the U.S. Constitution. The bill threatens only laws that ban bias based on grounds not covered in the U.S. Constitution, such as sexual orientation, marital status, gender identity, and disability.

Groups supporting the legislation -- including some that are seen as liberal -- say the ACLU is crying wolf. Elliot Minceberg, legal director for People for the American Way, a pro-Gay group that does watchdog work against right-wing organizations, said the Religious Liberty Protection Act would have no real impact on the sorts of court battles the ACLU is worried about. But Minceberg agreed that recent years have witnessed a distinct and growing trend in challenges to housing laws that ban bias based on marital status. And he said People for the American Way is working to find a way to ensure that the bill doesn't step on Gay civil rights laws (though he declined to publicly speculate on ways in which the bill could be amended to achieve that goal).

While these groups debate the bill's consequences, Democratic supporters are slowly backing away. Spokespersons for three of the five Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee who sponsored the bill last session -- Reps. Nadler, William Delahunt (D-Mass.), and Robert Wexler (D-Fla.) -- told the Blade this week that they are withholding their support until questions are answered about how the bill would have impact on local Gay civil rights laws.

Delahunt's spokesperson, Mark Agrast, explained that Delahunt and "a lot of other liberal Democrats" who originally backed the bill did so as part of an ongoing effort to pass a law that protects the rights of religious groups they feel are often marginalized. But after detailed discussions on the bill began last year, he said, they discovered its potentially negative impact on Gay civil rights. When those members sought ways to temper that impact, Agrast explained, they were unable to reach an agreement with Canady, the bill's author.

"There's a balance that needs to be struck here," he said. "And this bill has not been altered in any way to reflect that concern."

Agrast said Delahunt is "in dialogue" with other interested members "in hopes that some kind of settlement can be reached" that would convince those concerned about Gay civil rights to rejoin the bill's supporters. He declined to speculate on exactly what that settlement could be.

Spokespersons for the other two Judiciary Committee Democrats who supported the bill last year, Reps. Howard Berman (D-Calif.) and Steven Rothman (D-N.J.), did not return Blade calls by deadline. But the ACLU's Anders said he has spoken with staff members in each of their offices and believes both are also withholding support.

"The sense I'm getting," Anders said, "is that there were a lot of people who cosponsored the bill last year □(who now are not going to go back on the bill until it's fixed."

At least one Republican member, Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.), is also withholding support because of the Gay civil rights concern. Morella is not on the Judiciary Committee, but she was an original cosponsor of last year's bill. She has often been an advocate for Gay civil rights in her

party.

"[Morella] has not cosponsored it as of yet this particular session," said spokesperson Jonathan Dean. "I think she would consider the legislation but, at this point, she has no firm intentions of going on the bill."

Dean said the bill's potential to undercut Gay civil rights laws is "certainly something for her to consider."

On the Senate side, spokespeople for two key Democrats who led sponsorship of the bill last session -- Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) -- told the Blade this week that the senators had not yet begun discussions with Hatch on a Senate version. Lieberman's office said that, ultimately, concerns about how the bill will have impact on state and local Gay civil rights laws will have to be addressed.

"Apparently some concerns were raised about that language [allowing landlords to exempt themselves from Gay civil rights laws] and Sen. Lieberman, as well as several other cosponsors are re-assessing," said Lieberman spokesperson Dan Gerstein.

"At this point, I would say [Lieberman's support for the bill is] uncertain," Gerstein added. "It's gonna depend on the language. And we're gonna wait to see what gets negotiated on this."

Kennedy spokesperson Will Keyser was less direct. He stressed that Kennedy and Hatch have not even begun discussing the bill this session and, thus, "no decisions have been made" on what its content would be. He said that, given the number of other legislative controversies both senators have been involved in thus far this session, it would be "inaccurate for me to say that one thing versus the other is holding it up."

Canady's office did not answer a request for comment on the bill.

The ACLU's Anders predicted the House bill will likely have the full support of Republican Party leadership. He said his sources tell him the Judiciary's GOP leadership plans to move the bill out of subcommittee and have a full committee mark-up by May 19, with an eye to having it on the House floor by Memorial Day. But he thinks the bill will run into trouble once it moves to the floor or on to the Senate unless the authors address the Gay civil rights concerns.

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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 <01JB7BY432340051YW@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for socarides_r@a1.eop.gov; Fri,
14 May 1999 22:16:37 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTTP id <01JB7BY2RD9S00431S@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for socarides_r@a1.eop.gov;
Fri, 14 May 1999 22:16:35 -0500 (EST)

Received: from mail.sdsu.edu ([130.191.25.1]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-31 #34437)

with ESMTTP id <01JB7BXER5PU0009XL@EOP.GOV> for socarides_r@a1.eop.gov; Fri,
14 May 1999 22:16:04 -0500 (EST)

Received: from [130.191.242.121] ([130.191.242.121])
by mail.sdsu.edu (8.8.7/8.8.7) with ESMTTP id TAA11929; Fri,
14 May 1999 19:15:35 -0700 (PDT)

X-Sender: dcase@mail.sdsu.edu

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAY-1999 16:15:35.00

SUBJECT: Revised H-2A document

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

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

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

CC: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI - Attached is the revised H-2A accomplishments documents.

Janet /Caroline - we should discuss who this should goto on the Hill.

Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP on 05/23/99 04:15
PM -----

Debra J. Bond
05/14/99 06:28:19 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Revised H-2A document

See attached. I will be back in on Wednesday.

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D77]ARMS28183245J.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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Administration Progress on H-2A ReformMay 12, 1999

Farm workers are among the poorest and most vulnerable in our society. Average annual earnings of farm worker families are only about \$6,500 and farm workers are employed on average only about 26 weeks per year.

The H-2A "guest worker" program admits temporary nonimmigrant agricultural workers to provide farmers with an adequate supply of laborers during the peak periods in the growing season, if there is an inadequate supply of domestic workers. There is no cap on the number of H-2A visas granted annually. Currently, there are 1.6 million hand-harvest farm workers in the U.S. of which it is estimated that approximately 600,000 are undocumented, 1 million are legal (citizens or authorized resident labor), and 35,000 are in the H-2A program.

Employer Obligations

Under the current program, in order to hire H-2A workers, an employer must demonstrate to the Department of Labor (DOL) that:

- (a) there are not sufficient U.S. workers able, willing, qualified and available to perform the services; and,**
- (b) there will be no adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of similarly-employed U.S. workers.**

To meet these criteria, employers are required to:

- ✓ **engage in positive recruitment efforts;**
- ✓ **pay workers the higher of the minimum wage, locally prevailing wage, or an "adverse effect wage rate" (AEWR), the average wage paid to non-managerial agricultural workers in the state;**
- ✓ **provide free and safe housing to workers coming from outside the commuting area;**
- ✓ **reimburse workers' inbound transportation if they complete half the contract, outbound also if they complete the contract; and,**
- ✓ **guarantee 3/4 of the hours of the contract the grower offers; and,**
- ✓ **hire any qualified U.S. worker who applies during the first half of the work contract.**

Administration Principles on Reform

The H-2A program has been heavily criticized by the GAO, DOL's IG, and the Hill primarily due to the administrative burdens placed on growers and its failure to adequately protect workers. As a result, Congress has proposed many different bills to restructure the H-2A program.

The Administration has acknowledged problems with the program and is working administratively (through administrative actions and the regulatory process) to reengineer and streamline the H-2A program to ease application burdens while maintaining strong worker protections. The Administration does not believe that legislation is necessary or appropriate at this time.

The Administration's guiding principles in reforming the H-2A program are to create a system:

- ✓ with procedures that are simple and the least burdensome for growers;
- ✓ which assures an adequate labor supply for growers in a predictable and timely manner;
- ✓ that provides a clear and meaningful first preference for U.S. farm workers and that diminishes reliance on foreign workers;
- ✓ which avoids the transfer of costs and risks from businesses to low wage workers;
- ✓ that encourages longer periods of employment for legal U.S. workers; and,
- ✓ which assures decent wages and working conditions for domestic and foreign farm workers, and that normal market forces work to improve wages, benefits, and working conditions.

The Administration is committed to improving the H-2A program to assure growers of an adequate, predictable labor supply while protecting U.S. farm workers who are among the poorest and most vulnerable in our society.

FY 2000 Budget Initiative

The President's pending Budget requests \$10 million to fund America's Agricultural Labor Network ("AgNet") that would benefit growers and workers by having an efficient alternative mechanism to match workers with employment opportunities. AgNet would serve as an information broker through an electronic system that allows both growers to find workers and workers to find employment opportunities that meet their needs (e.g., location, duration, type of crop, etc.).

H-2A Regulatory Reform

DOL will soon publish a final regulation that will complete an earlier proposal to:

–reduce the length of time that employers must file an H-2A application from 60 to 45 days before the date when employees are needed;

–reduce the deadline for when employer-provided housing must be available for inspection before the date of need; and,

–modify the requirement that certified H-2A employers provide notice of the exact date on which H-2A employees have departed for the place of employment.

INS will soon issue a final regulation that will complete an earlier proposal to delegate H-2A petitioning authority to DOL. This proposed change would significantly reduce the burden to growers when filing for H-2A workers by removing an entire step from the current process.

DOL has also made additional administrative changes to the H-2A program such as modifications to the positive recruitment requirement. DOL intends to consistently meet the existing 20 day deadline to issue approved certifications for growers.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAY-1999 16:31:38.00

SUBJECT: FYI INS Restructuring Meeting

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

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

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

CC: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Attached is a summary drafted by Steve Mertens on our meeting with INS on their restructuring proposal. Steve's note indicates some concerns with the INS proposal that will require some resolution before a senior WH staff level meeting.

It is important that we move quickly to develop and promote an Administration proposal will serve as a bold and credible alternative proposal to a Rodger/Reyes proposal.

----- Forwarded by Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP on 05/23/99 04:26
PM -----

Steven M. Mertens

05/21/99 09:50:06 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: FYI INS Restructuring Meeting

IB: This is the e-mail I sent to Deich.

Irene Bueno, Ken Schwartz, David Haun and I met with Bob Gardner and Frank Gordan of INS' Restructuring staff yesterday morning to discuss INS' proposed restructuring package. The package is intended to represent the Administration's restructuring strategy for the INS at "the ground level" and included proposed geographic subdivisions that replace the existing regional structure and specific office and job titles/locations.

Over the past year, INS has worked closely the it's staff and PriceWaterhouseCooper (PWC) to develop a series of organizational options. The draft presentation yesterday represented the choices of INS' leadership. While the overall presentation represented considerable thought, we have real concerns about the plan as outlined. In general, except for the separation of enforcement and services which is a forgone

conclusion, the draft proposal seems to represent maintaining the organizational status quo. As proposed, it also perpetrates a separate "special" reporting relationship for the Border Patrol which we had opposed in meetings with INS last spring.

Highlights of the draft proposal include:

Clearly delineated split between enforcement and services with three Associate Commissioners for Enforcement, Immigration Services and Support Operations.

Eliminates regional office designations and redraws geographic boundaries to support six immigration service and enforcement areas, plus one international area.

Creates a Chief Financial Officers to coordinate budget and finance.

Notes that costs for restructuring will be kept to a minimum -- but states that additional funding may be required for pay reform and for additional support positions.

Establishes a customer focus by establishing advisory panels and consumer advocates.

Our concerns, which were shared with the INS representatives, are:

Establishing six geographic areas essentially just expands the number of regional directors.

As proposed in the draft document, district offices would be split by function but remain, and rather than the current three regional directors, INS would have 12 area directors (6 for each program function).

As originally envisioned the enforcement and service areas would be operational entities running INS' program functions in specific locations. For enforcement, these areas would be primarily clustered along the border and for services they would be centered in key cities requiring immigration services. By establishing only 12 areas 96 for each program function), the broad span of control will mean (1) district offices will be by necessity maintained (likely under another name), and (2) the program areas will essentially become administrative centers or under the current structure, smaller regions.

The Administration's proposal attempted to flatten the organization and remove a layer of middle management. We recommended eliminating the district director position. On the enforcement-side, the Border Patrol Sector Chiefs, port-of-entry directors, area investigative and detention staff would report directly to an enforcement area manager who in turn would report to the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement. On the Service-side, district directors would also be eliminated as city or city-cluster office managers would report directly to the immigration service area manager and then to the Associate Commissioner for Immigration Services.

Border Patrol must be part of INS' chain of command and no outside reporting relationship should exist

As a paramilitary organization, the Border Patrol has a clear reporting relationship from agents to sector chiefs to the Border Patrol chief. They clearly want to maintain this chain of command.

The draft proposal maintains this chain of command by placing the Border Patrol under a sector chief reporting to an enforcement area director. This enforcement area director reports to the Associate Commission through

both the Chief of the Border Patrol and the Deputy Associate Commissioner, who are at the same level beneath the Commissioner. But in reality, the establishment of a stand alone Border Patrol Chief -- with no other responsibilities -- will lead to BP Sector Chiefs circumventing the area enforcement directors and reporting directly to the BP Chief.

The Administration, as did the Commission on Immigration Reform, recommended that the Border Patrol be more fully integrated into INS operations in part by eliminating separate special reporting relationship. We had a long discussion with INS on this issue last Spring, where it was agreed that no special reporting relationship would be included in the Administration's plan. One method to ensure integration, was to make the Border Patrol Chief the de facto Deputy to the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement. In this way, the Border Patrol and all enforcement operations would report to this individual and the Border Patrol Chief/Deputy Associate Commissioner for Enforcement would be required to ensure enforcement program integration.

In our meeting, we also raised a number of questions regarding 'INS' level of preparedness for rolling out this plan. The response was that this is essentially a discussion draft. While we agree that any plan will require modification, we believe that a year after announcing the Administration's plan the Hill will be looking for concrete plans and an implementation strategy on restructuring. Any attempt to float a discussion draft -- especially one that appears to simply tinker with the status quo -- will be ridiculed as too little, too late by Congress and not taken seriously.

After Michael's call to Steve Colgate, we have had follow-up discussions on restructuring with INS. Justice and INS plan to meet with us next week to discuss/accommodate our concerns. In addition, Therese called this morning to see if OMB was OK with the AG talking with Roger's on INS restructuring. I said yes, based on the four principles OMB and DOJ had agreed upon with the DAG a month ago. She agreed the AG would not get into the level of detail with which we were dealing.

If you have any questions on the above, please let me know. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 18:39:44.00

SUBJECT: EEOC Federal Sector Rule

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:

Today at the meeting in Chuck Ruff's office on the EEOC Federal Sector Rule, Chuck, Sally Katzen, and Maria Echaveste discussed whether attorneys fees should be awarded for activities done during the pre-complaint stage, as is provided for in the draft final rule. After a brief discussion on the issue, Sally presented a compromise position (developed by OIRA staff) which would allow for pre-complaint attorneys fees in only limited circumstances (only if the EEOC administrative judge finds discrimination, the agency disagrees, and the employee wins on appeal to the EEOC). Chuck, Maria, and Sally agreed that the compromise position was optimal. In passing this back to EEOC, Sally also felt it was important to indicate that this issue is not off the table permanently, and information provided by the NPR initiative could inform future policy decisions in this area.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 09:51:22.00

SUBJECT: Public Charge

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

CC: Cheri L. Stockham (CN=Cheri L. Stockham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

elena--I hope you think it would be okay to have Irene on the trip to
texas with the president so she can staff vp on the public charge issue,
later in the day--let me know if you have a problem with this?
Irene--what's the latest on your conversation with Mark Kadish?
----- Forwarded by Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP on 05/24/99
09:50 AM -----

Irene Bueno
05/23/99 07:46:31 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Public Charge

Maria -

I wanted to thank you for indicating in the IWG meeting that it may be a
good idea for me to staff the VP for the public charge roll-out in Texas
on Tuesday, 5/25. Please let me know what if anything I need to do to
follow-up to confirm whether I will be going to TX. Since you indicated
I would need to find my own way back to TX, I have begun the process of
looking into return flights if indeed I am going to TX.

Thanks again.

Irene

----- Forwarded by Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP on 05/23/99 07:42
PM -----

Irene Bueno
05/21/99 09:02:46 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Public Charge

Maria-

Do you think there is any possibility that I could staff the VP on the public charge announcement in TX? I realize that both you and Janet are planning to attend but given my deep interest and background on the issue, it would mean alot to me.

FYI - We met with VP press staff and have a strategy - leak for a Tuesday, VP announcement Tuesday afternoon at issues forum, follow up with Latino print roundtable after the announcement, and I am working with Janet to confirm Feinstein and CHC involvement in the roll-out - I have spoken with Feinstein's staff and Janet is speaking with the CHC and plan to firm that piece up early today.

I will see at the Asian Pacific American briefing later this morning.

Thanks.

Irene

Irene

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 17:29:55.00

SUBJECT: fun to watch

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/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:

Elizabeth Dole Pushes Gun Control

By Brigitte Greenberg
Associated Press Writer
Monday, May 24, 1999; 4:31 p.m. EDT

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) -- With a bottle of children's aspirin in her right hand and a handgun trigger lock in her left, Republican presidential hopeful Elizabeth Dole asked Yale Medical School graduates on Monday why the government requires a safety cap for one and not the other.

"This will protect our children," said Dole, holding up the black trigger lock.

"It will also help you as future physicians, so you don't have to treat accidentally wounded children in hospital emergency rooms."

Speaking to 123 new doctors and their families, Dole sought to distance herself from the other GOP presidential candidates on the issue of gun control.

"Leadership requires more than sitting on the sidelines measuring which direction the gun smoke is blowing," she said, an apparent reference to Texas Gov. George W. Bush, the GOP front-runner.

She had planned to make similar remarks at Saturday's state Republican convention in Georgia, but was unable to do so because of laryngitis.

Asked last week about Mrs. Dole's planned remarks, Mindy Tucker, a spokeswoman for Bush, said: "Gov. Bush has a record in

office of enacting

tough laws on those who commit crimes with a gun.''

last week by the

Dole said that as president she would sign a bill passed

at gun shows

U.S. Senate requiring background checks for weapon sales

and child safety locks on all guns.

Colo., and Conyers,

She pointed to recent shootings at schools in Littleton,

right to bear arms.

Ga., as reason enough to restrict the constitutional

surely understand the

''You who have dedicated your life to saving lives will

importance of a debate that is underway in Washington,''

Dole said. ''As we

stop and pray for those affected by this tragedy, let's

also stop and think.''

her belief that no

The former American Red Cross president also reiterated

any family would need

civilian needs an assault rifle. ''I cannot imagine why

should be banned,''

an AK-47 to protect themselves or to go hunting. They

she said.

well-received, some

Although her remarks on gun control were obviously

graduates said she didn't go far enough.

said Jessica Haberer, 26,

''I've already seen quite a bit of street violence,''

in San Francisco. ''I

of Phoenix, who plans to specialize in internal medicine

on the gun is going

would take a much stronger stance. I don't think a lock

to make a difference.''

May 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
SUBJECT: Race Book

Attached is a new draft of the race book. Maria and I circulated the previous draft to a relatively small number of your advisors, and in this new draft Chris has incorporated some, but by no means all, of their substantive comments. There continue to be several areas of disagreement between Chris and some of your advisors, with respect both to policy and tone. This memo doesn't present these disagreements in option form for your decision, as that doesn't seem appropriate at this time. But, it is intended to help inform your review of the new draft so that you can provide guidance on how you want these matters handled.

POLICY DISPUTES

Education (chapter III.1)

The Compact. The principal dispute is over the new Compact for Equal Opportunity in Education, which Chris has proposed. The Compact is framed as a program designed to close the racial gap in achievement, which the chapter describes as our number one goal in education. Chris sees your ESEA proposals as helpful, but still overly top-down in their prescription of the means for achieving good results, while not tough enough in demanding that good results be achieved.

In order to address the racial gap in achievement, the Compact would act as a kind of results-based block grant. A separate funding stream would be established and the federal government could provide (1) some new funding and (2) broad flexibility in existing federal grant programs to school systems that adopt measurable goals, with a strategy and timetable for meeting those goals. The awarding of grants and flexibility would depend upon a judgment by experts that the school systems' proposed strategy was likely to succeed. School systems that failed to produce results – reducing racial disparities in achievement – would face the loss of at least some funding and flexibility and would have to work with experts to reform their strategies, including through shock therapy and new management if necessary.

Bruce and Elena argue that this Compact could undermine your ESEA proposals by giving ammunition to Republicans who favor block grants (without Chris's insistence on results) and who will be only too pleased to point to your book as support for their position. Bruce and Elena also dispute Chris's characterization of your ESEA proposals as too soft, arguing that these proposals are sweeping in their range and fundamental to closing the educational opportunity gap by ensuring qualified teachers, smaller class rooms, sound discipline, high expectations and

consequences for schools that fail. They contend that your ESEA proposals are given short shrift in the book.

Social promotion. Chris is skeptical about the objective of ending social promotion, concerned that the use of standards and tests can only be legitimate if we give students a full and fair opportunity to meet the standards and pass the tests. As he said in an earlier memo to you, "I and others fear that it is politically easy for some state or local official to say he's for tough standards and then show it by flunking poor colored kids." Bruce and Elena's view is that we're for high standards now, not at some future time when all aspects of unequal funding have been addressed. They argue that the best way to address the concerns of the civil rights community is to couple no-social-promotion policies with steps to strengthen learning opportunities for kids, such as providing extra help for students who need it and extended learning time.

Economic development (chapter III.2)

Gene is concerned that this chapter fails to give adequate credit to what you've done over the past six years in terms of directing investment to poor communities and is too heavily focussed on the example of the federal financing system for housing. He is working on edits, but has not completed them yet.

Crime -- Racial Profiling (chapter III.3)

An interagency group including DPC, White House Counsel, Justice and Treasury (Customs), among others, has been working for some time on a draft executive order on racial profiling. You will be receiving a memo on this matter in due course. The consensus of this group, in a nutshell, is that the Order should begin with a forceful statement about the undesirability of racial profiling, and should then direct the relevant agencies (1) to report on their actual policies and practices, and (2) to undertake a serious data collection effort in order to inform your ultimate decision-making. Chris believes the Order should include a flat ban on profiling with an escape valve for extraordinary showings – e.g., by INS in certain situations on the southwest border – as presented in the current draft of the book. The consensus of the group (other than Chris) is that an Order including an exception will be portrayed as your *acceptance* of racial profiling (and thus be criticized by civil rights groups), while a flat ban isn't feasible at this time without greater understanding of the extent to which Customs and INS make use of the practice.

Civil Rights -- School funding (chapter III.4)

The draft chapter on civil rights includes what Chris describes as a fairly muscular endorsement of disparate impact analysis in the area of allocating resources among schools. This is consistent with a number of references in the education chapter that express disapproval with the use of local property taxes to fund schools. ("In recent years, there have been over a dozen law suits brought under state constitutional provisions, challenging the school finance systems established by state laws. These have met with some success. I hope much more change of this sort is on the way.") Chuck Ruff notes that there are differing views on resource allocation among DOJ,

DoEd and DPC, that the discussion in the book may raise questions about the legality of school funding schemes all over the country, and that more policy discussion is needed before you get out front on this issue.

TONE AND MESSAGE

A number of concerns have also been voiced regarding tone or message. They include:

- It isn't credible at this late date to add "heart" to your traditional triad of opportunity, responsibility and community. It's fine to say that racial reconciliation requires a change in people's hearts, but not to add a fourth leg to your traditional litany, as if you just realized that something has been missing there for the last seven years;
- Responsibility, while listed in the litany, is given short shrift in the body of the book. There is an intensive focus on the need to provide greater opportunity to minorities in order to close racial gaps in education, economic development, treatment by the criminal justice system, health care and environmental justice, but there is not enough of your traditional emphasis on the need for all of us, including minorities, to assume responsibility -- work hard, play by the rules, support our children, etc.;
- The book doesn't adequately capture your voice, the special character of your discourse on race, as evident in speeches like Memphis, Austin, etc. To some degree, this comment overlaps with the previous one about responsibility, but it is broader than that;
- The book is too negative in certain places. For example, the opening poem, an Ojibway prayer, begins, "Grandfather, look at our brokenness." In a couple of chapters (Part II and Part V), there is an extended discussion about why your generation failed to pick up the torch from Dr. King, musing about whether the combination of assassinations, Vietnam and riots knocked the wind out of your idealism, wondering whether your generation stood aside because you thought further progress was inevitable, or would be taken care of by others, or was just too difficult or fatiguing.

These concerns are by no means shared by all your advisors, but have been expressed by a number of them.

SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

TODAY'S DATE: 5/24/99

_____ACCEPT

_____REGRET

_____PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President
Director of Presidential Scheduling

FROM: Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and
Director of the Domestic Policy Council

REQUEST: Taping of Public Service Announcements (2) for Ad
Council "Talk to Your Kids" Campaign

PURPOSE: To encourage parents and children to communicate about
difficult issues like violence.

BACKGROUND: As part of the May 10th White House Strategy Session on
Children, Violence, and Responsibility, the Ad Council
announced that it would partner with the Administration
and the Kaiser Family Foundation to launch this public
service announcement campaign. The new PSAs speak
directly to the importance of talking to kids about violence,
include a call to action by the President and advertise a toll
free number through which views can be shared with the "Talking with
Kids About Violence" guide.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President taped "One America" PSAs in collaboration
with the Ad Council.

DATE AND TIME: ASAP (before foreign trip)

BRIEFING TIME: 5 minutes

DURATION: 5-10 minutes

LOCATION: The White House

PARTICIPANTS: The President

REMARKS REQUIRED:

To be provided by speechwriting.
(See attached draft script.)

MEDIA COVERAGE:

These PSAs will be distributed and marketed by the Ad Council to the media, including all the major networks, the National Association of Broadcasters, and major cable networks.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

VPOTUS' ATTENDANCE: N/A

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

RECOMMENDED BY: Bruce Reed

CONTACT: Karin Kullman
X61732

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL: Ad Council

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 13:55:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: racial profiling

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/24/99 01:55
PM -----

Charles F. Ruff

05/24/99 08:48:36 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: racial profiling

We would definitely issue a data collection order; all that would change would be the introduction.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 18:32:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: Draft potus memo

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:

Send him your comments as well. thanks.

----- Forwarded by Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP on 05/24/99

06:32 PM -----

Bruce N. Reed

05/24/99 06:31:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Draft potus memo

That seems quite fair. The one other important criticism I would make in the Tone & Message section is that the draft does nothing to change the terms of the race debate for the 21st Century, which was the whole point of the race initiative. It focuses primarily on traditional black-white issues, instead of the complex new challenges we will face when America is majority-minority, and it relies on targeted, race-specific programs instead of universal solutions that expand opportunity for everybody while helping minorities most.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 20:22:32.00

SUBJECT: 9:15AM Tues DEADLINE -- Final draft House Floor SAP for H.R. 1906 -- Ag/Ru

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

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

TO: George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Wesley P. Warren (CN=Wesley P. Warren/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Miles M. Lackey (CN=Miles M. Lackey/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Adrienne C. Erbach (CN=Adrienne C. Erbach/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mark J. Tavlarides (CN=Mark J. Tavlarides/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Judy Jablow (CN=Judy Jablow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: James J. Jukes (CN=James J. Jukes/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Dawn L. Smalls (CN=Dawn L. Smalls/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Lisa Zweig (CN=Lisa Zweig/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Mindy E. Myers (CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Attached for your sign-off is the final draft House Floor SAP for H.R. 1906 -- Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, FY00. H.R. 1906 may be on the House Floor as early as 10:00AM 5/25 Tues. Please provide comments and/or your sign-off to me no later than 9:15AM Tues morning.

We made one change to the House Rules SAP we sent today. A new paragraph (in bold) has been added to address the Coburn amendment. This new language is identical to the language from the FY99 Ag/Rural Development conferees letter. Other than this new paragraph, the rest of the SAP is identical to the House Rules SAP we sent today.

Also, please note that Jack Lew and Sylvia Mathews have not had the opportunity to review this draft.

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D38]ARMS25044155W.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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May 24, 1999
(House)

DRAFT

H.R.1906 -- Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related
Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(Sponsor: Skeen (R) New Mexico)

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2000, as reported by the House Committee. As the House develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The allocation of discretionary resources available to the House under the Congressional Budget Resolution is simply inadequate to make the necessary investments that our citizens need and expect. The President's FY 2000 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending that meets such needs while conforming to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings proposals in mandatory and other programs available to help finance this spending. Congress has approved and the President has signed into law nearly \$29 billion of such offsets in appropriations legislation since 1995. The Administration urges the Congress to consider such proposals.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Committee to accommodate certain of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. However, the Committee bill is nearly \$600 million, or four percent, below the program level requested by the President. The FY 2000 Budget would increase spending within the discretionary caps for agriculture and other programs in the bill by 3.6 percent over comparable FY 1999 spending. We urge the House to consider the over \$600 million in user fees proposed in the budget in order to fund high-priority programs.

Given the current period of financial stress in the agricultural sector, now is not the time to reduce assistance to farmers, ranchers, and rural residents.

The Administration would strongly oppose an amendment that may be offered that would prohibit FDA from using funds for the testing, development, or approval of any drug for the chemical inducement of abortion. Such a prohibition is unacceptable. The determination of safety and effectiveness is the cornerstone of the consumer protection established by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and must continue to be based on the scientific evidence available to FDA. Prohibiting FDA from reviewing applications for particular products could deprive patients of new therapies that are safer and more effective than those currently approved. Additionally, this provision could conceivably put women at risk because it might allow clinical trials of such drugs to proceed without FDA

supervision.

Below is a discussion of our specific concerns with the Committee bill. We look forward to working with you to resolve these concerns as the bill moves forward.

Food Safety Initiative

The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for the President's Food Safety Initiative through increases provided in the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). However we are concerned that the Committee has provided only \$35 million of the \$62 million increase over FY 1999 levels requested in this bill for the Initiative. American consumers enjoy the world's safest food supply, but still too many Americans get sick, and in some cases die, from preventable food-borne diseases. The President's requested increase would provide critical resources to expand USDA's food safety research and risk assessment capabilities. We strongly urge the House to provide full funding at the requested levels for these activities.

Women, Infants, and Children Program

The Committee bill would provide \$4 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), \$100 million below the President's request of \$4.1 billion. The Committee's mark would support a participation level of 7.3 million women, infants and children. Based on FY 1999 year-end projections, this would mean cutting over 100,000 needy participants off the program. The President's FY 2000 Budget would support an average monthly participation level of 7.5 million, fulfilling the bipartisan commitment to fully fund WIC. The Administration strongly urges the House to fund WIC at the President's requested level.

Food and Drug Administration

While the Administration is very pleased that the Committee has provided the largest single-year budget increase in the history of the FDA, we are disappointed that the Committee has not funded the full amount for tobacco programs and the seafood inspection program transfer.

The Administration is committed to Youth Tobacco Prevention activities and urges the House to provide the requested increase of \$34 million for these programs. Every day, three thousand young people become regular smokers. Reducing young people's tobacco use would improve public health for generations to come. This is particularly important in light of the recent decision of the conferees on the Emergency Supplemental to permit states to retain the entire amount secured from tobacco companies without any commitment whatsoever from the states that those funds be used to reduce youth smoking.

The Administration urges the House to approve the proposal to consolidate Federal

seafood inspection activities. The House is encouraged to fully fund the requested \$3 million for training, education, and other costs associated with the program's transfer.

Common Computing Environment

The Administration is extremely concerned by the Committee's failure to fund the Common Computing Environment. Some in Congress have criticized the Department of Agriculture (USDA) this year for delays in providing the crop loss assistance funds to farmers that were provided in P. L. 105-277, the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. Yet this bill would not provide the funds needed to address the very problems that have contributed to the delay. At a time when the farm community is under financial stress and the demand for farm credit and other programs is soaring, the need for timely and efficient service to producers and rural residents has never been greater. Without the proposed \$74 million in funding, progress to modernize the technology in USDA's local field offices, create "one-stop shopping" for rural customers, and promptly deliver the programs that Congress enacts with available staffing levels will not be possible.

Conservation

The Committee bill would cut spending on key USDA conservation programs by over \$200 million from the President's request. The \$26 million reduction in the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) would mean 13,000 farmers and ranchers not receiving needed financial and technical assistance to stop soil erosion, improve waste treatment in animal feeding operations, and implement other voluntary conservation measures critical to protecting our natural resources. To further advance this important work, including addressing the significant backlog of farmers' requests for aid, the Administration requested a \$100 million increase in the EQIP program.

Lands Legacy Initiative

The Committee has failed to fund the \$78 million request for the Farmland Protection Program, which is part of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative. USDA needs these funds to help keep farmers on their land by permanently protecting 130,000 acres of prime farmland from development through easement purchases. We urge the House to provide the \$50 million in discretionary funds requested for the program and to redirect savings from the Conservation Farm Option to this program, as well as to the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program to assist over 3,000 farmers in protecting and restoring wildlife habitat.

Environment

Several valuable environmental programs would be severely underfunded by the Committee bill, and we urge the House to restore funding for them. For example, the bill would limit enrollment in the Wetlands Reserve Program to 120,000 acres, 80,000 acres less than

assumed in the budget. This limitation would mean that over 400 farmers would not receive assistance they desire to restore and protect high-value wetlands on their property. In addition, the Committee has not provided \$12 million requested within the Conservation Operations program, which would be used to assess soil management's effects on carbon sequestration, and \$5 million for USDA's initiative to help communities make use of geospatial data to make more informed land use decisions and promote smart growth.

Outreach For Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

The Committee bill does not provide the requested \$7 million increase for the Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers program. This program has proven effective in mitigating the decline in the number of minority farmers by increasing their participation in agricultural programs, assisting them in marketing and production, and improving the profitability of their farming operations. USDA loan default rates have also improved in areas where this program operates. The requested increase is needed to expand this program beyond the limited areas it now operates, to further these farmers' equal access and opportunity for success, and to continue USDA's work to improve its civil rights performance.

Rural Development

The Administration appreciates the increases provided for various rural development programs, such as for single-family housing loans and water and wastewater loans and grants. However, several priority programs have been underfunded, which would have a severe impact on low-income rural residents and on progress in diversifying the rural economy. For example, the \$57 million reduction in the Rental Assistance Program would mean that over 1,300 expiring rental assistance contracts would not be renewed. This would leave over 1,300 very-low and low-income residents, most of whom are elderly women or single mothers, facing a very difficult search for affordable shelter. In addition, no funds are provided for rental assistance in newly-constructed farm labor and other rental housing, which would dramatically diminish the ability of newly constructed units to target those most in need of housing.

The Committee bill would also slash guaranteed loans under the Business and Industry program from the enacted and requested guarantee level of \$1 billion to \$482 million, resulting in 20,000 fewer jobs created or saved in rural America through the program. In addition, the Committee has blocked spending from the Fund for Rural America, which would cause further reductions in high-priority rural development and research projects.

Agricultural Research

The Administration objects to the deep cuts in competitive research grants and the large number of earmarked, lower-priority research projects funded by the bill. The Committee bill would reduce competitive grants funded through the National Research Initiative by \$14 million from the FY 1999 enacted level and by \$95 million from the request. When coupled with the Committee's elimination of the \$120 million in mandatory research funding and other competitive grant funding, the bill would reduce competitive research grants by over \$275

million, or 66 percent, from the requested level. These programs fund much of the most important research needed to keep American agriculture competitive into the 21st century and to improve the quality of life for all Americans, such as research on food safety, new uses for agricultural products, developing new markets for agricultural trade, and improving the environment through efforts such as finding alternatives to methyl bromide. We urge the House to increase funds for competitive research and to reduce earmarks for lower-priority programs.

Kyoto Protocol

The Committee has included a general provision that would prevent funds provided in the bill from being used to implement the Kyoto Protocol that was adopted in December 1997. As the Administration has no intention of implementing the protocol prior to ratification, we believe this language is unnecessary.

Food and Nutrition Service Research/Other

The Administration strongly objects to the provision of the Committee bill that would provide funding for research on nutrition programs only within the Economic Research Service. To address program integrity and performance issues properly, it is crucial that research on nutrition programs also occur in the context of the program's administration. We urge the House to provide funding for these activities within the Food and Nutrition Service.

The Administration also objects to the Committee not including the President's request to provide funding for the school breakfast demonstration programs and for Nutrition Education and Training.

We urge the House to approve the collection of \$17 million in additive user fees targeted to support the FDA's Pre-market Application Review efforts for new medical devices, food and color additives, and food contact substances. The proposed user fees would allow the FDA to work with its regulated industries to reduce total product development time and meet statutory review requirements. Delays in getting new products to the market can postpone new technologies that have the potential to save lives and save billions of dollars in health care costs. The Administration would like to work with Congress to make this proposal a reality.

Language Issues

The Administration objects to section 723 of the bill, which represents an infringement on Executive authority. The provision would require Congressional approval before Executive Branch execution. The Administration will interpret this and other such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in INS vs. Chada.

Section 733 of the bill would effectively require the President to provide legislative guidance to Congress by identifying the legislation he would propose if a given recommendation were not accepted. Such a requirement that the President spell out for Congress his fallback

position in the budget negotiation process conflicts with the Constitution's separation of executive and legislative powers, and specifically with the President's constitutional authority to recommend to Congress legislation that he deems appropriate.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1999 13:55:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: racial profiling

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/24/99 01:55
PM -----

Charles F. Ruff

05/23/99 12:51:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: Re: racial profiling

Having spent a few days trying to draft an appropriate introduction to the Executive Order, I discussed with Maria on Friday what I hope will be the solution to the problem. Early in the week, Eric Holder is meeting with INS to determine whether there is any real need for the "INS exception" to an absolute ban on racial profiling. Assuming that the answer is "no," we should then be able to stake out for the President the same firm position already publicly adopted by the Vice President and the Attorney General.