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[05/31/1999-06/02/1999]

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001. email	Melissa Green to Elena Kagan re Call (1 page)	06/01/1999	Personal Misfile

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[05/31/1999-06/02/1999]

2009-1006-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW STUDY TO EXAMINE
THE MARKETING OF VIOLENT MEDIA TO CHILDREN**

June 1, 1999

Continuing his efforts to promote a culture that values children, rather than a culture of violence, the President announced that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice will conduct a study of the marketing practices of entertainment industries to determine whether they are marketing violent material, that is rated for adults, to children. As part of a Rose Garden event, in which he was joined by the First Lady, the President also challenged retailers to enforce the age restrictions on adult-oriented media to better ensure that inappropriate material is kept out of the hands of children.

Helping Parents to Make the Right Choices for Their Children. Too often today children are exposed to images that glamorize violence and desensitize children to it. Numerous studies have shown that this kind of violent programming increases children's aggression towards others and desensitizes them to violence. While the movie, recording, and video game industries all use content-based ratings systems, the ratings are undermined if these industries market violent materials, rated for adults, to children. And these practices make it harder for parents to control the movies, music and games to which their children are exposed. To help address this problem, President Clinton today announced that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice will conduct a study on the marketing practices of the motion picture, recording, and video game industries with regard to material rated for adults, to determine whether and to what extent these industries market such material to children. The study will examine whether these materials are designed to attract children to violent materials and whether sectors of these industries target children by advertising violent material rated for adults in media outlets in which children comprise a substantial percentage of the audience. The study will also examine whether these industries have adopted procedures restricting the sale of products rated for adults to children and the extent to which they monitor and encourage compliance with those provisions by retailers. [FTC plans to do this last sentence, but Justice did not sign off on it. I just wanted to put it in so you could see.]

Challenging Entertainment Industry Distributors to Enforce Ratings. A key to shielding children from exposure to excessively violent media is to halt their access to these products at the point of sale. Too many children can purchase or rent violent video games and films intended for adults from retailers who do not check identifications. In fact, according to a study conducted last year by the National Institute on the Media and the Family, 41% of retail clerks do not understand the video game rating system. In addition, the study surveyed fourth through eighth graders, and found that half named violent games as their favorites. It also found that while video stores accounted for \$800 million in game revenues last year, only 9% of them refused to rent mature titles to minors. Nevertheless, some communities are trying new and innovative ways to address this problem. For example, in the state of Washington, the Washington Retail Association is taking steps to curb children's access to violent video games by promoting an educational campaign to inform purchasers of the video-game rating system at businesses that sell or rent video games and working with the Interactive Digital Software Association to create a point-of-sale system that will notify and remind clerks to ask for identification from buyers.

Because the President believes that it is wrong for any child with the right amount of money to be able to simply buy the most violent video game or rent the most violent movies, he issued a challenge today to the nation's retailers to follow Washington's model and enforce the ratings systems when they sell or rent any rated material to children.

Advancing an Agenda to Address Youth Violence. In an effort to comprehensively address the factors that lead to youth violence, the Clinton Administration has developed and supported initiatives that address these issues in multi-faceted ways. In response to the recent, tragic schools shootings the President Clinton launched a national campaign to prevent youth violence which will work with all sectors of our society – the media, education groups, parents, religious leaders, and young people – to focus on this problem, find what's working and spread it to new communities, while helping to ensure that the media sends the right message to our children.. The central principle of this campaign is that to make progress against youth violence requires that everyone take responsibility. Parents have a duty to stay involved in their children's lives as they grow older and more independent. The federal government should take responsibility to keep guns out of the hands of children, by ending the ending the deadly gun-show loophole and through other means. And the entertainment industry must do its part to help us as a nation end the culture of violence that particularly affects the most vulnerable of children.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAY-1999 10:49:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: FTC Letter

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I just called down to make a change to the doc per Bruce (he wants to cover other inappropriate material as well). Dana seemed to have it -- she read something from it to me; I was going to go down right after I sent you the docs. We did send on Fri. afternoon.

**DoJ/FTC Study of Media Marketing Practices
Q & A**

June 1, 1999

- Q. What do you plan to do if this study concludes that these media industries do market violent materials rated for adults to children?
- A. A determination that particular sectors within these industries are marketing violent material rated for adults to children will help these industries better enforce their self-regulatory systems by providing them with information to deter such marketing practices in the future. It does not make sense for the industry to spend the time and effort needed to rate these games, movies and records and then turn around and push them on kids. If the report concludes that some members of these industries are doing precisely that, these industries may want to adopt stronger protections against these marketing practices and the media may want to screen ads for these products more carefully before they accept them. In addition, this information will serve as a useful tool for parents by helping them better understand, and thereby better monitor, how their children are being influenced by violent media. The First Amendment's restrictions on the government's power to regulate the content of these media makes it even more important that we fully understand the media's influence, particularly on children.
- Q. How much money is this study going to cost? How long will it take?
- A. We estimate that the study will take 12 to 18 months to complete. Although the exact level of resources required will depend in large part on the amount of information obtained, our current estimate is that the entire study could cost up to \$1 million dollars, including the salaries of the staff conducting the study. [Elena, this is FTC's estimate – DoJ's money is in addition to the FTC's staff. I don't know if you want to be more vague about this since it seems a bit high.]
- Q. Senator Boxer introduced an amendment to study the marketing practices of the gun industry to determine whether they target children. Why aren't you studying that problem?
- A. This study is examining the voluntary ratings systems, which are self-regulating regimes that these entertainment industries police and enforce themselves. The study will essentially determine if these media industries are flouting their self-regulatory systems by advertising to underage audiences. To that end, it will study the marketing strategies for violent material, examining where these ads are placed and who the intended audiences for the ads are. Specifically studying ads for guns is outside the purview of this study. Nevertheless, the President agrees with Senator Boxer that this is a problem that should be addressed. [Elena, Bruce wanted to make the point that the gun industry is a relatively small industry in comparison, but I'm having a difficult time coming up with the rationale for not studying them based on that.]

- Q. Why isn't this study going to examine television marketing? Isn't that the biggest influence on children?
- A. The V-chip, which will be in all new television sets as of July 1st, allows parents to block violent and other adult-oriented material on their television sets, thereby alleviating the need to study advertisements for these kinds of programs. In addition, unlike all other media, the television networks use the public airwaves, and are therefore already subject to extensive regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Indeed, the level of violence that appears on television is regulated by the prohibition against indecency enforced by the FCC.
- Q. How can you really address the glamorization of violence by Hollywood when you are so dependent upon them for campaign contributions?
- A. Since before the Administration began, the President, the First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore have stated their concern that the media's glamorization of violence can have a tremendous negative influence on our children.
- Q. Will you have the power to subpoena documents from these companies as part of this study?
- A. The Federal Trade Commission has the power under Section 6b of its authorizing statute to issue compulsory process requiring companies to provide information relevant to studies it conducts about their business practices. This compulsory process is called an "order to file a special report" and can be issued only by a majority vote of the Commissioners themselves. This power would enable the FTC to compel the production of information related to the marketing strategies of these industries. The FTC Act provides such information with significant confidentiality protections, most significantly prohibiting the release of confidential commercial or financial information collect under such orders.
- Q. Senators Brownback, Lieberman and Hatch introduced an amendment to the juvenile crime bill two weeks ago that authorized a similar study. What's new here?
- A. Today, we are acting on a good idea, and Senators Brownback, Lieberman and Hatch are to be commended for their leadership in this area. The President's announcement today, which includes full funding for the study, enables it to commence immediately, rather than upon enactment of the juvenile crime bill, while the Senators' amendment simply grants supplemental authority to conduct this study, but does not provide the required funds to ensure that it would take place.
- Q. The Brownback amendment would authorize an FTC and DoJ study of the marketing of sexually explicit as well as violent material? Why are you just studying violent material?
- A. If in the course of this study, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission find that certain entertainment industry members are targeting children to attract them to

other material that has been rated as inappropriate for them, including material of a sexual nature, they will report those findings as well. There is no excuse for marketing to children any material that has been rated for adults only.

- Q. On what authority is the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission conducting this study?
- A. Under Section 6 of its authorizing statute, the Federal Trade Commission has the power to conduct studies and prepare reports about matters in or affecting commerce.(15 U.S.C. Sec. 46) Studying the marketing of video games, recordings and motion pictures fits squarely within that authority. The Justice Department's National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which will also participate in the study, has the specific authority to prepare studies related to media violence. (42 U.S.C. 5653, Sec. 243 (a) (7) (B))

June 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chairman Pitofsky
Federal Trade Commission

The Attorney General
Department of Justice

SUBJECT: Study on Marketing Practices of Entertainment Industries

New technologies have enabled us to learn, work, and grow in ways that were unimaginable just a few years ago, and modern media has brought culture, entertainment, and education to a wider audience than ever before. With this great power, there also comes an enormous responsibility to ensure that parents have the tools they need so that the movies children watch, the music they listen to, and the video games they play reflect the values that parents want to pass on to their children.

Too often today children are exposed to images that glamorize violence and desensitize children to it. Numerous studies have shown that this kind of violent programming can promote violent tendencies in children. Media violence increases children's aggression towards others and promotes the development of a sense of callousness towards violence. And such programming can have a particularly negative effect on children who are already vulnerable.

Our Administration has worked hard to give parents the information they need to make the right choices for their children. This Administration has brought about a breakthrough agreement by the television industry to create a content-based voluntary ratings system that informs viewers of the appropriateness of the programs they watch. Along with the V-Chip, this rating system will enable parents to choose the programs their children watch, and allow them to better control the images their children are exposed to.

Today, the movie, recording, and video game industries also all use content-based ratings to improve the choices parents have. If and to the extent, however, that these industries market violent or other inappropriate materials, rated for adults, to children, then they undermine the effective functioning of the ratings systems. And the industries make it harder for parents to control the movies, music and games to which their children are exposed.

Therefore, today, I am writing you to request that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice conduct a study on the marketing practices of the motion picture, recording, and video game industries with regard to material rated for adults to determine whether and to what extent these industries market such material to children. Among other matters, the study should examine whether such violent material rated for adults is advertised or promoted in media outlets in which minors comprise a substantial percentage of the audience. The study also should examine whether these advertisements are intended to and in fact attract underage audiences.

As a result of this study, we will learn more about how violence is marketed to our children. I thank both of you for your efforts in this area and your attention to this project.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: David R. Goodfriend (CN=David R. Goodfriend/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAY-1999 09:30:40.00

SUBJECT: FTC Letter

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena--

On the outside chance that you're checking your e-mail this fine Memorial Day, I want to make sure we get the FTC letter as soon as possible. The event is tomorrow at 11:30; if you want the letter to be ready by then, we need to get it soon.

I'll page you later today if I don't hear from you.

--David

MORGAN HILL, Calif.-- In the halls of the local high school, the words "faggot" and "dyke" were routinely uttered, about as often, Alana Flores remembers, as "hello" and "goodbye."

Slurs were hissed at her in class, she says, scribbled on her locker and on pornographic death threats -- including a picture of a bound and gagged woman with a slit throat.

Flores is 20 now, the high school harassment behind her but hardly forgotten. Together with five other former students of Live Oak High School in this half country, half suburban town south of San Jose, she is suing the Morgan Hill Unified School District, claiming that teachers and administrators ignored pervasive anti-gay abuse. One of several such actions filed around the nation, the lawsuit represents the latest frontier in school harassment issues--a legal front that gained ground this week when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that school districts can be held liable in similar cases involving extensive sexual harassment of students by one another.

Emerging in the past five years, gay harassment suits and legislative efforts to ban discrimination in California schools are a reaction to a favorite, and at times remarkably ugly, form of student-on-student torment. As early as grade school, gay epithets and accusations of homosexuality are tossed with abandon at kids who are gay, thought to be gay or who are simply different or unpopular.

Anti-gay taunts are hardly new to schools. But by many accounts, campus gay-baiting and bashing are more pronounced than ever, the flip side of the increasing profile of gay youth and homosexuality in general and the emergence of gay student support groups.

"The more visibility and openness with which the issue is addressed in culture at large and the more support for young people, ironically the more attacks," said Beth Reis, principal researcher for a recent study of school-related anti-gay harassment across Washington state.

In an anonymous 1995 survey of Bay Area community college students conducted by a psychologist studying hate crimes, half the young men questioned admitted that they had engaged in anti-gay name calling, threats or physical violence.

"Harassment of young people, accusing them of being gay and lesbian whether or not they are, is much worse than ever," said Assemblywoman Sheila Kuehl (D-Santa Monica), who is sponsoring a bill--due for a vote next week--that would specifically ban discrimination against gay students, "I think it's the flavor of the moment to castigate people with."

California teenagers lobbying for her proposal say they have been spat on, beaten and constantly called "faggot" or "dyke" by their peers. One Fullerton teenager says she had her head shoved into a school toilet by a group of girls.

The study in which Reis was involved chronicled eight gang rapes of males and females in Washington.

In one of those cases, a school cheerleader told interviewers, she had been forced to watch while a lesbian friend who had kissed her at the high school prom was raped and urinated on by the cheerleader's boyfriend and his buddies. The alleged attack, never reported to school authorities, occurred in a storage building on school grounds.

In the Central Valley town of Manteca, the harassment followed 17-year-old Robert Ryan off campus.

He says a group of students knocked him down and kicked him repeatedly one day while he was walking home from school. His house has been egged and draped with toilet paper. In March, he says, he awakened and found the carcasses of a mutilated raccoon and a cat on his lawn and porch.

Two months ago, Ryan, founder of the Sierra High School

gay-straight student group, quit school and took up independent studies at home.

"It wasn't worth it," he said. "The crap they put me through was not worth a high school education. There are people I miss a lot, but it's not worth going through that hell."

Ryan says he was too ashamed to report the kicking attack to authorities, and Sierra High officials say he didn't inform them of various campus incidents until more than a year after they occurred.

Abuse Dismissed as Teasing

When faculty or administrators are told of harassment or see it for themselves, the response is often inadequate, students and parents charge.

They say the harassment is ignored or dismissed as teasing, or the targets are admonished that if they are openly gay, they have to expect such treatment.

"It was distressing how many educators stood by in silence or actually participated," Reis said of episodes reported in the Washington survey, which was conducted by a group of public and private agencies called the Safe Schools Coalition.

Reis and others say that even the well-intentioned are sometimes afraid to address anti-gay bullying for fear they will be labeled gay themselves or accused by conservative parents of promoting homosexuality in schools. In Morgan Hill, the school district roundly denies that it failed to take appropriate action.

"Contrary to the plaintiffs' claims," said the district's attorney, Mark Davis, the administration "is unaware of any incident in which school employees had actual knowledge of these incidents of harassment and then acted with indifference."

Flores, who now attends a San Jose-area community college, remembers it differently.

When she went to the office with one of the more offensive death threats that had been stuffed in her locker in her sophomore year--the picture of the bound and gagged woman--Flores says the assistant principal asked her if she was gay, telling her not to "bring me this trash anymore" and crumpling it up. She said she would try to get Flores another locker but never did, Flores recalls.

In one of her math classes, a classmate openly harangued her with gay slurs and obscenities but the teacher did nothing, contends the suit, filed last year in U.S. District Court by the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, the National Center for Lesbian Rights and San Jose attorney Diane Ritchie.

The teacher denies hearing the anti-gay remarks, according to Davis. The assistant principal says she did not make the comments attributed to her and does not recall being asked to change Flores' locker.

Flores is an outgoing, talkative young woman who was active in dance and drama at Live Oak. She won a scholarship to the California Institute of the Arts in SValencia but turned it down, she says, because she was afraid of being hundreds of miles from her supportive family and feared encountering more harassment.

She says she decided to sue after graduation, when she recounted her experiences to a couple of shocked adults, including a gay Morgan Hill teacher who told her nothing would change unless the district was taken to court. Other students, two of whom said they dropped out of Live Oak because of harassment, subsequently joined the action.

Crystal, another plaintiff who asked that her last name not be used, says the name calling and insults were so commonplace they became part of the day's routine.

"You get up and take a shower and get harassed for the rest of the

day," said Crystal, who was once hit in the head by a cup thrown at her in the school parking lot by students yelling obscenities.

Her girlfriend had been a cheerleader and dated boys. She said that when she started going out with Crystal, everything changed.

"I'd seen [others targeted], but I still didn't think it could happen to me," Crystal's girlfriend said. "All of a sudden I was the one they were saying these things to." She talked some teachers about it, "and they saw it in the halls," she said, "but they really didn't have any kind of response. . . . They didn't do anything."

The gay harassment suits in many ways mirror those involving student-on-student sexual harassment, raising the same issues of responsibility.

In the past decade a growing number of lawsuits have sought to hold schools accountable for student sexual harassment, arguing that it violates Title IX, the federal law barring sex discrimination in schools and colleges.

The court results had been mixed. But Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court allowed a case filed by a Georgia schoolgirl to go forward, ruling that school officials who ignore severe student sexual harassment can be liable for damages.

The decision was a boost to the gay harassment claims, since they frequently cite Title IX, along with other federal laws.

The first major victory in a gay student harassment suit came in late 1996, when a federal jury found Wisconsin high school officials liable for not protecting Jamie Nabozny from extensive physical and verbal abuse. He settled the case for nearly \$1 million.

All told, about half a dozen similar cases have been filed in the last five years, several of them in California, according to the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, which helped represent Nabozny.

Dennis Meyers, a lobbyist for the Assn. of California School Administrators, said the issue is not that schools don't care or that they ignore harassment but that "the law has not given clear guidance."

For that reason, his association supports Kuehl's Assembly proposal to add sexual orientation to existing parts of the California Education Code that bar discrimination on the basis of sex, ethnicity and the like and that also forbid instruction that reflects adversely on the protected groups.

"With this bill it will be a lot more clear" what constitutes harassment, Meyers said. "In the past, [administrators] may have thought it was teasing, that it didn't meet some standard of the law."

But the measure, introduced each session since 1995 by Kuehl and defeated in the Assembly two years ago, is strongly opposed by religious conservatives who contend that it will promote homosexuality in schools.

"How about kids with pimples, kids who are fat, kids who are into computers, why don't we include them?" asked the Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, chairman of the Anaheim-based Traditional Values Coalition, which is airing radio ads against Kuehl's bill. "Right now there are more laws than we need to prevent any kind of harassment."

Gay Insults Learned Early

These days, children learn the potency of gay insults in the earliest grades. "I'm not sure the kids really understand what they're saying in most cases, but they know the word has negative connotations and they use it as a put-down," said California Teachers Assn. Gay and Lesbian Caucus Co-Chairman Eric Heins, a Bay Area elementary school teacher who often hears students call each other gay or use gay slurs.

The targets of the abuse learn early too, even before they have a sexual identity. They describe the sick feeling that comes before recess, seeking refuge from the playground in the nurse's office, asking to go to the restroom minutes before school ends to get a running start from bullies, constantly strategizing, changing patterns and routes between

home and school, between one class and the next.

To understand what it's like to suffer such harassment, says 16-year-old Christina Smith of Monterey Park, try this: "Get a knife, stick it in your stomach. Twist it."

Since Smith, who has lobbied for Kuehl's bill in Sacramento, "came out" two years ago, she says there have been threats on her life.

Last October, she transferred to a continuation school.

Jesse Torres' memories of elementary school consist of being pushed on the floor, socked and called names.

It didn't get any better in high school in Ontario.

"People didn't want to change in front of me in the locker room, and when I was changing they would push me over and they would laugh and walk by and step on me, pretending it was an accident," said Torres, 21, who quit school in the 10th grade because of harassment.

He has worked odd jobs since dropping out of school: Taco Bell, Starbucks. He now works at a clothing store and as a cocktail waiter. He plans to get his graduate equivalency degree and go to college.

"I was weak when I dropped out. I regret that," he said. "I wish I would have stuck it out and fought. I admire the gays and the lesbians who have gone through what I have gone through and stuck it out and graduated. I admire them. I envy them."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAY-1999 16:02:54.00

SUBJECT: final draft -- remarks on children, violence & marketing -- 5/31 4pm

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])
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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])
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CC: shesol@aol.com (shesol@aol.com @ inet [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: mawaldman@aol.com (mawaldman@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Final 05/31/99 3:45pm
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; Pam Eakes, founder, Mothers Against Violence in America

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 agreed to close the deadly gun-show loophole; require that safety locks be sold with every handgun; ban the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips; and ban violent juveniles from owning guns as adults. To the House of Representatives I say: Pass these common-sense measures into law, and do so swiftly when you return from recess. Don□,t put our children□,s safety on hold □) put it at the 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 fed a dependable, daily dose of violence. 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 exposure to violence grows, so does, in some deeply troubling cases, 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 can 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. One can value our First Amendment right to free expression and, at the same time, act with restraint. Our administration has worked to give parents the tools to protect their kids □) and block violent programming from entering their living rooms. We have worked with the industry to develop 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 response a commercial for sugar cereal □) or the latest □&Star Wars(18 toy □) will get from their kids. They want that product and, one way or

another, they're determined to get it. So we should think twice about the impact of ads for so-called "first-person shooter" video games like the recent ad for a 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 will.

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. 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 targets in the marketing of violence. Don't make young people want what your own rating systems say they shouldn't have.

I also issue this challenge to the owners of movie theaters and video stores, to distributors, and to anyone at the point of sale: enforce the ratings systems on the products you sell. Check IDs. Draw the line. If underage kids are buying violent video games or getting into R-rated movies, then ratings systems should be strictly enforced to put a stop to it. And if gratuitous violence is getting into PG-13-rated movies, then ratings systems should be reevaluated.

I want to thank Senators Brownback, Lieberman, Hatch, and Kohl for the 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 Mothers Against Violence in America and the Washington Retailers Association, both of which are represented here today, video game retailers in Washington State will now voluntarily sign a pledge to parents, committing themselves to check IDs and block sales of violent games to minors.

I urge others to follow their lead. For this, in the end, 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.

May 31, 1999

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STUDY ON THE MARKETING OF VIOLENCE TO CHILDREN

DATE:	Tuesday, June 1, 1999
LOCATION:	Rose Garden
BRIEFING TIME:	11:00am – 11:25am
EVENT TIME:	11:30am – 12:15pm
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To announce that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice will conduct a joint study of the marketing practices of entertainment industries to determine whether these industries are marketing to children violent and other material that is rated for adults.

II. BACKGROUND

As part of your continuing efforts to reduce youth violence, you will announce today that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice will conduct a joint study of the marketing practices of entertainment industries to determine whether these industries are marketing to children violent and other material that is rated for adults. You will also challenge retailers to enforce age restrictions on adult-oriented media, so that inappropriate material is kept out of the hands of children.

Helping Parents to Make the Right Choices for Their Children. Numerous studies have shown that violent programming increases children's aggression toward others and desensitizes them to violence. If and to the extent that the video game, movie, and recording industries market to children violent and other materials that are rated for adults, they undermine current content-based ratings systems, make it harder for parents to control the movies, music and games their children see, and increase the likelihood of children being exposed to inappropriate materials. Therefore, you will announce today that the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice will conduct a study to determine whether and how the video game, motion picture, and recording industries market to children violent and other material rated for adults. The study will examine, among other matters, whether sectors of these industries advertise violent material rated for adults in media outlets in which children comprise a substantial percentage of the

audience or whether they otherwise use marketing practices designed to attract children to violent material. The study also will examine whether these industries have adopted procedures restricting the sale of products rated for adults to children and the extent to which these procedures are effective in ensuring that children do not have access to adult-oriented material.

Challenging Entertainment Industry Distributors to Enforce Ratings. A key to shielding children from exposure to excessively violent media is to halt their access to these products at the point of sale. Too many children can purchase or rent violent video games and films intended for adults from retailers who do not check identifications. In fact, according to a study conducted last year, only nine percent of retail stores that rent video games refused to rent to minors games that are rated as suitable only for adults. As part of an effort to address this issue, the Washington State Retail Association and the Interactive Digital Software Association are working together to create a point-of-sale system that will notify and remind clerks to ask for identification from buyers. Because you have argued that it is wrong to sell or rent the most violent video games and movies to children without their parents' approval, you will challenge the nation's retailers today to follow the lead of those in Washington State and enforce the ratings systems when they sell or rent any adult-rated material to children.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Attorney General Janet Reno
Bruce Reed
Minyon Moore
Janet Murguia
Richard Socarides
Jeff Shesol
Neera Tanden

Event Participants:

The First Lady
Attorney General Janet Reno
Federal Trade Commission Chairman Robert Pitofsky
Arthur Sawe

Arthur is a nine-year-old, 4th grade student from Seattle, WA. Last year, at the age of eight, Arthur bought a video game magazine in the hopes of learning about new video games on the market. He was so disturbed by the violent ads in the magazine he took it to his mother, concerned that it was not appropriate for him to have it. Arthur's mother, Caroline, agreed with Arthur and contacted Mothers Against Violence in America. Arthur's concerns inspired a Seattle Times editorial, which led to legislative proposals in Washington and the voluntary pledge by the Washington Retailers Association to push for enforcement of the video game ratings.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced, accompanied by the First Lady, Attorney General Reno, Chairman Pitofsky, and Arthur Sawe, into the Rose Garden.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce Attorney General Reno.
- Attorney General Reno will make remarks and introduce Chairman Pitofsky.
- Chairman Pitofsky will make remarks and introduce Arthur Sawe.
- Arthur Sawe will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: David R. Goodfriend (CN=David R. Goodfriend/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAY-1999 11:15:32.00

SUBJECT: Re: FTC Letter

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Not so. Nanda suggested the same thing this morning and we double checked, but we didn't receive any draft on Friday. If there is a completed draft we could circulate, can I get it now? Thanks.

**DoJ/FTC Study of Media Marketing Practices
Q & A**

June 1, 1999

Q. What do you plan to do if this study concludes that these media industries do market violent materials rated for adults to children?

A. A determination that particular sectors within these industries are marketing violent material rated for adults to children will help these industries better enforce their self-regulatory systems by providing them with information to deter such marketing practices in the future. It does not make sense for the industry to spend the time and effort needed to rate these games, movies and records and then turn around and push them on kids. If the report concludes that some members of these industries are doing precisely that, these industries may want to adopt stronger protections against these marketing practices and the media may want to screen ads for these products more carefully before they accept them. In addition, this information will serve as a useful tool for parents by helping them better understand, and thereby better monitor, how their children are being influenced by violent media. The First Amendment's restrictions on the government's power to regulate the content of these media makes it even more important that we fully understand the media's influence, particularly on children.

Q. How much money is this study going to cost? How long will it take?

A. We estimate that the study will take 12 to 18 months to complete. Although the exact level of resources required will depend in large part on the amount of information obtained, our current estimate is that the entire study could cost up to \$1 million dollars, including the salaries of the staff conducting the study. [Elena, this is FTC's estimate – DoJ's money is in addition to the FTC's staff. I don't know if you want to be more vague about this since it seems a bit high.]

Q. Senator Boxer introduced an amendment to study the marketing practices of the gun industry to determine whether they target children. Why aren't you studying that problem?

A. This study is examining the voluntary ratings systems, which are self-regulating regimes that these entertainment industries police and enforce themselves. The study will essentially determine if these media industries are flouting their self-regulatory systems by advertising to underage audiences. To that end, it will study the marketing strategies for violent material, examining where these ads are placed and who the intended audiences for the ads are. Specifically studying ads for guns is outside the purview of this study. Nevertheless, the President agrees with Senator Boxer that this is a problem that should be addressed. [Elena, Bruce wanted to make the point that the gun industry is a relatively small industry in comparison, but I'm having a difficult time coming up with the rationale for not studying them based on that.]

Q. Why isn't this study going to examine television marketing? Isn't that the biggest influence on children?

A. The V-chip, which will be in all new television sets as of July 1st, allows parents to block violent and other adult-oriented material on their television sets, thereby alleviating the need to study advertisements for these kinds of programs. In addition, unlike all other media, the television networks use the public airwaves, and are therefore already subject to extensive regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Indeed, the level of violence that appears on television is regulated by the prohibition against indecency enforced by the FCC.

Q. How can you really address the glamorization of violence by Hollywood when you are so dependent upon them for campaign contributions?

A. Since before the Administration began, the President, the First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore have stated their concern that the media's glamorization of violence can have a tremendous negative influence on our children.

Q. Will you have the power to subpoena documents from these companies as part of this study?

A. The Federal Trade Commission has the power under Section 6b of its authorizing statute to issue compulsory process requiring companies to provide information relevant to studies it conducts about their business practices. This compulsory process is called an "order to file a special report" and can be issued only by a majority vote of the Commissioners themselves. This power would enable the FTC to compel the production of information related to the marketing strategies of these industries. The FTC Act provides such information with significant confidentiality protections, most significantly prohibiting the release of confidential commercial or financial information collect under such orders.

Q. Senators Brownback, Lieberman and Hatch introduced an amendment to the juvenile crime bill two weeks ago that authorized a similar study. What's new here?

A. Today, we are acting on a good idea, and Senators Brownback, Lieberman and Hatch are to be commended for their leadership in this area. The President's announcement today, which includes full funding for the study, enables it to commence immediately, rather than upon enactment of the juvenile crime bill, while the Senators' amendment simply grants supplemental authority to conduct this study, but does not provide the required funds to ensure that it would take place.

Q. The Brownback amendment would authorize an FTC and DoJ study of the marketing of sexually explicit as well as violent material? Why are you just studying violent material?

A. If in the course of this study, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission find that certain entertainment industry members are targeting children to attract them to other material that has been rated as inappropriate for them, including material of a sexual nature, they will report those findings as well. There is no excuse for marketing to children any material that has been rated for adults only.

Q. Didn't the President just issue a challenge a few weeks ago on enforcing the ratings systems at the point of sale? Isn't your challenge to retailers just a rehash?

A. No. The President has challenged theater and video store owners to enforce more strictly the rating systems on the movies they show, rent and sell. Today, the President is challenging the nation's retailers to enforce the ratings systems of all media rated for adults, including video games and music. The Interactive Digital Software Association has begun working with retailers to develop a voluntary system that would essentially 'card' potential game buyers. When any adult-rated title is scanned into a cash register, the system would alert the retailer to ask for identification. We applaud these efforts and challenge retailers and others in the entertainment industry to take the appropriate steps to keep these adult-rated materials out of the hands of children.

Q. On what authority is the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission conducting this study?

A. Under Section 6 of its authorizing statute, the Federal Trade Commission has the power to conduct studies and prepare reports about matters in or affecting commerce. (15 U.S.C. Sec. 46) Studying the marketing of video games, recordings and motion pictures fits squarely within that authority. The Justice Department's National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which will also participate in the study, has the specific authority to prepare studies related to media violence. (42 U.S.C. 5653, Sec. 243 (a) (7) (B))

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 13:02:19.00

SUBJECT: FINAL CLEARANCE -- Draft Census Letter -- Need Sign-off by 3:00PM TODAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Attached for your sign-off is the draft Census letter to Stevens, Byrd, Young and Obey. This letter needs to be transmitted today. We request your sign-off by 3:00PM. Thank you.

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D35]ARMS27801095Z.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750432F050000010A02010000000205000000A51A00000002000002C1261D1B213163D2670FD
4A141261D13A1A2AE3AC08C9DB8401356E5970180D4531B1D346E32AC61991FD132A21EE60EE5A
9D61B30AA45CBE1D862F4E5C0566CC627B10ADF501313725F2464D8643E657890829D9834777AD
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34B6333BF4C8E154668EDFE9F31ECCBDA5AD815021849D96B079812052387EC5DCB8D06B2B7E04

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is to advise you about Census and other appropriations requests that will be transmitted shortly. On January 25, 1999, the Supreme Court ruled that statistical sampling could not be used in Census 2000 to determine the population counts for purposes of reapportioning Congressional seats. Therefore, additional funds are needed for non-sampling activities in the decennial census.

Shortly, the President will transmit to the Congress a budget amendment for fiscal year 2000 totaling \$1,723,000,000, bringing the total request for Periodic Censuses and Programs of the Bureau of the Census to \$4,637,754,000. The request will be accompanied by proposed offsets.

This amendment will provide funds for field data collection and infrastructure; coverage improvement operations; the telephone questionnaire assistance program; and, advertising and promotion efforts. Specifically, the temporary field staff associated with the increased workload will now peak at 860,000. Additional staff, equipment, and space are necessary for the 520 Local Census Offices and 12 regional census centers. The funds that will be requested in this amendment will provide the resources necessary to conduct non-response follow-up at an additional 16 million housing units, an increase of 50 percent over the previous census design. In addition, field work for non-response follow-up will take 10 weeks to complete, four weeks more than expected in the previous census design. Funds will also be requested for information technology support in the four data capture centers to handle the increased processing volume, and for additional promotion and advertising efforts associated with this massive statistical operation.

The transmittal will also contain additional requests, including funding for embassy security and Commerce Department Pacific Coastal Salmon recovery, as well as appropriate offsets.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew

Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C.W. Bill Young,
The Honorable David Obey, The Honorable Ted Stevens and The Honorable Robert C. Byrd

Enclosure

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Heading: Periodic Censuses and Programs

FY 2000 Budget
Appendix Page: 198

FY 2000
Pending Request: \$2,914,754,000

Proposed Amendment: \$1,723,000,000

Revised Request: \$4,637,754,000

(In the appropriations language under the above heading, delete "\$2,789,545,000" and substitute \$4,512,545,000.)

On January 25, 1999, the Supreme Court ruled that statistical sampling could not be used in Census 2000 to determine the population counts for purposes of reapportioning Congressional seats. Therefore, additional funds are needed for non-sampling activities in the decennial census.

This amendment provides funds for field data collection and infrastructure; coverage improvement operations; the telephone questionnaire assistance program; and, advertising and promotion efforts. Specifically, the temporary field staff associated with the increased workload will now peak at 860,000. Additional staff, equipment, and space are necessary for the 520 Local Census Offices and 12 regional census centers. The funds requested in this amendment will provide the resources necessary to conduct non-response follow-up at an additional 16 million housing units, an increase of 50 percent over the previous census design. In addition, field work for non-response follow-up will take 10 weeks to complete, four weeks more than expected in the previous census design. Funds also are provided for information technology support in the four data capture centers to handle the increased processing volume, and for additional promotion and advertising efforts associated with this massive statistical operation.

This proposal would increase FY 2000 outlays by \$1,447 million.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 14:42:34.00

SUBJECT: guidance on drugs/alcohol

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

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

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

TEXT:

Joe got the question today of whether we agree with those who say alcohol should be added to the anti-drug media campaign. Do we have an ansewr on that that we can use tomorrow?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 10:42:31.00

SUBJECT: q&a

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Courtney O. Gregoire (CN=Courtney O. Gregoire/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Q: What is the federal government doing to support character education in public schools?

A: This administration has long-recognized that good character education programs can improve school discipline and student behavior, which creates an academic setting that improves student achievement. Over the past five years, the Department of Education has supported Character Education pilot projects in 28 states. The program helps states work in partnership with local school districts to develop programs that help instill common sense values in our children, and teach them the difference between right and wrong. Moreover, the President's recent proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would expand these character education projects by removing restrictions that limit the program to no more than a total of 10 grants per year, and \$1 million for each state over a 5-year period.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: David R. Goodfriend (CN=David R. Goodfriend/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 11:16:32.00

SUBJECT: President's Trip to Colorado

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Heimbach (CN=James T. Heimbach/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig Hughes (CN=Craig Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dan K. Rosenthal (CN=Dan K. Rosenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary Morrison (CN=Mary Morrison/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno (CN=Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy V. Hernreich (CN=Nancy V. Hernreich/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Beth A. Viola (CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Robert S. Kapla (CN=Robert S. Kapla/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Dorian V. Weaver (CN=Dorian V. Weaver/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aviva Steinberg (CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Simeona F. Pasquil (CN=Simeona F. Pasquil/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce R. Lindsey (CN=Bruce R. Lindsey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura A. Graham (CN=Laura A. Graham/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda B. Costello (CN=Brenda B. Costello/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: Barbara A. Barclay (CN=Barbara A. Barclay/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tomorrow, June 2, the President will travel to Colorado to deliver the commencement address at the Air Force Academy, as well as to present the Commander in Chief Trophy and attend the Thunderbird demonstration and Air

Force Academy Foundation reception. Deadlines for the Trip Book are as follows:

Background Memos (CO): DUE TONIGHT, JUNE 1, 6:00 P.M.

- Political Memo
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

Event Memos: DUE TONIGHT, JUNE 1, 6:00 P.M.

- Air Force Academy Commencement Memo
- Commander in Chief Trophy
- Thunderbird Demonstration
- Air Force Academy Foundation Reception

If you have any questions, please e-mail or call me (6-2702). Thanks.

--David Goodfriend

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 10:02:51.00

SUBJECT: excuse the spelling mistakes in last email. this job will make one do stup

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 11:32:37.00

SUBJECT: marriage stats

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:

There are at least two articles in the papers today about the Census no longer compiling marriage and divorce statistics. Isn't this a problem for us? I would think we would want to do something to make sure they continue to collect those stats. Stories were in either the NYT or the Post, and there was one in USA Today.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 12:02:33.00

SUBJECT:

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

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

TEXT:

The Press office asked for some q&a on the Unz initiative and our stance on bilingual education in response to an article in the WP. The WP article addresses Unz' new campaign reform proposal, but includes a one-sentence reference to last year's bilingual education initiative.

Q. What is the President's view of bilingual education?

A. The President believes it is critical for all students to get the help they need to learn English.

The President is a strong supporter of the federal Bilingual Education program, which provides local communities with the funds they need to provide extra help to limited English-proficient (LEP) students to learn English and meet the same challenging academic standards as all other children, while leaving the decision about how best to provide that help to each local school system. The President's proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would hold schools accountable for the achievement of LEP students in all subjects, help ensure that all teachers are well-trained to teach LEP students, and support school districts struggling to serve rapidly growing numbers of LEP students.

Q: Why did the administration oppose the Unz initiative to end bilingual education in California?

A: The Unz initiative called for an end to programs that provide the help LEP students need to succeed, instead limiting these students to a one-year English-immersion program, after which they must be placed in regular classes. We oppose the use of a one-size-fits-all approach that will leave many children behind as they struggle to achieve high standards without the support they need, and limits the ability of local schools and teachers to use approaches that will work.

Although this particular proposal was a state ballot initiative, it was important for the President to address the issue because it has become one of national significance as more and more communities struggle to cope with the needs of LEP students.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 10:02:30.00

SUBJECT: Files

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I talked with Howard at records mangament. He said he will pull stuff and call me later this afternooon

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 18:49:56.00

SUBJECT: Joel Johnson

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Mckenzie K. Davis (CN=Mckenzie K. Davis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Janis F. Kearney (CN=Janis F. Kearney/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: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/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: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jackie D. Lawson (CN=Jackie D. Lawson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

FYI:

Joel Johnson's contact info
phone: x66715
room: 1st fl/ ww
fax: x66423

Marriage Statistics Q&A
June 1, 1999

Q: Why has the federal government stopped collecting data on marriage, as reported in USA Today?

A: The Census Bureau will continue to collect self-reported information on marital status on the Census long-form, though they will no longer collect this information on the short form. According to HHS, the National Center for Health Statistics stopped collecting detailed data on marriage and divorce in January 1996 as a result of budget constraints and because of limitations in the information collected by the States. NCHS had to make across-the-board budget cuts involving difficult trade-offs, including in their vital statistics program. The decision was made to suspend marriage and divorce data collection rather than hinder collection of mortality or birth data. The decision was influenced by the fact that marriage and divorce data recorded at the state level was becoming more incomplete -- for example, by 1997, five states including California did not report any information on divorces, and a sixth state stopped reporting the number of marriage licenses granted. This information comes from marriage and divorce records reported to state registries, thus budget concerns in states have also had an impact on the ability to collect national data. The decision to stop collecting these data was published in the Federal Register on December 15, 1995.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUN-1999 18:40:01.00

SUBJECT: Asian American and Pacific Islander Executive Order

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

First, I apologize if this e-mail is long but this is a complicated issue and I wanted to give you a heads up.

I have been invited to attend a meeting on Wed. 6/2 convened by Mary Beth Cahill and attended by Chuck Ruff, Interior, Solicitor General Waxman, etc. to find a solution to an issue that has raised as to how Native Hawaiians are treated in the Asian American and Pacific Islander Executive Order (EO). The EO is scheduled to be signed next Monday, 6/7. The EO seeks to increase participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in federal programs where they are underrepresented particularly in health, housing, education, labor, community development programs.

Senators Inoyue, Akaka, former Governor Waihnee, Rep. Underwood, Chairman of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, have weighed in on this issue to specifically name Native Hawaiians in the EO. There is an OMB Directive 15 in which Native Hawaiians are specifically designated and these members are asking that the EO somehow recognize that Native Hawaiians are a different categories which is consistent with the OMB Directive.

This is a new issue to me but my understanding is that the reason the Hawaiian Congressional members and former Governor feel so strongly is related to case that is pending before the Supreme Court in which the petitioner challenges to have a right to vote in the election for the

Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) that was established by delegation of Congressional authority to the State of Hawaii to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians. Native Hawaiians are only allowed to vote in OHA elections. Petitioner alleges that Native Hawaiians are not a aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the US but rather an ethnic minority and therefore is discriminatory to prohibit non-Native Hawaiians from voting in OHA elections. The 9th Circuit found upheld the OHA practice finding that Native Hawaiians are part of a special aboriginal group.

The Congressional members from Hawaii and former Governor are concerned that if the EO omits any reference to Native Hawaiians as a separate category that this may affect the outcome of the case because it could be evidence in support of petitioner's claim (i.e. the Federal Government does not recognize Native Hawaiians as a special indigenous category but rather an ethnic minority and therefore only allowing Native Hawaiians to vote in the OHA elections is unconstitutional).

The Congressional members make proposals that I think will address this issue without delaying the signing ceremony. For example, clarifying that Pacific Islanders include native people of Hawaii and other Pacific Islands. This solution would be consistent with OMB Directive 15 in which Native Hawaiians are specifically designated.

I will let you know how this is resolved or let me know if you need more info.

Thanks.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Melissa Green to Elena Kagan re Call (1 page)	06/01/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System (Email)
OPD ([Kagan])
OA/Box Number: 250000

FOLDER TITLE:

[05/31/1999-06/02/1999]

2009-1006-F
kc168

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JUN-1999 14:37:25.00

SUBJECT: Juvenile Justice/gun control follow-up meeting

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Janet Murguia will be hosting a meeting with Robert Raben at Justice to follow up on this morning's meeting with House Dem leadership staff on juvenile justice/gun control legislation. It will be at 11:00 tomorrow morning in the Ward Room. Please let me know if you will not be able to make it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JUN-1999 15:53:10.00

SUBJECT: DPC Help

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I need your help to ensure that IGA is included consistently in the effort to build a national campaign to prevent violence, winning support for our gun initiatives, and the Juvenile Justice bill. City and County elected officials, AG's and others can be enormously helpful on all of these issues and are very interested in working with us. Bill White, our IGA liaison to DPC, has been asked to increase our engagement with DPC on these issues. Your guidance please.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JUN-1999 11:35:10.00

SUBJECT: Rules Keep Welfare Aid Unspent

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
 READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

Rules Keep Welfare Aid Unspent

By LAURA MECKLER Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Ana Osegueda spends her days helping move people in San Francisco from

welfare to work,

but she sends only a handful of clients through government's welfare-to-work program.

the federal

The \$3 billion program was meant to help people toughest problems -- people who may have been straits by strict new welfare rules. But rigid eligible, combined with other problems, have percent of the first year's money unspent after

with the

left in dire

rules about who is

left some 92

a year and a half.

"It's really hard to find someone checking boxes," Osegueda said.

'yes' in all those

That's been the case across the country.

Michigan, one of the

first states to get its money, hasn't spent a

dime due to strict

rules. In New York City, where most long-term

welfare

recipients live, there is no one enrolled.

started so long ago,

"This is depressingly slow considering it

start moving, ''
county
money.

Congress to change
want an

to spend the
agrees.

into it, because
R-Conn., who
subcommittee.

change the
qualify, particularly

Department, which runs
bureaucratic
eligibility rules.

at least 2 1/2
lifetime limit for
problems:
educational
poor reading

five years,
qualify if they

read it, we can't
complained.

but usually once these things start moving, they
said John Twomey, who runs an umbrella group for
boards in New York that distribute the federal

Clinton administration officials are asking
the rules so more people can qualify. They also
additional \$1 billion in 2000.

But local welfare directors are urging Congress
money elsewhere. And at least one key lawmaker

``We're certainly not going to put more money
it's not working, '' said Rep. Nancy Johnson,
chairs the House Ways and Means welfare

Johnson predicted, however, that Congress will
rules to make it easier for more people to
low-income fathers of children on welfare.

Officials in the states and at the Labor
the program, cite several problems, including
delays getting it started as well as the

To participate, most recipients must have spent
years on welfare or must be nearing their
benefits. They must also have two of three other
substance abuse, a poor work history and low
skills -- defined as no high school diploma plus
ability.

That means someone who has been on welfare for
has a drug problem and can't read wouldn't
graduated from high school.

``If you have a high school diploma but can't
serve you, '' Labor Secretary Alexis Herman

rules, hoping to
the job of
who have the

competition

hoping to help
work. He and
would be left

robust economy
predicted. That
serve them.

the Labor
states, plus the
opted to
awarded directly to

money had been
October, Labor

money with \$1 in
grants. What isn't

some 2,500
to an
their

when she and

Herman wants Congress to ease the eligibility
focus more on absentee dads. ``We can't finish
welfare reform without doing more to help people
hardest time,'' she said.

The federal program also has run into unexpected
from local welfare agencies.

President Clinton proposed the program in 1997
Americans facing tough new welfare rules to find
others feared those with the toughest problems
behind.

But, as it turned out, the new rules and the
helped the welfare rolls drop faster than anyone
left states with fewer clients and more money to

The program got under way in October 1997, when
Department released just over \$1 billion to 44
District of Columbia and three territories, that
participate. An additional half-billion was
communities through a competition.

Through March, just \$83.5 million of the state
spent, serving 38,705 participants. And last
got an additional \$1.5 billion to distribute.
States, which must match every \$2 of federal
state money, have three years to spend the
spent goes back to the federal Treasury.

There are some success stories. In Philadelphia,
are working through the program, thanks in part
advertising campaign that urges people to ask
caseworkers about the federal assistance.

Phylis Kelley had been on welfare for five years

had a job, and
myself," she said.

she'd tried. An
care, set up
promised to stick
problems

receptionist.

she said.

her 3-year-old son saw an ad. He asked if she
Kelley was embarrassed by the answer.

"I didn't have answers for him, much less

She found this program different from others
employment adviser helped her arrange child
transportation and buy work clothes -- and
with Kelley for a year, helping address whatever
arose.

Kelley is now making \$8.75 per hour as a

"I had no idea how many jobs were available,"

"Who knew it would be this easy?"

□#AP-NY-06-02-99 0313EDT

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TEXT:

There will be a Scheduling Proposal Meeting on Friday at 1:00 pm in the
Roosevelt Room.

Please make sure that your office is represented.

Thanks.