

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

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[05/27/1999-05/28/1999]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 13:57:19.00

SUBJECT: Gun 2-pager

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

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

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

TEXT:
BR/EK:

We worked up this 2-pager for state/local press to get out this afternoon to help carry some stories on today's events. Any quick thoughts, comments? I'd like to get to the regional press folks ASAP.

Jose'

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

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D27]ARMS29211275Z.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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Clinton Administration: Taking Action to Stop Gun Violence May 27, 1999

This morning, the Vice President and Congressional Democrats challenged the Republican leadership in the House to follow the Senate's lead and quickly pass common sense gun legislation that would help keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children. And later this afternoon, Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder and Treasury Undersecretary Jim Johnson will call on the House Judiciary Committee to improve upon -- not weaken -- the Senate's legislation by passing some of the other gun measures proposed by the President last month. One week after the Senate's historic vote to close the gun show loophole, the Administration's clear and consistent message to Congress is:

- **The time to act is now.** Although violent and gun-related crime have fallen dramatically over the last six years, the recent school shootings remind us that we must do even more to reduce youth violence and keep guns out of the hands of children. Sadly, an estimated 13 young people die everyday in America from a gun shot wound -- or the equivalent of 365 "Littletons" a year. This is unacceptable. The House leadership must recognize that there is a growing national consensus that government should more to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children, and that they should put the will of the American people over the clout of the gun lobby.
- **The House should lead, not follow.** Although the Senate passed tough new provisions to close the gun show loophole, require child safety locks with every new handgun sold, ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults, it did not debate and vote on other important gun proposals put forwarded by the President. The House has an important opportunity -- indeed, an obligation -- to show leadership and ensure that its members have a chance to debate and vote on additional life-saving measures, such as:

Raising the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21. In 1994, the House voted unanimously to ban the possession of handguns by juveniles under the age of 18. Given that law enforcement officials recover more crime guns from 18 and 19-year olds than any other age group -- well over 80 percent of which are handguns -- Congress should now consider raising the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21.

Extending the Brady Law to purchases of explosives. In 1993, Congress passed the Brady Law requiring background checks of prospective gun purchases, and an end to the buying and selling of guns on the "honor system." To date, Brady background have helped stopped more than 250,000 illegal handgun sales to felons, fugitives, and other prohibited purchasers. The time has now come for Congress to apply the same common sense provisions to the sale of explosives, and cut off the easy access that criminals and children have to them.

Holding reckless adults accountable. Child Access Prevention (CAP) laws promote gun safety and responsibility by holding adults responsible if they allow children easy access to firearms and ammunition. CAP laws promote the safe and secure storage of firearms, and recent studies show that in states where they have been enacted fatal unintentional shootings have been reduced by an average of 23%. Congress should pass a tough, federal CAP law that includes felony penalties and stiff fines for adults who “knowingly or recklessly” allow a child access to a gun that is later used to kill or cause injury.

- **No new loopholes.** Even as the Senate voted to try and close the gun show loophole, the gun lobby exercised its influence and worked behind the scenes to include dangerous new loopholes that would have made it easier for criminals to get guns and harder for law enforcement to catch those criminals. At one point, the Senate bill included at least 5 new loopholes to our gun laws, including one to weaken the successful Brady Law by limiting background checks to no more than 24 hours -- even if law enforcement needed more time on a Sunday to clarify someone’s criminal history while the county courthouse was closed. The Administration will expose and fight against the gun lobby’s stealth efforts to weaken our gun laws with new loopholes.
- **A record of accomplishment.** Under the President’s leadership, this Administration has launched one of the most cooperative and successful efforts to keep guns out of the hands of criminals, and to crack down on gun criminals and traffickers that fuel gun crime. Successful Administration efforts include:

Blocking over a quarter of a million illegal gun sales. Through Brady background checks, we have helped stop over 250,000 handgun sales to felons, fugitives, stalkers, and other prohibited purchasers.

Sending more serious gun criminals to prison. Because we work more closely than ever before with our counterparts in state and local law enforcement, the overall number of criminals sent to federal and state prisons for weapons offenses is up by nearly 25 percent since 1992. The number of serious gun criminals sent to federal prison for at least 5 years is also up, by nearly 30 percent since 1992.

Providing more resources for gun enforcement. Over the past 2 years, we have called for tens of millions of dollars to hire over 280 new ATF agents and over 40 new federal prosecutors to vigorously enforce our guns laws. And **during the past 6 years, we have increased state and local assistance for law enforcement by over 500 percent --from \$849 million to more than \$5 billion.**

Reducing gun crime. With more police on the street and tougher gun laws on the books, crime rates have dropped across the board for 7 years. Overall violent and property crime are down by more than 20 percent each, and the murder rate is down to its lowest level in 30 years. Also, homicides, robberies, and aggravated assaults committed with gun are down by an average of 27 percent.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 09:56:34.00

SUBJECT: URGENT ACTION ALERT

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: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/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 05/27/99
09:56 AM -----

Lambda Independent Democrats of Brooklyn <LID@nycnet.com>
05/26/99 10:30:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: LID@nycnet.com

cc:

Subject: URGENT ACTION ALERT

Dear LID Member:

PLEASE CALL CONGRESSMAN JERRY NADLER, CONGREESSMAN ANTHONY WEINER AND YOUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS TODAY!!

Today or tomorrow the U.S. House is scheduled to vote on the Religious Liberties Protection Act (RLPA). This bill was originally introduced in the 105th Congress and was introduced in the 106th. The princicipal purpose of RLPA is to restore meaning and effect to the 1st Amendment's "free exercise" clause, which was largely gutted in a Supreme Court decision a number of years ago. The free exercise clause had, in essence, guaranteed the citizens' right of free religious exercise unburdened by the government. Congress has previously acted to restore the free exercise clause, but the prior act was also tossed by the Court.

In its current version, RLPA would enhance the protection of certain religious expression that could conceivably be burdened by arguably neutral state or local laws. While this is a laudable and generally agreeable goal,

the concern that LID, the ACLU, and many other progressive organizations have about RLPA is that it may create a new and powerful defense against civil rights claims brought under state and local civil rights laws. An unamended RLPA could especially undermine state and local laws that protect groups that already get the least protection from the courts and federal government including protections, including sexual orientation, disability, familial status, marital status, pregnancy status, and possibly gender and even some minority religions. As such, WE OPPOSE RLPA in its current form.

We ask our members and others to IMMEDIATELY CONTACT REP. JERRY NADLER, REP.

ANTHONY WEINER as well as his/her own Member of Congress, and urge him to:

1. Offer and vote in favor of an AMENDMENT to RLPA that would preserve the reach of state and local civil rights protections for lesbians and gays and others;

2. Failing the passage of an effective and meaningful amendment, to VOTE NO

ON AN UNAMENDED RLPA.

Members of Congress may be reached at 202-225-3121. PLEASE CALL TODAY BECAUSE CONGRESS IS ACTING ON RLPA NOW!!

Lambda Independent Democrats of Brooklyn
Brooklyn's lesbian and gay political club
P.O. Box 150614
Brooklyn, NY 11215
718-361-3322
LID@nycnet.com
<http://www.nycnet.com/LID>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 09:27:21.00

SUBJECT: Daily Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Neal Lane (CN=Neal Lane/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/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: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Janet L. Yellen (CN=Janet L. Yellen/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Stephanie S. Streett (CN=Stephanie S. Streett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Glyn T. Davies (CN=Glyn T. Davies/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Edward A. Rice (CN=Edward A. Rice/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

CC: Nina L. Hachigian (CN=Nina L. Hachigian/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Once again . . .

We'll be putting together the Podesta Daily Report today for the President. Please send bullet points to me by email in WordPerfect w/ a cc: to Barbara Barclay before 4 p.m. Thanks.

And, for the many who pointed out just how much more fun Kevin Moran's daily report emails were, I think George Bush said it best: "Message: I care." Here's a website to answer all your Yulee questions:

<http://www.amelia-island.com/yulee.htm>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 11:59:34.00

SUBJECT: edley laughs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

2001: A Gore

Odyssey

W A S H I N G T O N , D C

He's vice-president; he's heir apparent. But who is Al Gore, and what does he believe in?

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Bradley

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FOR months, Al Gore's selection as the Democratic nominee for president in 2000 has looked unavoidable. For months, until now. In short order, a credible rival has emerged in the gangling shape of Bill Bradley (see article), and the party's nagging doubts about Mr Gore have been given voice by Bill Clinton himself. The president, talking privately to colleagues and by telephone to the New York Times, admitted that he was worried by the campaign's slow start and by the candidate's lack of forcefulness. Other Democrats agree. Although Mr Gore still beats Mr Bradley with ease in polls among Democrats, he always trails both George W. Bush and Elizabeth Dole, two Republican contenders, when a broader national pulse is taken; and his extraordinary fund-raising prowess has never been matched by a set of convincing ideas.

The media's attention is now fixed on the wobblings of the Gore electoral machine. The

recent appointment as campaign manager of Tony Coelho, a former congressman renowned for his fund-raising skills, gives sceptics only slightly more confidence, for Mr Gore's image already suffers from his obsession with money. But these are early days, when any campaign is unformed. Rather than agonising over Mr Gore's day-to-day fumbblings, his critics would do better to investigate how Prince Albert differs from King Bill, and what he is offering his country.

If you ask Mr Gore's campaign organisers what Gore-ism is, you get two rather careful and wary answers. The first is that it is too early to say: the campaign must stick to its initial priorities, raising money and harvesting grass-roots endorsements in key primary states. The second is that, to understand Gore-ism, one need only look at Clintonism. Over the past seven years, Mr Gore has been the president's most durably influential adviser, with the exception of Hillary Clinton; other intimates, like the pollster Dick Morris, have proved ephemeral. It follows that a Gore administration would continue Mr Clinton's policies, since these are in large part Mr Gore's anyway.

There is, admittedly, much truth in this second answer. Unlike most presidents, Mr Clinton chose a deputy who resembled him in many ways: a youngish southerner, a policy wonk, a centrist. Moreover, shared years in the White House have increased the bond between the two men. Past presidents have disparaged their deputies, but Mr Clinton has always been commander-in-chief of the Gore fan club. In the suite of offices occupied by the vice-presidential staff, the walls are lined with photographs showing Mr Gore in a series of intimate moments with the president: walking alone together down a corridor, exchanging confidences at a conference table, embracing at a rally. Hence the damage done when Mr Clinton's private doubts were aired.

The Clinton-Gore bond extends to the people who advise them. Many prominent members of Mr Gore's kitchen cabinet have also been part of Mr Clinton's. The top Gore economist, for example, is Larry Summers, just nominated as Mr Clinton's treasury secretary. Mr Gore's chief of staff, Ron Klain, once worked on Mr Clinton's staff at the White House. Mr Klain's predecessor, Jack Quinn, went on to be Mr Clinton's chief counsel. Elaine Kamarck, a Harvard academic charged with developing policies for Mr Gore's presidential campaign, has known and advised Mr Clinton

since 1990. Chris Edley, another Harvard professor and Gore policy guru, worked in Mr Clinton's budget team and advised him on race issues.

Shared years in the White House have also developed in Messrs Clinton and Gore some common political reflexes. Having plunged abruptly from victory in 1992 to humiliation in the mid-term elections of 1994, both men are risk-averse. Mr Gore, like Mr Clinton, seems to believe in stroking interest groups, even when he has the strength to defy them. He listens carefully to pollsters, rather than risk getting ahead of public opinion. He raises pots of campaign money, even though he damages his boy-scout image in the process.

Third-term Clinton?

In keeping with this political caution, Mr Gore seems to share Mr Clinton's belief that modest proposals are better than grand designs: they serve the political function of registering concern, but are too small to provoke opposition. This is the lesson learned from the defeat of Mr Clinton's ambitious health reform in 1994. Asked about Mr Gore's ideas on health care now, a top aide waffles for a while. But then he adds, with sudden clarity and emphasis, that the vice president's proposals will be "hard to demonise".

Thanks to similar centrist instincts, overlapping staffs, and the shared experience of the White House, many Gore administration policies would indeed resemble those that America has grown used to. On the economy, for example, Mr Gore emphasises fiscal prudence. He resists Republican calls to spend the current budget surplus on tax cuts, preferring to put money aside for the day when demography drives government finances back into deficit. He prefers to shore up the big pension and health-care programmes, rather than experiment with their privatisation. He favours cautiously redistributive tax and spending policies, arguing that technology and globalisation are tending to increase gaps between rich and poor, and that public policy should mute this.

Like Mr Clinton, Mr Gore favours free trade; but he may not be inclined to take risks for it. In the past, some of his finest moments have come on this issue: against Dick Gephardt, then a rival in the Democratic primaries, for proposing anti-trade policies in 1988, or against Ross Perot over NAFTA in 1993. But these days Mr Gore seems to sense that the political winds have turned. His advisers talk of trade liberalisation, but they add that this must be "appropriate". That means that new trade deals must include concessions to the environmental and labour lobbies.

Mr Gore's foreign policy is also likely to resemble Mr Clinton's. It will be pragmatic, ad hoc, lacking in a grand design; but its basic instincts will be sensible. As vice-president, Mr Gore has veered between amoral realpolitik, as when he visited China but made few public statements about human rights, and moralistic sermons, as when he delivered a lecture to the Malaysian hosts of last year's APEC summit, criticising the trial of Anwar Ibrahim, the country's former deputy prime minister. Rather like Mr Clinton, Mr Gore promises to defend American values with gusto when the price is low, but to be tactful when dealing with big countries that can damage American interests.

Mr Gore has also emerged as a believer in African debt relief, development programmes aimed at the poor world's under-educated girls, and generally in the idea that rich countries will suffer in the end if large chunks of humanity are left behind to languish. As he noted at the World Economic Forum in Davos last January, one in three adults in the developing world*872m of them*cannot read or write; 125m children of primary-school age are not attending classes. This is compassionate, internationalist stuff, but it shares Mr Clinton's taste for the eclectic.

Those little differences

Despite all these similarities, Gore-ism and Clintonism will differ. For one thing, circumstances will compel a difference. Two of Mr Clinton's main policy aims*reducing the fiscal deficit and reforming welfare*were accomplished during his first term, obliging Mr Gore to look for new frontiers to conquer. For another, Mr Gore does have personal interests, and personal quirks, that distinguish him from the president. Most strikingly, Mr Gore is interested in science: his famous concern for the chemical balance of environment is matched by similar passions for the Internet, the genome map, new research on learning.

If you measure Mr Gore on a left-right scale, he looks like a conventional centrist. He surrounds himself with clever technocrats: people who are on the whole unattached to union interests and uncommitted to the traditional welfare state. The exceptions, such as Harvard's Chris Edley (a self-proclaimed "paleo-liberal") tend only to confirm Mr Gore's centrism. The vice-president, Mr Edley points out, is tough on crime; he supported welfare reform; he is a fiscal hawk: there is no way that he could be identified with the Democratic Party's liberal wing, Mr Edley concludes regretfully. The archetypal Gore man is Mr Klain, the chief of staff, a super-smart lawyer

with no known ideology.

But the left-right measure is not the most telling gauge of the vice-president. Indeed, if you ask Mr Gore's tribe of advisers what he is like, adjectives like "left" or "right" do not feature in the answer. Instead, you are liable to hear a lot about his "futurism", his fascination with "complex systems", his taste for methodical analysis. If Mr Clinton is in his element chairing a town hall discussion on race, or empathising with the victims of a school shooting, Mr Gore is drawn to long-run, abstract themes. He worries about acid rain. He brain-storms about the Internet. He calls in management gurus to help reinvent government. He is fascinated with the science and social science that shape the "new economy". He is, as Ms Kamarck (one of his chief government reinventors) gushingly says, "a creature of the next century".

To illustrate this futurism, Mr Gore's advisers draw attention to his record before he became vice-president. In the 1980s, they like to point out, Mr Gore focused on global warming: he even predicted, amid much derision at the time, the demise of the internal combustion engine. History, say Mr Gore's boosters, is already proving him right: last year Jack Smith, the chairman of General Motors, declared that no car company that relied solely on the internal combustion engine would thrive in the next century. Equally, Mr Gore spoke passionately during the 1980s about the importance of linking computers together, and claims to have coined the term "information superhighway". Again, history is on his side: the Internet is everywhere.

The Gore campaign will play up this record of canny futurism. Already Mr Gore peppers his speeches with grand predictions. In his recent Davos appearance, he foresaw an age when "billions of ubiquitous intelligent devices, connected to the global information superhighway, promise ultimately to have an impact on our civilisation larger even than that brought about by the invention of writing." And he showered his audience with breathless historical comparisons: the means of production have changed as dramatically as they did in the industrial revolution; the ways of thinking are changing as profoundly as during the Renaissance; the climatic balance is changing in ways it has not done since before the agricultural revolution.

The Gore people are convinced that this message is a vote-winner. People understand, they say, that America's prosperity is built on technology; they know that their individual prosperity will depend on this. People also suspect that most politicians know little about technology: after all, George Bush, the

Republican front-runner, made money in oil and baseball; Elizabeth Dole ran the Red Cross until recently. Mr Gore wants to stand out as the man who can sustain the high-tech boom, and at the same time devise measures that protect the weak from technology's more alarming consequences.

What might this mean in policy terms? Mr Gore is likely to apply science-friendly instincts to all sorts of government challenges. If you ask his advisers about crime policy, for example, you will hear all about the breakthrough that computerised patrol cars imply for police productivity. If you ask about schools, you will be told that the wiring of the classroom will soon deliver a quantum leap in learning. The first applications of a new technology, Ms Kamarck says, never realise its potential: when electricity arrived, some misguided companies acquired separate generators for each floor of their buildings. If an enlightened administration leads the way, Ms Kamarck goes on, America can accelerate the productivity gains of the information revolution.

To this end, Ms Kamarck talks enthusiastically of computer-focused teacher training and pilot programmes that may improve applications of existing science. But she is also keen on basic science: on the search for the next Internet-sized breakthrough. She likes to note that the effort to map the human genome began as a government project, and has been taken over by private efforts now that the commercial potential has become obvious. Mr Gore has lately been passing around an article about the Human Genome Project's public-sector origins, hoping to provoke ideas on its consequences for medicine.

Next, Mr Gore's advisers offer policies to improve the information revolution's social consequences. Because of rapid technological change, they say, people must be prepared to change jobs frequently: therefore, pensions and health care should be portable. In order to change jobs, people must retrain: therefore, tax breaks should make adult education as affordable and routine as buying a new appliance or financing a car, as Mr Gore put it recently. But adult retraining is not enough. Thanks to the information revolution, the rewards for university study are growing: in 1997 college graduates earned 77% more than high school graduates, up from a differential of 58% in 1975. This "digital divide" worries Mr Gore: "How," he asked in a recent speech, "do we make sure that everyone has the chance to compete and win in this new knowledge-based economy?" His answer is to extend Mr Clinton's commitment to reducing class size, and to give children a better start by making pre-school education universal.

Restless mind, heavy hand

Thus far, Mr Gore's scientism seems benign. The trouble is that it may be pushed further than this; for Mr Gore's intellectual style is to push everything to its furthest limits. His brain-storming carries him to extremes: in *Earth in the Balance*, published in 1992, Mr Gore likens global warming to the Holocaust, discerns its root cause in the dysfunction of civilisation of the West, and demands a change in our essential character. The cliché holds that Mr Gore is a bore. There is some truth in this: the issues he loves, as Michael Kinsley, the editor of *Slate*, has pointed out, tend to be both obscure and politically uncontroversial, which makes for dull campaigning. But it is also true that, were this man to get the presidency, he might well be too interesting for comfort.

You can hear traces of this hyperactive mind in the adoring praise from his advisers. Policy sessions with the vice-president, they say, are an intellectual dream. Mr Gore will suddenly expound on the fifth law of thermo-dynamics and why this is a metaphor for reinventing government. He seizes upon the idea that government programmes should be evaluated according to their impact on families, rather than individuals, and demands a thorough re-analysis of anti-poverty policy. He loves, above all, to spot links between different subjects. Environmentalism is not just about the health of the planet, one Gore confidante explains, in his tribe's signature style. It has implications that extend to political stability. When the streams dry up, people migrate, and that causes instability and conflict.

The worry is that this restless mind may make for restless government. If America's security ultimately depends on Bengali pollution and the education of African girls, presumably America's president should fix these problems, just as he should help to make teachers computer-literate. If the cohesion of families goes a long way to determine rates of poverty and illiteracy, presumably the president should devise ways of promoting families also. The more ideas Mr Gore grapples with, the more policy initiatives he is likely to produce. Lately, for example, he has promised to grapple with urban sprawl, and to make the suburbs more liveable. This conjures up a new image of the American presidency, or one at least not seen since Jefferson: the president as town planner.

There are three possible dangers in Mr Gore's restlessness. The first—which will be played up by Republicans—is that a Gore presidency would bring about a large expansion in the size of government. This seems, on balance, unlikely: Mr

Gore's restless intellect is checked and balanced by his Clintonian political caution. At a recent conference on adult education, for example, Mr Gore laid out grand-sounding policy goals: "we must ensure that all of our people have good, up-to-the-minute information and counselling on available jobs, the training needed to get those jobs, and the knowledge of where to get the resources to pay for it." But the suggested means to these ends involved very little expansion in government. Mr Gore offered a tax break to employers that provide college scholarships, and another to those that provide literacy and English training. He promised a token sum of money—\$60m—to help alliances of employers, colleges and unions to organise more training. And he announced a new Labour Department website with training information. This is hardly a harbinger of big government.

The second danger in restless Gore is that America's tax code will become even more complicated and unpopular than it is already. To requite his policy passions without expanding government, Mr Gore will propose tax incentives for an endless list of worthwhile pursuits, with the result that even accountants cease to keep track of the new loopholes in the system. This danger is, unfortunately, real: Mr Gore's advisers concede that they mean to use tax breaks frequently. Far from denying this, indeed, they argue that it is fine: better to have a complicated tax code, they say, than a larger government bureaucracy. This is debatable, to say the least. A bewildering tax code is economically inefficient, and frequently fails to promote the activities that it favours.

But the biggest danger in restless Gore is the last one. It is that, preoccupied with innovative small policies, he will fail to tackle the big challenges. In foreign policy, he will think interestingly about the interconnectedness of migration and war; but he may fail to clarify America's muddled thinking on military interventions. On the domestic front, his attention to urban sprawl may come at the expense of more presidential issues.

Is this last danger real? Mr Gore usually appears methodical enough to stick to the big themes; he is, by nature, less distractable than Mr Clinton. But, occasionally, he seems to lose a sense of perspective. "The person who deserves to be our next president is the one who understands how tired working parents are," he said on a campaign swing through Iowa in March. This is nonsense. The person who deserves to be the next president is the one who resolutely ignores peripheral issues and attends to the big ones. When Mr Clinton frets about his micro-managing vice-president, it is not merely campaign-management he is referring to.

LINKS

Gore's presidential agenda is displayed at the Gore2000 official campaign site. His office at the White House site contains a cartoon gallery. Rivals Bill Bradley and George W Bush are challenging Gore online as well as on the campaign trail. Gore's Davos speech on debt relief is available in audio format. You can check the state of Gore's (and Bradley's) campaign coffers at the Federal Election Commission's site.

Top of page

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 10:05:40.00

SUBJECT: race memo

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'm sending it at 11 am. If you've got anything to holler about, please holler before that. Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jennifer M. Luray (CN=Jennifer M. Luray/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 11:04:00.00

SUBJECT: PCTF: floor fight alert

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You were inadvertently left off this as well. Sorry about that. Last night, we had a close vote (49-51) in the Senate on an attempt to allow military women to use their own money in order to have abortions in military hospitals overseas. This is the season...

----- Forwarded by Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP on 05/27/99 11:00 AM -----

Daniel N. Mendelson

05/27/99 10:51:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: PCTF: floor fight alert

Please copy me on these, particularly as they relate to appropriations bills. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP on 05/27/99 10:50 AM -----

Barbara Chow

05/25/99 12:31:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: PCTF: floor fight alert

----- Forwarded by Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP on 05/25/99 12:31 PM -----

Jennifer M. Luray

05/25/99 12:23:23 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: PCTF: floor fight alert

FYI: from Pro-Choice Task Force re: House floor this week

----- Forwarded by Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP on 05/25/99

12:13 PM -----

"Coleman, Clare" <Clare.Coleman@mail.house.gov>

05/25/99 11:20:40 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: PCTF: floor fight alert

MEMORANDUM

To: Democratic Pro-Choice & Health Staff

From: Clare Coleman/Rep. Lowey -- Pro-Choice Task Force

Date: May 25, 1999

Re: Floor fights ahead: DOD authorization; Ag & TP Appropriations

Yesterday, you received from the PCTF an email alerting you to the possibility of anti-choice action in the Agriculture Appropriations bill, which should hit the floor today. Here's what else may be ahead this week:

DOD Authorization: The DOD Authorization bill is scheduled for floor consideration on Thursday, May 27, although the House may not get to it this week.

Loretta Sanchez is carrying the amendment (which she has previously sponsored by former Reps. Jane Harman and Pat Schroeder) to allow military women and dependents stationed overseas to use their own money to pay for an abortion in an overseas military facility.

Rep. Sanchez won a major victory in subcommittee, when her amendment to allow privately-funded abortions won by two votes. However, her provision was stripped during full Armed Services Committee consideration last week. Rep. Sanchez will attempt to restore access to privately-funded abortions in military facilities overseas during floor consideration of the DOD Authorization bill.

It is also important for you to know that an exception for rape and incest has been added to the current DOD policy of paying for abortions only in the case of life endangerment. This change aligns DOD policy with the Hyde Amendment (which limits federal payment for abortion under Medicaid, Medicare, and CHIP to cases of rape, incest and life endangerment) & every other federal abortion restriction except the restriction affecting women in the federal prison system (where payment is restricted to cases of rape and life endangerment only).

Attached to the life, rape and incest exception is a requirement that women who are victims of "forcible" rape or incest report the assault to a law enforcement agency in order for their abortion to be federally-qualified for payment. Discussions are underway to remove this provision, which would only impose more burden and humiliation on a woman who has been assaulted, when the DOD authorization moves to conference.

Treasury Postal Appropriations: Full Committee mark-up of the FY 2000 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill was cancelled last week due to the impending fight over gun control. It is likely that the Appropriations Committee will postpone mark-up of the bill until after Memorial Day recess.

The subcommittee mark includes the prohibition on Federal Employees Health Benefit (FEHB) coverage of abortion (exceptions: rape, incest, life endangerment). There is an attempt to strike this provision every year, and unfortunately, the strike fails every year. Rep. DeLauro is expected to offer an amendment to strike the restriction in committee.

The subcommittee mark also contains the Lowey contraceptive coverage provision, requiring FEHB plans to cover prescription contraceptive drugs and devices if they cover other prescriptions. It is likely that an anti-choice member will attempt to strike the Lowey provision in committee or on the floor -- we expect to win that. Again, Treasury-Postal Appropriations is still in committee and is unlikely to make to the floor before Memorial Day recess.

Message Sent

To:

Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP@EOP
Mary Beth Cahill@cahill_m@a1.eop.gov
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP@EOP
Neera Tanden/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christopher C. Jennings/OPD/EOP@EOP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 17:34:11.00

SUBJECT: GOP Celebrates Welfare Success (Eli's in the story)

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

GOP Celebrates Welfare Success

By LAURA MECKLER Associated Press Writer .

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Rep. Bill Archer, a top House Republican, still remembers being called names

when he

feeling more than a

pushed the 1996 welfare overhaul, so he's

little vindicated by the good news so far.

grates?" he

"Where are the children starving on the sewer
asked Thursday.

leaders celebrated

rates, dismissing

"cracks" in the Sistine

of the House

Releasing a report on welfare reform, GOP
the diminishing welfare rolls and rising work
anything negative. Any problems are like
Chapel's ceiling, said Archer, R-Texas, chairman
Ways and Means Committee.

welfare bill, said

"undoubtedly the most

century."

Rep. Clay Shaw, R-Fla., a lead author of the
the new report proves the overhaul was
successful piece of legislation in this half

reviews a

left welfare and

studies suggest

poverty and are

The report, by the General Accounting Office,
handful of the state studies on people who have
finds most people are working. But those same
former welfare recipients have not escaped
struggling to get by.

findings.
tougher when the
five-year

opposed welfare
Archer. He seemed to
he feels
30-year low and little
advocates for the

They called me
starving on the sewer
plowed through

better off now
got to be

reforms -- say it's

Cardin, D-Md,
declaring victory is
questions remain.

the impression the

Work
do.

people, at best, are

and

Archer and Shaw dismissed questions about those
They rejected warnings that things may get
economy worsens or when people use up their
lifetime limit on benefits.

Skepticism comes from the same people who
reform in the first place, said a defiant
welcome the chance to swing back at them, saying
vindicated by welfare rolls that are at a
evidence of severe hardships predicted by
poor and some Democrats.

``They called me a Nazi. They called me Hitler.
mean-spirited and said I wanted children
grates,'' he said. ``We had a job to do and we
all that.

``You can pick at anything,'' he added. ``Are we
that we were before? That's the question that's
asked.''

But others -- even those who supported the
too early to declare success.

``We haven't won yet,'' said Rep. Benjamin
who voted for the welfare bill. He said
``either naive or political'' given that many

``What I really regret is they give the public
job's been done,'' he said.

Eli Segal, who heads the cheerleading Welfare to
Partnership, agrees that there is more work to

``We don't kid ourselves,'' he said. ``Many
going from welfare to the working poor.''

Rep. Nancy Johnson, R-Conn., who chairs the Ways

continue to work
say people

And most people
wage jobs, make

celebratory news
he was
suggestion that
social programs.

Means welfare subcommittee, said she would
on the issue. But she also dismissed critics who
leaving the rolls are having trouble making it.
``It's very hard to live on welfare,'' she said.
leaving the rolls, even if they take minimum
more than they got on welfare.

House Speaker Dennis Hastert joined the
conference, though he was less gleeful. He said
encouraged by Vice President Al Gore's
faith-based groups can be more involved in
And he suggested that more work remains.

□#AP-NY-05-27-99 1629EDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 13:17:55.00

SUBJECT: leak for sunday

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

so -- you guys got any policy lying around you wanna kick out for sunday?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 14:03:42.00

SUBJECT: OJJDP money

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 05/27/99
02:05 PM -----

Neera Tanden

05/27/99 01:43:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda
III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: OJJDP money

I just talked to OJJDP folks, and they told me that they can do a transfer to FTC and that they also have the authority to do the study themselves already because they have specific authority to examine media violence. So I think this loose end is tied up.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Neera Tanden (CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 18:07:41.00

SUBJECT: Senator Lieberman

TO: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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

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

TEXT:

Apparently Senator Lieberman is planning to be in Seattle on Mon and Tues. He is thinking of doing an event with Pam Eakes around the Washington State Retail Association on point of sale enforcement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 27-MAY-1999 08:55:23.00

SUBJECT: Re: Does either of you know how many vetoes President has cast on "partial

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

That's Ann's memory, too.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-MAY-1999 20:23:39.00

SUBJECT: INS Detention Amendment

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is more information on the budget proposal that OMB and DOJ/INS have been developing. The offsets I think are okay but I am a little concerned about the border patrol offset since a bipartisan group of members have criticized the President for not hiring 1,000 more border patrol. However, I think we can argue tha this offset is going toward another INS enforcement function - ie detention.

Please advise if you have any concerns with this offset.

Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP on 05/27/99 08:23 PM -----

Steven M. Mertens

05/27/99 05:51:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP

cc: Michael Deich/OMB/EOP, Kenneth L. Schwartz/OMB/EOP, David J.

Haun/OMB/EOP, Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP

Subject: INS Detention Amendment

We are in the process of clearing an INS' mandatory detention budget amendment for FY 2000. To support the \$230 million we are requesting will require comparable offsets. There are two offsets for which we would like your concurrence:

Reinstatement of the 245(i) adjustment of status provision which permits eligible individuals to adjust to permanent resident status upon payment of a \$1000 penalty. The Administration fought hard and unsuccessfully to enact a permanent extension in FY 98 and the program expired on January 1998. Janet Murgia has touched base with the Hispanic Caucus and they are supportive. NSC and DPC also have no objection. We are estimating receipts from this penalty provision will total approximately \$110M in 2000.

Reallocation within INS' Enforcement Account of \$20 million from the annualization savings in FY 2000 associated with the slow hiring of the 1,000 Border Patrol agents in FY 1999. INS is estimating they will only hire 200-400 towards the 1,000 goal in FY 99. They will likely hire the remaining agents to the full 1,000 funded during the first half of FY 2000. The President's Budget assumed that we would be paying for 1,000

additional agents for the full year, starting on October 1, 1999. However, because not all of the agents will be on board on October 1, INS estimates they will "save" \$20 million in salary/benefit costs. These funds will remain within INS' Enforcement Account, albeit for detention purposes. We want to alert you, however, because the optics may be interpreted as a lack of Administration support for the 1,000 Border Patrol agents.

If you object to these offset or have any concerns, please contact Michael or me at your earliest convenience. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 17:50:44.00

SUBJECT: revised draft on kids & violence 5/28 5:45pm -- pls ignore prev draft -- c

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

TO: William H. White Jr. (CN=William H. White Jr./OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/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: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/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: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

mawaldman@aol.com (mawaldman@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

shesol@aol.com (shesol@aol.com @ inet [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Draft 05/28/99 5:45pm

Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON CHILDREN, VIOLENCE AND MARKETING

THE ROSE GARDEN

June 1, 1999

Acknowledgments: the First Lady; AG Reno; FTC Chairman Robert Pitofsky; Arthur Sawe [sah-WAY] and his mother Caroline; Mayor DeeDee Corradini, US Conference of Mayors; Wash. State Rep. Mary Lou Dickerson

In recent weeks, and in the wake of tragedy, we have witnessed something truly remarkable: Americans from all regions and all walks of life coming together to prevent youth violence. As you may recall, the First Lady and I traveled to Colorado recently and spoke with the students of Columbine High School. In one sudden moment, just six weeks ago, they lost much of the innocence of youth; but I am pleased to say that they have lost little of its idealism. They have held fast to their faith in a better future □) a future where hatred no longer hardens the heart; a future where values, and not violence, make up our common culture.

The national grassroots campaign Hillary described is rooted firmly in that faith. We know we can prevent youth violence if we work together, across all the lines that may divide us; and assume responsibility rather than assign blame. That responsibility, of course, begins at home. Parents must guide children as they grow, and stay involved even as children become more independent. That responsibility must be reinforced at school; in houses of worship; and in the community as a whole. The more invested we are in the lives of our children, the less isolated they can become.

Those of us in public service must also do our part, and fulfill our responsibility to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children. To that end, there is a broad and growing national consensus that says we must do more. I am grateful that a number of gun manufacturers came here to the White House last month and voiced their support for our common-sense approach. And I am encouraged that the Senate by the narrowest of margins agreed to close the deadly gun-show loophole; require that safety locks be sold with every handgun; and raise the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21. To the House of Representatives I say: Pass these common-sense measures into law, and do so swiftly when you return to Washington. Don't put our children's safety on hold put it on top of your agenda.

Members of the entertainment industry must also do their part. They and the rest of us must not kid ourselves: our children are being weaned on a dependable, daily dose of violence. Violent movies and television programs; violent CDs and video games; violent ads for violent products. Studies show that the typical 18-year-old has seen 200,000 dramatized acts of violence and 40,000 dramatized murders. Kids become numb to it. They have to. And as their tolerance for violence grows, so, in many cases, does their taste for it. We should not be surprised that half the video games the typical seventh-grader plays are violent ones.

Anyone who doubts the impact of this cultural assault can look at hundreds of studies, three decades worth, showing the direct link between violent entertainment and violent behavior. What these studies tell us is that for adults, the boundary between fantasy and reality is a bright line; but for vulnerable children, it can be blurred. Kids who are steeped in the culture of violence become desensitized to it and more capable of committing it themselves.

That is why I have strongly urged people in the industry to consider the consequences of what they create. Our administration has also worked to give parents the tools to protect their kids and block violent programming from entering their living rooms. We have developed a voluntary rating system for television, and a V-Chip that enables parents to enforce it. We've also made progress on parental screening for the Internet and ratings for Internet game sites.

Still, when violent entertainment made for adults is marketed to children, it undermines the rating systems designed to protect them. Advertisements have the power to egg children on and lure them in. Every parent knows what a commercial for sugar cereal or the latest Star Wars toy can do to kids. They want that product and, one way or another, they're likely to get it. An ad for an R-rated movie may have the same effect on a child. And we shudder to think of the impact of ads for so-called first-person shooter video games like the recent ad for a Sony video game that invites players to get in touch with your gun-toting. . . cold-blooded murdering side. Now, Arthur obviously has the inner

strength and the upbringing to reject that kind of violent appeal. But not every child does.

To any company that sells violent products, I say this: Children are more than consumers. They are our future, and our most precious resource. They should not be the targets of the marketing of violence.

Today, I am asking the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to study the extent to which the video game, music and movie industries market violence to children and whether those industries are abiding by their own voluntary systems of regulation. And I issue this challenge to the owners of movie theaters and video stores, to distributors, and to anyone at the point of sale: enforce strictly the ratings systems on the products you sell. Check IDs. Draw the line. If gratuitous violence is getting into PG-13-rated movies, then ratings systems should be reevaluated. And if underage kids are getting into R-rated movies or buying violent video games, then ratings systems should be better enforced.

I want to thank Senators Brownback, Lieberman, Hatch, and Kohl for the groundbreaking work they've done on this issue. And I want to commend Washington State Representative Mary Lou Dickerson, who is here with us today. Inspired by an article she read about young Arthur, Rep. Dickerson helped create a task force on video game violence. And, thanks to her work with the Washington Retailers Association, video game retailers in their state will now voluntarily check IDs and block sales of violent games to minors.

I urge others to follow their lead. For this is the way we will make progress: by constant and coordinated effort as individuals and industries, as communities and as a nation. Youth violence is a problem we face together and it is a problem America can solve together. By joining hands in this effort we can truly build a safer future for all our children in the 21st Century. Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 15:07:28.00

SUBJECT: draft remarks on youth & violence -- comments ASAP to Jeff Shesol 6-2796

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/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: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/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: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

mawaldman@aol.com (mawaldman@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Draft 05/28/99 3:00pm

Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON CHILDREN, VIOLENCE AND MARKETING

THE ROSE GARDEN

June 1, 1999

Acknowledgments: the First Lady; AG Reno; FTC Chairman Robert Pitofsky; Arthur Sawe [sah-WAY] and his mother Caroline; Mayor DeeDee Corradini, US Conference of Mayors

In recent weeks, and in the wake of tragedy, we have witnessed something truly remarkable: Americans from all regions and all walks of life are coming together to prevent youth violence. As you may recall, the First Lady and I traveled to Colorado recently and spoke with the students of Columbine High School. In one sudden, violent moment, just six weeks ago, they lost much of the innocence of youth; but I am pleased to say that they have lost little of its idealism. They have held fast to their faith in a better future □) a future where hatred no longer hardens the heart; a future where values, and not violence, make up our common culture.

The national grassroots campaign that Hillary described is rooted firmly in that same faith: that we can and will prevent youth violence by working together, across all the lines that may divide us; and by assuming responsibility rather than assigning blame. That responsibility begins at home. Parents must guide children as they grow, and stay involved even as children become more independent. That responsibility must be reinforced at school; in houses of worship; and in the community as a whole. The more invested we are in the lives of our children, the less isolated they can become.

Those of us in public service must also do our part, and fulfill our responsibility to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children. To that end, there is a broad and growing national consensus that says we must do more. I am grateful that a number of gun manufacturers came here to the White House last month and voiced their support for our common-sense approach. And I am encouraged that the Senate by the narrowest of margins agreed to close the deadly gun-show loophole; require that safety locks be sold with every handgun; and raise the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21. To the House of Representatives I say: Pass these common-sense measures into law, and do so swiftly when you return to Washington. Put our children's safety on top of your agenda not on hold.

Members of the entertainment industry must also do their part. They and the rest of us must not kid ourselves: our children are being weaned on a dependable daily dose of violence. Violent movies and television programs; violent CDs and video games; violent ads for violent products. Studies show that the typical 18-year-old has seen 200,000 dramatized acts of violence and 40,000 dramatized murders. Kids become numb to it. They have to. And as their tolerance for violence grows, so, in many cases, does their taste for it. As Arthur Sawa [sah-WAY] just told us, advertisements egg children on and draw them in: a recent ad for a Sony video game invites players to get in touch with your gun-toting. . . cold-blooded murdering side. So we should not be surprised that half the video games the typical seventh-grader plays are violent ones.

Anyone who doubts the impact of this cultural assault can look at hundreds of studies, three decades worth, showing the direct link between violent entertainment and violent behavior. What these studies tell us is that for adults, the boundary between fantasy and reality is a bright line; but for vulnerable children, it can be blurred. Kids who are steeped in the culture of violence become desensitized to it and more capable of committing it themselves.

That is why I have strongly urged people in the industry to consider the consequences of what they create. Our administration has also worked to give parents the tools to protect their kids and block violent programming from entering their living rooms. We have developed a voluntary rating system for television, and a V-Chip that enables parents to enforce it. We ve also made progress on parental screening for the Internet and ratings for Internet game sites.

But these filters are designed to keep out violent programs and games, not the ads for violent programs or games. We know that all too often, children make up the audience for violent advertisements whether TV commercials, print ads, or movie trailers. A recent study in the Journal of the American Medical Association looked at violent ads shown during a nonviolent, family-friendly broadcast the baseball playoffs. During each and every game of the World Series, an average of ten violent commercials appeared. Ten per game. Most of the ads were for violent TV programs or violent movies. Kids may not get to see the show, but in the commercial, they re seeing the commercial.

Now, no parent wants to tell a child to stop watching baseball because the commercials are too violent. But all parents know the effect that ads for sugar cereals or the newest Star Wars toy have on our kids. So we had best be concerned about the effect that violent ads have on our kids. These advertisements are troubling. They re pure, packaged violence, and totally stripped of context or consequence.

If violent products are made, they should not be marketed to children. I think all Americans can agree on that. Today, I am asking the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to study the extent to which the video game, television, music and movie industries market violence to children and whether those industries are abiding by their own voluntary systems of regulation. I want to acknowledge Senators Brownback, Lieberman, Hatch, and Kohl for the work they've done to raise this issue. And I also want to issue this challenge to owners of movie theaters and video stores, to distributors, and to anyone at the point of sale: enforce strictly the ratings systems on the entertainment you sell. Check IDs. Draw the line. If gratuitous violence is getting into PG-13-rated movies, ratings systems should be reevaluated. And if underage kids are getting into R-rated movies or buying violent video games, ratings systems should be better enforced.

There is no high-tech quick fix to these problems. It will take effort, vigilant and concerted effort, by all of us to make a difference and do right by our children. But we must do it. We must step up to our responsibility as individuals and industries, as communities and as a nation. Youth violence is a problem we face together and it is a problem America can solve together. By joining hands in this effort we can build a safer future for all our children in the 21st Century. Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul J. Weinstein Jr.@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Paul J. Weinstein Jr.@EOP@LNGTWY@

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 15:56:03.00

SUBJECT: Intern Projects

TO: Teresa M. Jones@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Teresa M. Jones@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bethany Little@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Bethany Little@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eugenia Chough@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Eugenia Chough@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Irene Bueno@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Neera Tanden@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [WHO]
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Mary L. Smith@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD]
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Cynthia A. Rice@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD]
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tanya E. Martin@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Tanya E. Martin@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD]
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Andrea Kane@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Christopher C. Jennings@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Thomas L. Freedman@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP (Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Ruby Shamir@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Devorah R. Adler@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Devorah R. Adler@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Karin Kullman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Essence P. Washington@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Essence P. Washington@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd A. Summers@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Todd A. Summers@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD]
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Jonathan H. Schnur@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Nicole R. Rabner@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Jeanne Lambrew@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OP
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Elena Kagan@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Jose Cerda III@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OP
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi@OVP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Sarah A. Bianchi@OVP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [UNKNOW
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays@EOP (Cathy R. Mays@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Bruce N. Reed@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Bruce N. Reed@VAXGTWY@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [OPD
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 28-MAY-1999 15:52:00

Please remember, you MUST give your interns a policy, substantive research project that they can work on all summer long (including health care). I want to know what these projects are by next Friday (4th) by e-mail. Those who do not provide your intern with a project by then, I will take away your intern privileges, no kidding.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Neera Tanden (CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 10:51:39.00

SUBJECT: memo to FTC and DoJ

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

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

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 18:27:48.00

SUBJECT: announcement regarding GFSA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Scott Flemming, Dir. of Leg. Affairs at Education raises concerns regarding proposed Gun Free Schools Act announcement next Friday. Please review and comment. Jm

----- Forwarded by Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP on 05/28/99
06:23 PM -----

Scott_Fleming@ed.gov

05/28/99 05:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Janet Murguia@eop

cc:

Subject: announcement regarding GFSA

Bill M. sent me a cc-mail about the possible WH interest in doing an announcement on a morning news show next Friday, June 4, on the Gun Free Schools Act numbers of expulsions for the most recently available school year. This is very troubling. Sens. Feinstein and Dorgan met with the Secretary a few weeks ago. Feinstein was very concerned with the apparent lack of compliance with the Act at least in California. We indicated to them that the Secretary would be willing to do a press event with them linking the new numbers to efforts to prod better compliance. As you know,

the Congress is not in session next Friday and Feinstein is in California and Dorgan is in N. Dakota with a very full schedule.

Since some of Feinstein's concern about lack of compliance stems from a court ruling that invalidated the Gun Free School ZONES Act (which has since been remedied and is back in effect), we had even thought an event with the two Senators, Secretary Riley and AG Reno might make sense.

Any way, next Friday is very troubling. If it is going to happen -- which I would hope could be delayed until they are back in town on Tuesday, June 8 -- we should determine how we can do a follow up event with them and get it locked in before this announcement so they don't feel left out of it.

For the Congressional angle of this, please get back to Tom Kelley in OLCA since I am on travel.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 15:53:00.00

SUBJECT: Intern Projects

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

TO: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Tanya E. Martin (CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew (CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Cathy R. Mays@EOP@LNGTWY (Cathy R. Mays@EOP@LNGTWY [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP@LNGTWY (Leanne A. Shimabukuro@EOP@LNGTWY [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Please remember, you MUST give your interns a policy, substantive research project that they can work on all summer long (including health care). I want to know what these projects are by next Friday (4th) by e-mail. Those who do not provide your intern with a project by then, I will take away your intern privileges, no kidding.

May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

Crime/Guns -- House Republican Bill: While we have yet to see actual bill language, Chairman Hyde and Rep. McCollum released some preliminary details on the juvenile crime bill they intend to move in the next two weeks. The legislation will build on McCollum's current juvenile crime bill -- a significantly scaled-back version of a bill passed in the House two years ago -- which now has bipartisan cosponsors.

Juvenile provisions: The current version of the McCollum bill creates a \$500 million juvenile accountability block grant for states and localities to fund numerous activities, such as: graduated sanctions programs, juvenile drug and gun courts, and the hiring of additional prosecutors, probation officers and juvenile court judges. Instead of requiring states to prosecute juveniles as adults as a condition of receiving block grant funds, the McCollum bill allows states one year to for states to adopt graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders in order to receive funding.

Gun provisions: Unlike the previous bill, the juvenile crime bill will contain a number of gun-related measures -- many which are similar to those recently passed in the Senate (e.g., background checks at gun shows, juvenile Brady, child safety locks, juvenile ban on assault weapons). The House bill will likely reach beyond the Senate to include additional provisions -- some from our bill -- to require background checks for explosives purchases; prohibit bomb-making instructions on the Internet; ban all long gun sales to juveniles; increase penalties for gun traffickers and individuals who transfer guns to juveniles; and require mandatory sentences for juveniles who use guns to hurt others on school property.

Other provisions: The bill will also likely include provisions from the Senate bill to address the "culture of violence" issue, including studies and investigations into the marketing and effects of violent television shows and games on children. The House Republicans will also include the contentious IDEA provision opposed by Senator Harkin, to allow school officials to discipline disabled children in the same manner as other students for bringing guns to schools.

Crime -- Gun Free-Schools Report: The Education Department will soon release the Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) report for the 1997-98 school year. The report will show that there were over 3,000 students expelled for bringing a gun to school -- almost half the number of expulsions as compared to the previous school year. While Education is generally confident about the report,

there is some concern about under-enforcement by school districts of the GFSA, particularly in California. Education will be working with the state and relevant school districts about these concerns.

Children and Families – Media Violence: Over the last week there have been a number of decisions by various television networks that reflect a more concerted effort to limit the level of violence in their programming in light of the recent school shootings. Studios USA, the studio that owns “The Jerry Springer Show,” announced that it would no longer include violence, physical confrontation, or profanity in its show, and this week it pulled shows that included those three elements. The Warner Brothers network pre-empted its season finale of “Buffy the Vampire Slayer” -- which featured students killing their principal after he was transformed into a serpent -- with a re-run, though it plans to show the episode later this year. Finally, CBS has rejected a pilot about the Mafia in part because of its heavy gun violence. However, at the same time, the Fox network unveiled a full schedule that features shows with unprecedented levels of violence.

Education – D.C. College Access Act: Acting on a concept proposed in your FY 2000 Budget, the House has passed a version of the D.C. College Access Act. Under this bill, the Federal government would be authorized to pay the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition for any qualified D.C. undergraduate attending a public college or university in any of the 50 states. The bill would also provide grants of up to \$3,000 annually to D.C. residents who choose to attend a private college or university in D.C., Maryland or Virginia, as well as authorize financial support for the University of the District of Columbia (UDC). Initial projections show that this proposal could cost more than double, or even triple, the \$17 million included in your FY 2000 Budget. Secretary Riley sent a letter to the Senate expressing the Administration’s support for the intent of this bill, but also our reservations regarding some of the provisions. Instead, the Secretary urges them to consider a bill introduced by Senator Jeffords – one that the Administration was involved in drafting. The Jeffords proposal limits the tuition assistance to D.C. undergraduates attending public colleges and universities in Virginia and Maryland, whose family income is less than \$50,000 annually. It would also limit the grants for students attending area private colleges and universities to \$2,000 annually. While we support additional funding for UDC, we prefer that they receive the additional funding they are entitled to as an Historically Black College or University (HBCU) under Title III of the Higher Education Act.

Education – School Uniforms: Per your request for an update on the percent of school districts adopting school uniform policies, we have requested additional data from the Department of Education and will forward that to you as soon as possible. As of July, 1998 the Department of education estimated that 3% of all public schools have mandatory uniform policies. A survey of principals in 10 states showed that 11% of elementary schools require uniforms, and 15% are considering a policy. Some of the nation’s largest school districts have adopted school uniform policies, including New York City, Dade County, San Antonio, Houston, Chicago, Boston and Albuquerque. In Washington, D.C., the District School Superintendent has requested that the principals of the city’s 146 public schools consider the adoption of a policy that would require students to wear school uniforms or adhere to a strict dress code. In Massachusetts, the Governor

has proposed legislation for next year that would require all public schools to adopt uniforms unless their local parent councils vote to opt out.

Education -- Republican Teacher Empowerment Act: Congressman McKeon has introduced a version of Title II (Teacher Quality) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) that has some similarities to your proposal, including a focus on high-quality, sustained professional development and an effort to improve alternative certification methods and teacher pension and credential portability. However the McKeon bill differs from your proposal in many important ways. McKeon's bill:

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May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

Crime/Guns -- House Republican Bill: While we have yet to see actual bill language, Chairman Hyde and Rep. McCollum released some preliminary details on the juvenile crime bill they intend to move in the next two weeks. The legislation will build on McCollum's current juvenile crime bill -- a significantly scaled-back version of a bill passed in the House two years ago -- which now has bipartisan cosponsors.

Juvenile provisions: The current version of the McCollum bill creates a \$500 million juvenile accountability block grant for states and localities to fund numerous activities, such as: graduated sanctions programs, juvenile drug and gun courts, and the hiring of additional prosecutors, probation officers and juvenile court judges. Instead of requiring states to prosecute juveniles as adults as a condition of receiving block grant funds, the McCollum bill allows states one year to for states to adopt graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders in order to receive funding.

Gun provisions: Unlike the previous bill, the juvenile crime bill will contain a number of gun-related measures -- many which are similar to those recently passed in the Senate (e.g., background checks at gun shows, juvenile Brady, child safety locks, juvenile ban on assault weapons). The House bill will likely reach beyond the Senate to include additional provisions -- some from our bill -- to require background checks for explosives purchases; prohibit bomb-making instructions on the Internet; ban all long gun sales to juveniles; increase penalties for gun traffickers and individuals who transfer guns to juveniles; and require mandatory sentences for juveniles who use guns to hurt others on school property.

Other provisions: The bill will also likely include provisions from the Senate bill to address the "culture of violence" issue, including studies and investigations into the marketing and effects of violent television shows and games on children. The House Republicans will also include the contentious IDEA provision opposed by Senator Harkin, to allow school officials to discipline disabled children in the same manner as other students for bringing guns to schools.

Crime -- Gun Free-Schools Report: The Education Department will soon release the Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) report for the 1997-98 school year. The report will show that there were over 3,000 students expelled for bringing a gun to school -- almost half the number of expulsions as compared to the previous school year. While Education is generally confident about the report,

there is some concern about under-enforcement by school districts of the GFSA, particularly in California. Education will be working with the state and relevant school districts about these concerns.

Children and Families -- Media Violence: Over the last week there have been a number of decisions by various television networks that reflect a more concerted effort to limit the level of violence in their programming in light of the recent school shootings. Studios USA, the studio that owns "The Jerry Springer Show," announced that it would no longer include violence, physical confrontation, or profanity in its show, and this week it pulled shows that included those three elements. The Warner Brothers network pre-empted its season finale of "Buffy the Vampire Slayer" -- which featured students killing their principal after he was transformed into a serpent -- with a re-run, though it plans to show the episode later this year. Finally, CBS has rejected a pilot about the Mafia in part because of its heavy gun violence. However, at the same time, the Fox network unveiled a full schedule that features shows with unprecedented levels of violence.

Education -- D.C. College Access Act: Acting on a concept proposed in your FY 2000 Budget, the House has passed a version of the D.C. College Access Act. Under this bill, the Federal government would be authorized to pay the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition for any qualified D.C. undergraduate attending a public college or university in any of the 50 states. The bill would also provide grants of up to \$3,000 annually to D.C. residents who choose to attend a private college or university in D.C., Maryland or Virginia, as well as authorize financial support for the University of the District of Columbia (UDC). Initial projections show that this proposal could cost more than double, or even triple, the \$17 million included in your FY 2000 Budget. Secretary Riley sent a letter to the Senate expressing the Administration's support for the intent of this bill, but also our reservations regarding some of the provisions. Instead, the Secretary urges them to consider a bill introduced by Senator Jeffords -- one that the Administration was involved in drafting.

The Jeffords proposal limits the tuition assistance to D.C. undergraduates attending public colleges and universities in Virginia and Maryland, whose family income is less than \$50,000 annually. It would also limit the grants for students attending area private colleges and universities to \$2,000 annually. While we support additional funding for UDC, we prefer that they receive the additional funding they are entitled to as an Historically Black College or University (HBCU) under Title III of the Higher Education Act.

Education -- School Uniforms: Per your request for an update on the percent of school districts adopting school uniform policies, we have requested additional data from the Department of Education and will forward that to you as soon as possible. As of July, 1998 the Department of education estimated that 3% of all public schools have mandatory uniform policies. A survey of principals in 10 states showed that 11% of elementary schools require uniforms, and 15% are considering a policy. Some of the nation's largest school districts have adopted school uniform policies, including New York City, Dade County, San Antonio, Houston, Chicago, Boston and Albuquerque. In Washington, D.C., the District School Superintendent has requested that the principals of the city's 146 public schools consider the adoption of a policy that would require students to wear school uniforms or adhere to a strict dress code. In Massachusetts, the Governor

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CREATION DATE/TIME:28-MAY-1999 12:27:07.00

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TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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HOUSE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS DRAMATICALLY CUT KEY PRIORITIES

May 28, 1999

The House Appropriations Committee has issued its 302(b) allocations – the annual allocations to the 13 subcommittees. After factoring in commitments made in the House budget for defense, NIH, Census, mass transit, and highway construction, and freezing key priorities of special education and VA medical care at 1999 levels – *the remaining programs would have to be slashed*. If we assume across-the-board cuts in remaining programs, the allocations under the House budget could mean cuts from FY 1999 levels, such as the following:

Education and Training

- The **Reading Excellence** program which helps children learn to read by the 3rd grade could be cut \$47 million, from the \$260 million FY 1999 enacted level, and could serve 93,000 fewer students.
- The 21st Century Community Learning Centers could be cut by \$36 million from the \$200 million FY 1999 enacted level, denying **after school and summer school programs** to more than 85,000 students.
- Over 100,000 **summer jobs and training opportunities** could be eliminated for low-income young people.
- Between 50,000-85,000 low income children could lose access to **Head Start** compared to FY 1999 level, a reduction of almost 100,000 low income children from the level proposed for FY 2000, making it impossible to reach the goal of serving one million children by 2002.

Environment and Health

- Cuts to Health Resources and Services Administration's **health services** for women and children, uninsured people and people with AIDS could mean as many as 5.3 million fewer people receiving needed health care services from FY 1999 enacted level and a cut of 6.2 million people served from the FY 2000 request.
- Funding could be eliminated for the clean-up of 15 **Superfund toxic waste** sites below the FY 1999 level -- needlessly jeopardizing public health for citizens living near affected sites and making it more difficult to meet the 900-site cleanup goal in 2002.

Crime, Housing, and Other Priorities

- **Rental assistance** under the Home Block Grant Program could be cut by \$144 million and deny tenant-based assistance to over 2,100 families compared to FY 1999. Further, funds could be lost for new construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of about 15,000 affordable housing units.
- The **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** could be cut over \$300 million from the FY 1999 enacted (outside the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund) level of \$2.8 billion, a reduction of over 2,700 FBI agents below the FY 1999 enacted level. The FY 2000 request level could be cut by over \$600 million and over 5,000 agents.
- The **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** would be cut \$144 million from the FY 1999 enacted level (outside the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund) of \$1.2 billion for border enforcement. This cut could result in a reduction of approximately 1,300 Border Patrol agents. From the FY 2000 request, this would be a cut of \$378 million and 3,500 agents.
- The **National Park Service** operating budget could be cut by \$240 million below FY 1999. Most seasonal workers could not be hired, resulting in widespread cutbacks in visitor services, seasonal programs, and hours of operations at 378 park units serving almost 300 million visitors annually.

If we assume they are not going to be able to keep their priorities, the effect of across-the-board cuts could reduce the NIH budget by \$1.9 billion. And the 7 percent across-the-board cut to the Veterans Affairs/HUD appropriations bill could seriously hinder the delivery of vital medical care to hundreds of thousands of our Nation's veterans.

House 302(b) Allocations Shortchange Education and Training

May 28, 1999

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

Overall the House 302(b) allocation to the Labor/HHS Subcommittee would require a 18 percent cut from FY 1999 and 21 percent reduction from the President's request in 2000 for many discretionary programs.

Assuming across the board cuts to Labor/HSS subcommittee, this would have a devastating impact on critical education, training, and other programs for children:

- **21st Century Community Learning Centers**, funded at \$200 million in FY 1999, could be cut by \$36 million, denying **after school and summer school** programs to more than 85,000 students.
- The **Reading Excellence** program which helps children learn to read by the 3rd grade could be cut \$47 million, from the \$260 million FY 1999 enacted level, and could serve 93,000 fewer students.
- **Head Start** funding could be \$840 million less than FY 1999 levels. A reduction of this magnitude could cut services by between 50,000 and 85,000 low income children below the FY 1999 level, a reduction of almost 100,000 low income children from the level proposed for FY 2000, making it practically impossible to reach the goal of serving one million children in Head Start by 2002.
- **Work Study** could be cut by \$157 million from the FY 1999 level of \$870 million, to the lowest level since FY 1996. The number of students served would decrease by approximately 172,000 below the FY 1999 level and the funding would not support the President's goal of serving 1 million work study students by 2000.
- **GEAR-UP** could be reduced by \$22 million, from \$120 million in FY 1999 denying 21,000 young people services to help them prepare for and succeed in college.
- **Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities** funding could be reduced by nearly \$102 million from the \$566 million FY 1999 enacted level, reducing funds for drug and violence prevention that benefits children in 97 percent of the nation's schools. It could also eliminate funding for emergency resources and assistance, including crisis counseling and increased security, in schools experiencing violent events, such as the recent tragic shootings in Littleton, Colorado and Conyers, Georgia.
- **Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged** could be slashed by nearly \$1.4 billion, from \$7.7 billion in FY 1999, cutting up to 2.2 million disadvantaged youth from services to help them reach high standards.
- **Dislocated Worker Assistance** could be cut by \$253 million below the FY 1999 enacted level, denying training, job search assistance, and support services to about 133,200 dislocated workers.
- Over 100,000 **training and summer job opportunities for low-income youth** could be eliminated.
- This reduction could terminate **Jobs Corps'** planned 4-center expansion and/or force Job Corps to close 11-12 other centers compared to FY 1999. This could eliminate about 8,000 residential training slots for extremely disadvantaged youth in FY 2000. In addition, this would reduce program effectiveness by postponing necessary repairs, terminating the relocation of dilapidated centers, and modernizing the vocational training programs.
- The **Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)** would be reduced by \$140 million from FY 1999 enacted level and could provide child care assistance to almost 50,000 fewer children.

House 302(b) Allocations Sacrificing Our Environment and Public Health

May 28, 1999

The House 302(b) allocation slashes funding by 12 percent for priority domestic programs from their 1999 level. Assuming across-the-board cuts in affected subcommittees, VA/HUD, Labor/HHS, Agriculture, Interior, and Energy and Water, this could have devastating impacts on public health and the environment in such programs as toxic waste clean-up, water and public health programs, global warming prevention, and national parks:

- **Stopping 15 Toxic Waste Cleanups** -EPA's Superfund program could be cut by \$135 million from FY 1999 enacted levels. This could eliminate funding for 15 new federally-led cleanups due to begin during FY 2000, needlessly jeopardizing public health for citizens living near affected sites and making it more difficult to meet the 900-site cleanup goal in 2002.
- **Shutting Down National Parks** - Cuts to the National Park Service could reduce services and hours of operation at 378 parks and other facilities serving almost 300 million visitors a year. The \$240 million below FY 1999 enacted level could shut smaller parks and back-country areas in larger parks, and jeopardize visitor safety by preventing vital maintenance and repairs.
- **Squandering Our Lands Legacy** - By failing to support the President's Lands Legacy initiative, the House allocation could cripple Federal efforts to preserve natural treasures, and deny states and communities \$588 million to protect farmland, coastland, urban parks and other green spaces.
- **Slashing Water and Public Health Protections** – The reduction to EPA operations from the FY 1999 enacted level could severely hamper implementation of the Clean Water Action Plan, which helps communities clean up the 40 percent of surveyed waters still too polluted for fishing or swimming; and could let polluters off the hook by severely limiting EPA's ability to enforce public health protections.
- **Gambling with Global Warming** - Cuts to the Department of Energy and EPA could gut efforts toward cleaner, more efficient energy for homes, transportation, and industry; and keep the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles from meeting its goal of new cars three times more fuel-efficient than today's models by 2004.
- **Crippling Wildlife Protections** - Cuts to the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Army Corps of Engineers could hamper salmon restoration in the Pacific Northwest, shut down some wildlife refuges, and reduce efforts to restore endangered species.
- **Raising the Risk of Deadly Wildfires** – Cuts to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (19 percent below FY 1999) could close some lands to the public and reduce firefighting capabilities. A total decrease of about \$160 million below FY 1999 in the wildland firefighting requests for Agriculture and Interior in FY 2000 could severely hamper their capabilities to suppress wild fires, jeopardizing lives and property throughout the West.

House 302(b) Allocations Shortchange Law Enforcement

May 28, 1999

The House 302(b) allocation for Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee could require a 12 percent cut from the FY 1999 enacted level to many discretionary programs, assuming minimum essential funding for the 2000 Decennial Census. This could have a devastating impact on critical law enforcement programs such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, INS, FBI, prisons, and drug control programs:

- The **Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)** could be cut \$100 million from the FY 1999 enacted (outside the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund) level of \$835 million. This cut could result in a reduction of approximately 780 agents.
- The **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** could be cut \$144 million from the FY 1999 enacted level for border enforcement of \$1.2 billion (outside the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund). This cut could result in a reduction of approximately 6,400 detention beds necessary to incarcerate criminal aliens and illegal border crossers, or over 1,300 Border Patrol agents.
- The **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** could be over \$300 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$2.8 billion (outside the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund). This cut could result in a reduction of approximately 2,700 agents below the FY 1999 enacted level.
- The **Federal Prisoner Detention** program run by the U.S. Marshals Service could be cut by \$51 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$425 million. This cut could result in a reduction of approximately 2,450 criminal detention beds.
- **Drug Control Programs.** The State Department's drug control programs could be cut by \$29 million compared with FY 1999 enacted levels. This could underfund the State Department programs recently authorized in the **Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act** and could necessitate grounding operating aircraft and stop the deployment of assets newly acquired with 1999 drug supplemental funds. As a result, efforts to diminish illicit crop cultivation in Peru, Columbia, and Bolivia could suffer.

House 302(b) Allocations Shortchange Urban America

May 28, 1999

The House 302(b) allocations reflect a 9 percent cut in funding from the FY 1999 enacted level to discretionary programs and would have a devastating impact on programs critical to our urban areas. Assuming across the board cuts to VA/HUD appropriations subcommittee, key programs such as rental assistance, housing vouchers, and community development efforts would be cut.

- From the FY 1999 enacted level of \$1.6 billion, \$144 million could be cut denying tenant-based **rental assistance** to over 2,100 families. Further, funds could be lost for new construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of about 15,000 affordable housing units.
- It could eliminate 50,000 **welfare to work housing vouchers** enacted in the FY 1999 budget. The cuts could wipe out the Administration's proposal of adding 100,000 new housing vouchers, including 25,000 to help move families from welfare to work, 18,000 for the homeless, and 15,000 for extremely low-income elderly.
- The **Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)** could be reduced by nearly \$9 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$95 million. This could result in 12 fewer community development institutions (CDFIs) receiving capital funding and 9 fewer financial institutions receiving Bank Enterprise Act grants compared with the FY 1999 enacted level.
- **Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)** could be cut by 9 percent or \$428 million from the FY 1999 enacted level and could translate into a loss of assistance to over 35,000 homes and loss of support for over 54,000 jobs in low-income areas. The CDBG Program is one of the most popular and flexible sources of funds that mayors and governors use to improve economic opportunity and housing in low-income communities. Thousands of local neighborhood improvement efforts could be jeopardized.
- A cut of 9 percent in HUD's discretionary housing subsidy puts **low-income tenants** at risk of losing their housing subsidies and virtually eliminates the Administration's efforts to assist more needy families and the elderly. In addition, the Administration's successful effort to reform public housing by tearing down boarded-up units and replacing them with proper housing could be jeopardized.
- A cut of 9 percent to HUD's **Brownfields** funding could severely slow the efforts in cities to revitalize vacant, abandoned, or underutilized commercial and industrial sites. In turn, this could hamper efforts to create more jobs and revitalize urban areas.

302(b) ALLOCATION ASSUMPTIONS

- Total Defense spending for all subcommittees will be what the House and Senate Appropriations Committees indicated in their 302(b) allocations.
- Highways, transit, and crime (Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund) will all be funded at the level of the caps. The appropriators have no discretion to change these amounts, which appear in separate sub-caps. (The highway and transit funding is above 1999, crime is below.)
- Census will be funded at the minimum amount needed to conduct the census.
- VA medical care will be frozen at the FY 99 level. (See, e.g., statements of Rep. Chambliss in the *Congressional Record* of April 14, 1999, at page H1990, Rep. Stump at page H1995, and Rep. Hill at page H1988.)
- NIH will be increased by \$2 billion. (See, Subcommittee Chairmen Porter and Specter's cosponsorship of the "Biomedical Revitalization Resolution of 1999," H. Res. 89 and S.Res. 19 respectively, which call for a \$2 billion increase.)
- Special education will be frozen at 1999 levels.