

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 064 - FOLDER -002

[07/28/1997 - 07/29/1997]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 09:36:36.00

SUBJECT: Re: some women

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks a lot. All good suggestions. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 09:51:27.00

SUBJECT: NC4346: J.P. Morgan to offer dom-par bennies

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 07/28/97
09:51 AM -----

rwockner @ netcom.com
07/25/97 05:48:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides

cc:

Subject: NC4346: J.P. Morgan to offer dom-par bennies

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Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street, New York,NY,10281
(Fax 212-416-2658, print run 1,852,400)

J.P. Morgan Plans to Offer Domestic-Partner Benefits

NEW YORK -- J.P. Morgan & Co. said it will offer medical and dental benefits to the same-sex domestic partners of its U.S. employees, becoming the first major Wall Street firm to extend such benefits to nontraditional families.

Though a growing number of companies are offering such benefits, few of them are in the financial-services industry, benefits consultants say. In addition to J.P. Morgan, which will begin offering the benefits in December, BankAmerica Corp. and Wells Fargo & Co., two big commercial banks based in San Francisco, have said they will begin extending similar benefits next year.

Among the major Wall Street firms, Merrill Lynch & Co.; Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co.; and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are all considering introducing benefits for same-sex couples, but haven't done so yet, according to spokesmen for the companies.

In an internal memorandum distributed to J.P. Morgan employees yesterday, Herbert J. Hefke, head of human resources, said the bank expected only a small number of employees to take advantage of the new benefits, with "minimal cost implications."

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

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01ILNUVYCYV4002BHT@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for Socarides_R@al.eop.gov; Fri,
25 Jul 1997 17:49:45 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01ILNUVXUHCW0019GV@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
Socarides_R@al.eop.gov; Fri, 25 Jul 1997 17:49:43 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from netcom10.netcom.com ([192.100.81.120])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with SMTP id <01ILNUV3XW1200017H@STORM.EOP.GOV> for Socarides_R@al.eop.gov;
Fri, 25 Jul 1997 17:49:04 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from rwockner@localhost) by netcom10.netcom.com (8.6.13/Netcom)
id OAA26789; Fri, 25 Jul 1997 14:48:22 -0700

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: June G. Turner (CN=June G. Turner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 10:57:47.00

SUBJECT: Race Work Plan Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Sylvia would like to have a meeting on Wednesday on the above subject. Is everyone schedule at 10:00 free?

thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: June G. Turner (CN=June G. Turner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 11:36:46.00

SUBJECT: Race Work Plan Meeting - New suggested time

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

10:00 didn't work for everyone - - How is 11:00 am on Wednesday?

Sylvia would like to have a meeting on Wednesday on the above subject. Is everyone schedule at 10:00 free?

thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 13:58:05.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Pls tell B. White from his office "Roz says this language appropriates funds and makes grants mandatory. There is no need to raise this as an issue"

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 13:58:51.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Geri Palast called to say Debra Colton has been excluded from 2:00 mtg.
Call 219-4692 or 225-4021

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 16:29:50.00

SUBJECT: TVA and IBEW

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/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:

Do you do labor relations issues? More specifically, any clude about the IBEW and their allegations that the Tennessee Valley Authority is not negotiating with them properly. I have a letter from the Tennessee IBEW President (Carl Lansden) and Sara has one from the IAM on the same subject (that maybe you gave her). Any advice on how to handle this. Normally, Jim Dorskind's office would do a reply, but in this case, I'm not sure that is sufficient or appropriate. Thoughts?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 16:33:49.00

SUBJECT: FYI: USA Today

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

TO: Emil E. Parker (CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Judith_Winston (Judith_Winston @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ananias Blocker III (CN=Ananias Blocker III/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: Carolyn Curriel (CN=Carolyn Curriel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Doris O. Matsui (CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Rob_wexler (Rob_wexler @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Attached are two very interesting articles about affirmative action that Ann Lewis found in USA Today (last week), but which were not in the clips last week. Jeremy Gold was kind enough to track it down for electronic transmission. Read up.

Race-blind policies signal segregational shift

By Mary Beth Marklein, USA TODAY

Boston University's law school offered Marisa Salazar a \$10,000 scholarship. Notre Dame and Baylor accepted her into their law schools. She is on waiting lists at Columbia and Georgetown.

But the law school Salazar really wanted, at the University of Texas at Austin, didn't want her.

"I am the Hopwood fallout," says Salazar, 22, of San Antonio, referring to Hopwood vs. Texas, the case that prompted the ban this year on racial preferences in admissions to Texas public institutions.

In Los Angeles, however, 18-year-old Danielle Smith has avoided getting caught up in the fallout from the University of California's policy banning affirmative action.

Smith, valedictorian of her Crenshaw High School class, was accepted at highly selective UC Berkeley and UCLA but enrolled at private Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif., which gave her a scholarship. She says the buzz over the affirmative action ban, which goes into effect next year for undergraduates but is already spurring changes in UC admissions, "really didn't have any effect on my final decision."

The experiences of Salazar and Smith illustrate how difficult it is to draw sweeping conclusions about the new rules on affirmative action and how they'll affect minority students. But when enrollment figures are tallied this fall in Texas and the UC system, one thing is certain: There will be more white and more Asian-American students than last year, and there will be fewer - in some cases dramatically so - underrepresented minorities, including blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans.

Opponents continue to fight the bans: The U.S. Education Department recently told civil rights groups in California, for instance, that it would investigate whether the new admission policies at three UC law schools discriminate against blacks and Hispanics.

But should affirmative action rollbacks continue, many fear the gap could widen more, creating "a fairly dramatic segregation," says Thomas Kane, a professor in Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. "Elite colleges would become even more dominated by whites and Asian-Americans, (and) black and Hispanic enrollments at less selective public and private institutions would then increase."

And not just in California and Texas, bellwether states whose affirmative action bans in college admissions have begun to influence other states.

Enrollment numbers could change, but early figures show:

None of the 14 black students admitted to the University of California-Berkeley law school plans to enroll, but one black student who had deferred admission last year has enrolled this year. Neither of the two admitted Native Americans will enroll. At the University of Texas law school, the percentage of underrepresented minorities has dropped from 15% last year to 5% this year among first-year students. 90% of students admitted to UCLA's law school are white or Asian-American, compared with 78% last year. About half of the underrepresented minorities admitted - 10 of 21 blacks, 41 of 73 Hispanics, and none of four American Indians - have said they will enroll. At the flagship Austin campus of the University of Texas, a state where 39% of the population is of Hispanic origin or black, the freshman class, based on 7,074 deposits paid to date, will be 15% black and Hispanic, compared with nearly 19% last year.

The numbers trouble those who believe diversity of cultures enhances higher education. But there are compounding problems, too, says Drew University president Thomas Kean, a member of President Clinton's race commission.

In the not-too-distant future, minorities will make up the majority of the nation's workforce, he says. Yet a new Rand Corp. report says unless institutions control soaring tuitions, millions of students will be shut out of college by 2015. Most denied would be poor and minority students.

That, Kean says, is "not only a threat to the economy, but a threat to democracy itself."

Not everyone believes the situation is so dire. "Everybody's going to find a college. It's just not going to be the one they might have gone to," says Roger Clegg, general counsel of the Center for Equal Opportunity in Washington.

Community colleges, for example, which serve nearly half of all minority students in college, are working harder to reach minorities who might not have gone to college at all, says Norma Kent of the American Association of Community Colleges in Washington.

Also, some high school counselors in California and Texas noted heavier recruiting of their most talented minority students by schools unaffected by racial preference bans.

"The one good thing this whole affirmative action thing has done is made kids look beyond the UC system," says Cassandra Roy, counselor at Crenshaw High School, where 95% of students are

black.

Many colleges, too, have a "heightened sense of awareness" of the effects of affirmative action, says Victoria Valle, admission director at the historically black Spelman College in Atlanta. She says the school's recruiting efforts in California and Texas didn't change a lot but adds, "It would be foolish of us not to talk about what's going on."

Even if recruiters said nothing, some students got the message. The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, courted Jos'e Pompa Garza of San Antonio with phone calls, videos and a handsome financial aid package. Garza, 18, enrolled at the University of Texas at Austin - his top choice - but the attention from Michigan almost changed his mind. "I thought I might be more appreciated somewhere else," he says.

His mother, Elizabeth Pompa Garza, a doctoral student at the University of Texas, is proud of her son but says he is lucky he had the choice. "When you've been discriminated against historically as a group, your opportunities are not the same," she says.

And, those opportunities narrow over time, says education professor Gary Orfield, co-director of the Harvard Civil Rights Project.

Professional schools, for instance, increasingly choose candidates from the nation's most selective undergraduate schools. And state flagships like those in Austin, Los Angeles and Berkeley tend to produce community leaders, Orfield says. If the schools grow overwhelmingly white and Asian, the future leaders graduating are "going to become very disconnected" from communities they serve, he says. Research shows, for instance, that minority doctors and lawyers are far more likely to serve minority clients and patients.

Moreover, Orfield says, growing resegregation, primarily of blacks and Hispanics in inner-city public schools, already threatens college access.

"When you put kids in schools that are less competitive, have fewer college prep courses and less-well-prepared teachers, those kids will be much less prepared for college. So you're raising the barrier for college and lowering the preparation at the same time," he says.

Terry Pell, an attorney for the nonprofit Center for Individual Rights in Washington, which represented the Hopwood plaintiffs, isn't convinced a ban on racial preferences hurts minorities. But he says college administrators have only themselves to blame for creating an atmosphere that sends "a very strong signal to minority youth that they can't possibly get in"

without a boost.

There's no question the ban on affirmative action has been "a public relations nightmare," acknowledges Bruce Walker, admission director at the University of Texas at Austin. "It sort of ended up with us being the bad guys" even though the school fought the ban, he says.

He's encouraged, though, by this statistic: Although fewer underrepresented minorities applied this year compared with last year, the school admitted nearly the same proportion of black applicants - 54% compared with 55% last year - and a larger proportion of Hispanics, whose admission rate increased 6 percentage points, to 71%.

The same pattern appears to be occurring at UC Berkeley graduate programs (excluding the law school), where the number of underrepresented minorities admitted fell 17% from last year, but the admission rate of those who applied is down only 3%.

Some high school and college admission counselors interpret that as meaning the universities of California and Texas must convince minority students they're still welcome. But Salazar suggests that opportunity is lost.

"They could have been more outspoken about the injustice" of the Hopwood ruling, she says of the University of Texas, adding, "I don't really want to be at a school that isn't fighting for people's rights."

Ultimately, Harvard's Kane says, the solution will require an "unavoidable tradeoff. Everything else equal, I think we would all prefer race blindness. But then we see the results - dramatic segregation - and it concerns us," he says. "Rather than swing from one extreme to another, the trick is finding the level of segregation along with the degree of race consciousness that we're willing to live with."

Many other factors in college choice
By Mary Beth Marklein, USA TODAY

Lots of variables come into play when a student - of any race or background - chooses a college. The influence of anti-affirmative action policies is not always clear-cut:

Norma Cruz, 18, a graduate of Crenshaw High School in Los Angeles, is heading to the University of La Verne in La Verne, Calif. Having achieved a grade point average of 3.76 and a class rank in the top 10, she applied to UC-Riverside, UCLA and several other schools.

She got into all but UCLA, but by the time that rejection came, "I already had my mind set on a small school." La Verne, she says, "is a mixture of everything. All

racers are there. Everyone gets along with everybody. My friend goes there (and she says) nobody discriminates against you."

Crenshaw classmate Taaaji Abbdur-Raus-Madyun, 18, who dreamed since the ninth grade of going to UC-Berkeley, was admitted there but opted instead for Mills College, a smaller, private women's school in nearby Oakland. "I decided I wanted to go to a school where I was wanted," she says. "I'm going to school to learn, not to fight everyone's battles. I can do that later."

Edwin Garay, 18, a senior at Thomas Jefferson High School in Los Angeles, was interested in UC schools but decided on California State University in San Diego after talking with a UC representative and deciding he was "not ready to go to UC." Garay's 3.4 GPA is adequate, but his SAT score was 680, far below the acceptable minimum. That's pretty typical at

Thomas Jefferson, even among kids with higher grade point averages, says counselor Esther

Walling. The highest SAT score this year, 1100, is "barely competitive," she says, noting that

the students, 92% of them Hispanic and most of them poor, "are not used to taking an SAT."

She hopes to boost scores by encouraging her students to retake the test and helping them to

prepare better. Meanwhile, Garay plans to pursue a degree in electrical engineering; he says

he may try to transfer to UCLA later.

Thomas Jefferson High School graduate Maria Parra, 18, wants to "venture out in the world,"

so she hopes to go to Smith College in Northampton, Mass., where she's on a waiting list.

She was accepted to UCLA, University of Southern California and UC schools in Irvine,

Davis and Santa Barbara. If Smith doesn't pan out, she'll go to Irvine, mostly because it

offered the most financial aid but also because she wants to attend a small school. Affirmative

action is irrelevant, she says: "If students do their work, they deserve what they get."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 17:36:22.00

SUBJECT: crime event pending for August 5th

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[MESSAGE.D8]MAIL40493680S.216

The following is a HEX dump of the file:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-JUL-1997 19:14:56.00

SUBJECT: Re: GOODLING AMENDMENTS ON APPROPS/TEST

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

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

TO: Ananias Blocker III (CN=Ananias Blocker III/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

The attached is the latest update on the Goodling amendment ; we suspect the most likely scenario is that Goodling will offer a sense of the Congress resolution.

Riley has talked to John Porter, Obey and Gephardt from Las Vegas. Porter told him that he is opposed to goodlings amendments and efforts to stop the tests, and will oppose him in Rules. He also said that Livingston will do the same--and Riley has placed a call to Livingston. Obey told riley he will help, and Gephardt told Riley he would work the Dem. Caucus.

The AFT and the Great City schools are targeting the Black and Hispanic Caucus. AFT is also trying to work moderate republicans. We are have also alerted the Business Roundtable, NAB and other business groups for help.

I'll keep you posted.

----- Forwarded by Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP on 07/28/97
07:04 PM -----

Thomas_Kelley @ ed.gov
07/28/97 05:18:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael Cohen

cc:

Subject: Re: GOODLING AMENDMENTS ON APPROPS/TEST

I just spoke with Tony McCann of House Approps. He said that Goodling has three options for amendments.

- HAS SAID NO TO THIS APPROCH.
1. No national test until the Committee acts on legislation. RULES
 2. A Sense of Congress resolution which would probably pass.
 3. an outright limitation preventing the Administration from any more activity on the test which Goodling may or may not offer.

Reply Separator

Subject: GOODLING AMENDMENTS ON APPROPS/TEST
 Author: Scott Fleming at WDCB03
 Date: 7/28/97 3:29 PM

I just spoke with Vic Klatt. He confirmed that Goodling is testifying before the Rules Committee this evening to request that an amendment be made in order to, in effect, preclude any action on the test pending authorization by the Congress.

Vic indicated that the Chairman would welcome any suggestions for alternative ways to achieve this end, but there certainly aren't any that would meet Goodling's aim and be acceptable to us. Therefore, I don't in all honesty see any value in getting involved in even trying to change what he is doing. Whether it is through a legislative provision that says that any work on the test must await authorization, a ban on use of funds in the bill for the test, or a cut in FIE funding with the intent of stopping the test, none of the options are desirable.

I do think it would be useful to get materials up to the Democrats on the Rules Committee this afternoon that will highlight (1) that we do have the authority to develop the test and (2) that there are communities around the nation who are planning on the test being available.

I would also suggest that you, Mike, may want to call John Porter on this. I have a call in to the Appropriations Subcommittee staff to discuss, but especially with the First in the World Consortium in his district, and because of his desire to avoid controversial amendments to get his bill enacted, he may be persuaded to oppose this amendment.

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

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
 id <01ILS12B85TC000DF9@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Mon, 28 Jul 1997 17:29:51 -0400 (EDT)
 Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01ILS123Y4Y8002VJR@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Mon,

28 Jul 1997 17:29:47 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from vader.ed.gov ([165.224.217.43])

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

with ESMTP id <01ILS11K1PHK000C7T@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Mon,

28 Jul 1997 17:29:13 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from smtpgwyl.ed.gov (smtpgwyl.ed.gov [165.224.217.37])

by vader.ed.gov (8.8.5/8.8.4) with SMTP id RAA16865; Mon,

28 Jul 1997 17:27:18 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ccMail by smtpgwyl.ed.gov (IMA Internet Exchange 1.04b)

id 3dd0ea90; Mon, 28 Jul 1997 17:27:05 -0400

Content-description: cc:Mail note part

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 10:43:18.00

SUBJECT: Cabinet Memo 7-29-97

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/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: 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

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

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

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

TO: Eric P. Goosby (CN=Eric P. Goosby/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/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: 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: WEINSTEIN_P (WEINSTEIN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OPD)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

AGRICULTURE

Today - the Secretary meets with US-South Africa bi-national committee

ONDCP

Today - the Director interviews with WTimes

Tomorrow - interviews with LATimes

EDUCATION

Today - the Secretary speaks in Las Vegas to NGA

ENERGY

Today - no public events

EPA

Today and tomorrow- no public events

HHS

Today - the Secretary meets with Bruce Reed: tobacco; addresses American Society for Public Administration in Philadelphia

JUSTICE

Today - the AG attends funeral; Freeh holds press conference on action against landlords

OPM

Today - no public events

TRANSPORTATION

Today - the Secretary is in Haiti following up on President's Caribbean Summit

VETERANS

Today - no public events

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 10:54:39.00

SUBJECT: Can you quickly take a look at these?

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:

I am trying to write up FLSA and anti-displacement for a very general audience, to put into the NEC "budget wins" document that is now circulating. Here's what I have; it's pretty sketchy, but I'm not sure how to embellish without making it sound too left. NEC says they want all comments this a.m. Can you let me know what you think?

Preserves the minimum wage and other labor protections for welfare recipients moving from welfare to work. Does not include the House-passed provision to leave workfare participants unprotected by the Fair Labor Standards Act and other employment laws. Protects workers from displacement by those leaving the welfare rolls, and establishes a process for workers to raise grievances.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 10:54:50.00

SUBJECT: Aug/Sept Schedule Meeting Day Change

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:

And more changes . . .

----- Forwarded by Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP on 07/29/97
10:54 AM -----

Mary Morrison

07/29/97 10:51:57 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Aug/Sept Schedule Meeting Day Change

Due to the good news on the budget today, we realize that many people are involved on getting this message out. We really need everyone's full thoughts and attention to be focused on the strategy and goals for September. Therefore, we are re-scheduling the Presidential Scheduling Meeting that was scheduled for tomorrow, for early next week. We are also re-scheduling the September Planning / Scheduling Meeting, for tomorrow at 10:00am in the Roosevelt Room.

Please make every effort to attend this very important meeting. Thank you.

Message Sent

To:

-
- Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
 - Craig T. Smith/WHO/EOP
 - Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP
 - Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
 - Donald A. Baer/WHO/EOP
 - Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
 - Eli G. Attie/WHO/EOP
 - Lorraine L. Wytkind/WHO/EOP
 - Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
 - Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
 - Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP
 - Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP
 - Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP
 - Kathryn O. Higgins/WHO/EOP
 - John L. Hilley/WHO/EOP

Susan A. Brophy/WHO/EOP
Ellen M. Lovell/WHO/EOP
Patricia Solis-Doyle/WHO/EOP
Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP
Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP
Kimberly H Tilley/OVP @ OVP
Ron Klain/OVP @ OVP
HILLIARD_B @ A1 @ CD @ LNWTWY
Victoria Radd/WHO/EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP
Christopher J. Lavery/WHO/EOP
Melissa Green/OPD/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Terri J. Tingen/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth M. Toohy/WHO/EOP
Raymond E. Donnelly III/WHO/EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP
Jason S. Goldberg/WHO/EOP
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP
Debbie B Bengtson/OVP @ OVP
Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP
June G. Turner/WHO/EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP
Robert S. Kapla/CEQ/EOP
Elisabeth S. Steele/OVP @ OVP
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 11:14:53.00

SUBJECT: DRAFT Budget Paper

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:

Attached is the whole huge thing NEC is circulating around. It includes language on immigrants, \$3 billion, etc. It mostly focuses on tax and health. I am providing them with comments. I am about to send them a beefed up version of the \$3 billion bullet, with more of our lingo added. Let me know if you want to see that before I send it in.

The immigrant stuff looks OK so far. OMB is reviewing it as well. I have already told them to add a bullet on our win on grandfathering Medicaid for children losing SSI.

----- Forwarded by Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP on 07/29/97
11:12 AM -----

Russell W. Horwitz

07/28/97 11:49:41 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: DRAFT Budget Paper

This will, I hope, be the last e-mail on this draft document. Please review as soon as you can. I think folks will want to get paper out by late morning. The first document is the long document; the second is a 1-page talking points.

Thanks for your help.

Message Sent

To:

Charles R. Marr/OPD/EOP

Jake Siewert/OPD/EOP

Robert M. Shireman/OPD/EOP

Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP

Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

Sarah A. Bianchi/OMB/EOP

WEINSTEIN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

Jill M. Blickstein/OMB/EOP

Jeanne Lambrew/OPD/EOP

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS THE FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN A GENERATION AND A MAINSTREAM TAX CUT

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

- **\$900 Billion in Net 10 Year Deficit Savings.**
- **First Balanced Budget since 1969.**
- **Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children Since 1965.**
- **A \$500 Per Child Tax Credit for Approximately 27 Million Families.**
- **Largest Investment in Higher Education Since the G.I. Bill in 1945:**
 - **\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to Make Two Years of College Universally Available**
 - **20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students and for Working Americans pursuing Lifelong Learning to upgrade their skills**
- **Critical Long-Term Entitlement Reforms -- Extends Solvency of Medicare Trust Fund for at Least a Decade.**
- **Brownfields and Empowerment Zones Tax Incentives to Revitalize Our Nation's Distressed Areas.**
- **A \$ 3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Initiative Targeted to High Poverty Areas.**
- **Treats Legal Immigrants Fairly -- Restores Health and Disability Benefits**

*Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion*

THE FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN A GENERATION

FIRST BALANCED BUDGET SINCE 1969

- **Net savings of over \$900 billion over ten years.**
- **1993 Economic Plan has cut the deficit 77% from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$67 billion or lower in 1996. This agreement finishes the job -- balances the budget in 2002 and puts the budget in surplus in each of the second five years of the budget.**

SINGLE LARGEST INVESTMENT IN HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN SINCE THE PASSAGE OF MEDICAID IN 1965

- **An unprecedented \$24 billion for children's health care.**
- **Guarantee of meaningful health coverage including full range of benefits to as many as 5 million uninsured children.**
- **Provisions to ensure that states use this investment to provide health care coverage to children who do not currently have health insurance and that there**

CRITICAL LONG-TERM ENTITLEMENT REFORMS

- **\$434 billion in ten-year Medicare savings.**
- **This extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade.**
- **Prepares Medicare for the 21st century -- more choice is provided, competition is injected, and payment systems are revamped.**
- **\$4 billion in preventive benefits** to fight diseases like breast cancer, diabetes & colon cancer.

MOVES PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK & TREATS LEGAL IMMIGRANTS FAIRLY

- **\$3 billion to help states and local communities move people from welfare to work.**
- **\$12 billion to restore both disability and health benefits for legal immigrants** who are currently receiving assistance or become disabled, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left to an uncertain fate.

A MAINSTREAM TAX CUT

On December 15, 1994, President Clinton put forth the Middle Class Bill of Rights which included a \$500 Child Tax Credit, an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education and a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses. Each of the President's proposals are included in this budget:

A CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR APPROXIMATELY 27 MILLION FAMILIES.

- **\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit for approximately 27 million families with 45 million children** under 17. The credit begins to phase-out for couples with incomes above \$110,000.
- **Up to 4.8 million working families will now receive the child tax credit** who would not have under the Congressional plans. At the President's insistence, **more than \$10 billion over 5 years** was added to provide a Child Tax Credit for people making under \$30,000 like young teachers, police officers, farmers, and nurses who work hard and play by the rules.

A VICTORY FOR MIDDLE CLASS PARENTS TRYING TO PAY FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S COLLEGE AND FOR WORKING PEOPLE TRYING TO UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS.

- **\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available.** The final agreement includes the President's initiative to advance the goal of making the 13th and 14th grades as universal as a high school diploma is today. Students would be provided a scholarship of 100% on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50% on the second \$1,000.
- **20% Tuition Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and for working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills.** The 20% credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. A major deficiency of the congressional tax bills has been that they did little to help students in their third and fourth year s of college and they were missing a commitment to lifelong learning. The President has long understood that the economy is changing and that people must have the opportunity to enhance their skills throughout their lives. This is why the President insisted on the 20% tuition tax credit that is in the final bill.

TAX INCENTIVES TO REVITALIZE OUR NATION'S DISTRESSED URBAN AREAS.

A key component of the President's tax cutting agenda has been to spur economic activity in distressed areas of our nation's cities. This budget reflects the President's agenda:

- **A New Tax Cut Plan Helps to Clean Up and Redevelop Brownfields.** The 3-year Brownfields tax incentive will reduce the cost of cleaning up thousands of contaminated, abandoned sites in economically distressed areas by permitting clean-up costs to be immediately deducted for tax purposes, rather than requiring this spending to be written off over time. This would, in turn, encourage redevelopment of these areas.
- **New Empowerment Zones.** The budget includes a second-round of EZs -- 15 urban and 5 rural EZs. The new EZs will benefit from a different blend of tax credits than the first-round communities. For example, the EZs will be eligible for the Brownfields tax incentive, special expensing of business assets, and qualification for private-activity bonds.

HELPING MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **A Welfare to Work Tax Credit.** This provision will give employers an added incentive to hire long-term welfare recipients by providing a credit equal to 35% of the first \$10,000 in annual wages in the first year, and 50% of the first \$10,000 in the second year of employment, paid to new hires who have received welfare for an extended period. The credit is for two years per worker to encourage not only hiring but retention.
- **\$3 Billion to Help People in Distressed Areas Move from Welfare to Work.** Adds \$3 billion to help localities move the most disadvantaged welfare recipients into jobs; the funding is targeted to high-poverty areas, including inner cities. These funds can be used for job creation, job placement and job retention efforts, including wage subsidies to private employers, transportation and other critical post-employment supportive services.

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS THE LARGEST SINGLE INVESTMENT IN CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE SINCE THE PASSAGE OF MEDICAID IN 1965

The President fought hard to ensure that the Budget Agreement includes \$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage to as many as five million of our nation's ten million uninsured children.

This investment includes a meaningful benefits package, ensures that states use this money to cover uninsured children and not replace existing public or private spending, and guarantees adequate cost-sharing protections for families.

INVESTS UNPRECEDENTED \$24 BILLION FOR UNINSURED CHILDREN. The President insisted on increasing the investment for children's health from \$16 billion to \$24 billion by including revenue from a new tobacco tax. Because of the President's leadership, this budget will contain the largest children's health care budget since the enactment of Medicaid in 1965. Including these additional revenues in the children's health initiative will not only further reduce the number of uninsured children, but it will serve as a financial barrier to help prevent our children from starting smoking in the first place.

ENSURES MEANINGFUL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, WHILE ALLOWING STATES TO DESIGN THEIR OWN BENEFITS PACKAGE. The President fought hard to ensure that this investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. The President also worked to ensure that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children.

GIVES STATES THE FLEXIBILITY TO DESIGN BENEFITS THAT MEET THEIR NEEDS. States will be able to choose from any of four benefits packages: (1) the FEHPB model; (2) the benefits package of the most popular state HMO; (3) the state employee plan; and (4) the actuarial equivalent of any of the three stated benefit plans as long as prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services now offered in these plans are guaranteed to equal at least 75 percent of the value of these services.

SUPPLEMENTS NOT SUPPLANTS CURRENT HEALTH CARE COVERAGE. Includes provisions to ensure that states provide health care coverage to children who do not currently have health insurance. It requires that states maintain their current level of spending to access Federal dollars to help make sure that this investment is not used to replace public or private money that already covers children.

ENSURES ADEQUATE COST-SHARING PROTECTIONS. The President fought to ensure that families are not forced to shoulder excessive costs for their children. The Agreement guarantees that families under 150 percent of poverty will be protected against overly burdensome cost sharing.

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS A \$500 CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR APPROXIMATELY 27 MILLION FAMILIES

MAIN FEATURES OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT:

- **Age.** Covers children under 17.
- **Amount per child.** \$400 in 1998. \$500 thereafter.
- **Income limits.** Begins to be phased out for couples making over \$110,000 and for one parent families making over \$75,000..
- **Stacking.** Child tax credit will be calculated or “stacked” before the EITC and will therefore be available for the up to 4.8 million working families who have incomes below \$30,000 and who were denied the child tax credit under the congressional bills.
- **For families with more than two kids – Refundability to cover out-of-pocket income and payroll taxes.** Because many large families have little income tax liability, but pay significant out of pocket payroll taxes, the child tax credit for these families is partially refundable. These families will receive a child credit for their income taxes plus the extent to which their out-of-pocket (employee share) payroll taxes exceed their EITC.
- **Savings Incentive Feature.** Taxpayers who are entitled to a child credit would be given the opportunity to contribute \$500 each year to an education IRA. Earnings would accumulate tax-free in the account and no taxes would be due upon withdrawal for an approved purpose.

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A CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR FAMILIES WHO WORK HARD AND PAY TAXES.

Both congressional plans failed a critical test of fairness by denying the child tax credit to up to 4.8 million hard-working families who pay taxes and earn less than \$30,000 a year. These are young teachers, police officers, farmers, and nurses who work hard and play by the rules.

President Clinton worked to ensure that under any final agreement, these young parents would receive a child tax credit to make it easier for them to raise their children.

Consider a family of four with two small children: the father is a rookie police officer making \$23,000, and the mother has chosen to stay at home. Both congressional bills would have denied this family, and millions of others, the child tax credit. The President said all along that this would be wrong and insisted they be included in any final tax cut. Under the final agreement, this family will receive a child tax credit of \$675.

	President Clinton's Proposal	Agreement	House Bill	Senate Bill
<i>Child Tax Credit for family of rookie police officer making \$23,000</i>	\$767	\$675	\$0	\$0

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS EDUCATION TAX CUTS TO HELP MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES PAY FOR COLLEGE

THE PRESIDENT'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIP AND TUITION TAX CREDIT

From the beginning, promoting expanded educational opportunity has been the centerpiece of President Clinton's budget and his middle class tax cut proposal. Promoting education is the centerpiece of this final tax cut bill:

— **\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available.** The final agreement includes the President's program to advance the goal of making the 13th and 14th grades as universally available as a high school diploma is today. Students would be provided a scholarship of 100% on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50% on the second \$1,000.

— **20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students and for working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills.** The 20% credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. A major deficiency of the congressional tax bills was that they did little to help students in their third and fourth years of college and they were missing a commitment to lifelong learning. The President has long understood that the economy is changing and that people must have the opportunity to enhance their skills throughout their lives. This is why the President insisted on the 20% tuition tax credit that is in the final bill.

A SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL EDUCATION TAX CUTS

- ***Education and Retirement Savings Accounts.*** Allows penalty-free IRA withdrawals for undergraduate, post-secondary vocational, and graduate education expenses. Additionally, taxpayers eligible for the child tax credit are given the opportunity to deposit \$500 into an education IRA. Earnings would accumulate tax-free and no taxes would be due upon withdrawal for an approved purpose.
- ***Employer-Provided Education Benefits.*** Extends Section 127 of the tax code for three years, which allows people to exclude \$5,250 of employer-provided undergraduate education benefits from their taxable income.
- ***Student Loan Interest Deduction.*** Allows a deduction for up to \$2,500 per year of interest on education loans for expenses of students enrolled at an institution of higher education. This deduction would be available even if the taxpayer does not itemize deductions.
- ***Community Service Loan Forgiveness.*** In most circumstances, a loan that is forgiven is considered income and is therefore taxable. To encourage programs that offer loan forgiveness to borrowers who take lower-paying, community-service jobs, loan amounts forgiven through programs run by nonprofit tax-exempt charitable or educational institutions, would be excluded from income. Currently, the exclusion generally covers only certain forgiveness arrangements between students and government entities.
- ***Repeal Cap on Tax Exempt Bond Issuance by Colleges and Universities.*** Repeals the \$150 million bond cap that affects private higher education institutions and certain other charitable institutions.

The repeal would apply to tax-exempt bonds issued by these institutions to finance new capital expenditures.

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS A BUDGET THAT STRENGTHENS AND PRESERVES MEDICARE

The Budget Agreement preserves and strengthens the Medicare program, saving \$115 billion over five years and extending the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least ten years. It modernizes Medicare by including new market-oriented reforms that have proved successful in the private sector and \$4 billion in new preventive benefits. As this agreement strengthens and preserves the Medicare program, it also creates a Medicare Commission to examine the long-term needs of the program so that Medicare will be prepared for the retirement of the baby boomers.

SAVES \$115 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARS. Includes \$115 billion in savings over five years and \$434 billion over ten years.

EXTENDS THE LIFE OF THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND FOR AT LEAST TEN YEARS. This agreement will keep Medicare solvent until at least 2007.

IMPLEMENTS UNPRECEDENTED NEW MARKET-ORIENTED REFORMS INCLUDING:

- (1) Empowering the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement competitive market mechanisms;
- (2) Opening up new options that have proved effective in the private sector, including allowing Medicare to work with Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) and Provider Sponsored Organizations (PSOs);
- (3) Providing Americans with meaningful choices by reforming annual Medigap enrollment; and
- (4) Building on the success Medicare has had in controlling hospital costs, restructuring the entire payment system so that rates are set in advance through a prospective payment system.

INCLUDES \$4 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARS FOR NEW PREVENTIVE BENEFITS INCLUDING expanding coverage for mammograms and colorectal screening and improving self-management of diseases like diabetes.

ENSURES NEW PREMIUM PROTECTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES. The budget agreement invests \$1.5 billion over five years to pay the premiums for beneficiaries up to 135 percent of poverty. Beneficiaries over 135 percent of poverty to as high as 185 percent of poverty will get assistance as well.

TAKES STEPS TO ENSURE THAT VULNERABLE HOSPITALS ARE PROTECTED. The Agreement reduces the Medicare Disproportionate Share Hospitals cut from \$2.4 billion in the Senate-passed agreement to \$600 million over five years.

ESTABLISHES A MEDICARE COMMISSION. The agreement creates a 17-member Medicare Commission which contains eight Democrats and eight Republicans and an additional member that will be selected jointly by the President and the Congressional leadership to chair the Commission. The Commission will release a report in 1999 and require a 11 of 17 majority to ensure that its recommendations are bipartisan.

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PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS TAX CUTS TO CLEANUP AND REVITALIZE URBAN AREAS...

THE BROWNFIELDS TAX INCENTIVE WILL REDUCE THE COST OF CLEANING UP THOUSANDS OF CONTAMINATED, ABANDONED SITES IN ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREAS by permitting clean-up costs to be immediately deducted for tax purposes, rather than requiring this spending to be written off over time. This would, in turn, encourage redevelopment of these areas. The tax incentive will be available for three years.

THIS PROPOSAL IS A MAJOR PRIORITY FOR MANY OF AMERICA'S MAYORS.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, writing recently on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, urged Ways and Means Chairman Archer to include the President's Brownfields proposal in the tax bill: "This is a high priority for communities across the nation." [Letter to Chmn. Archer, 6/11/97]

CREATES NEW EMPOWERMENT ZONES. Under the President's 1993 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities initiative, participating communities develop a strategic plan to spur economic development, and they receive Federal tax benefits, social service grants and flexibility in use of Federal funds in order to put these plans into effect. The EZs and ECs are urban or rural areas with high poverty and unemployment rates.

- ***A Strong Start since 1994.*** The 105 communities selected as EZ/ECs in 1994 amassed over \$8 billion in public-private commitments. In the six urban Empowerment Zones, the private sector has made or pledged \$2 billion in new investments.
- ***A Second Round to Build on Our Successes.*** In response, the President proposed, and the bill includes, a second-round of EZs-- 15 urban and 5 rural EZs. The new EZs will benefit from a different blend of tax credits than first-round EZs. They will be eligible for the Brownfields tax incentive, special expensing of business assets, and qualification for private-activity bonds.

...AND TO MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK

A WELFARE-TO-WORK TAX CREDIT. This provision will give employers an added incentive to hire long-term welfare recipients by providing a credit equal to 35% of the first \$10,000 in annual wages in the first year, and 50% of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year of employment, paid to new hires who have received welfare for an extended period. The credit is for two years per worker to encourage not only hiring but retention.

\$3 BILLION TO HELP THE MOST DISADVANTAGED MOVE FROM WELFARE TO WORK. Adds \$3 billion to help localities move the most disadvantaged welfare recipients into jobs; the funding is targeted to high-poverty areas, including inner cities. These funds can be used for job creation, job placement and job retention efforts, including wage subsidies to private employers, transportation and other critical post-employment supportive services. The Labor Department will provide oversight but the dollars will be placed in the hands of the localities who are on the front lines of the welfare reform effort.

PRESIDENT CLINTON FOUGHT TO PROTECT OUR MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Several provisions in last year's welfare reform bill had nothing to do with the goals of welfare reform. The President said so at the time and promised to work to correct these provisions. That's why he fought to ensure that any agreement protects the most vulnerable in our society. The President fought to better protect:

CHILDREN

- **KEEPING THE GUARANTEE TO MEDICAID.** Preserves the Federal guarantee of Medicaid coverage for the vulnerable populations who depend on it and contains additional investments to extend coverage to uninsured children.

LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

- **CURRENT RECIPIENTS.** Restores both SSI and Medicaid benefits for immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left to an uncertain fate.
- **CURRENT RESIDENT NONRECIPIENTS.** Does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996 but not receiving benefits at that point who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits.
- **REFUGEES AND ASYLEES.** Extends the SSI and Medicaid eligibility period for refugees and asylees from 5 years after entry (the limit in the welfare bill) to 7 years, in order to give these residents more time to naturalize.

The budget legislation also, pursuant to Administration suggestions, treats Cuban and Haitian entrants and Amerasians immigrants as refugees for purposes of SSI, Medicaid and other means-tested benefits, ensuring that they can receive the assistance needed as a result of the extraordinary hardship many have endured.

POOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED, INCLUDING CITIZENS

- **RECIPIENTS OF STATE SSI SUPPLEMENTS.** Does not include the House-passed provision that would have repealed the maintenance of effort requirement applying to State supplementation of SSI benefits, permitting States to reduce or eliminate benefits to almost 3 million poor blind, elderly and disabled individuals.

PEOPLE WHO WANT TO WORK BUT CAN'T FIND A JOB

- **CHILDLESS ADULTS.** Last year's welfare reform bill restricted food stamps for able-bodied childless adults to only 3 out of every 36 months, unless they are working. This move ignored the fact that finding a job often takes time. The budget bill provides \$1.5 billion to create 235,000 work slots and provide food stamp benefits to those who are willing to work but, through no fault of their own, have not yet found employment.
- **ALLOWS STATES TO EXEMPT UP TO 15 PERCENT OF THE FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE DENIED BENEFITS AS A RESULT OF THE "3 IN 36" LIMIT.**

President Clinton's Historic Balanced Budget Agreement: Building on His Strong Record of Deficit Reduction and Growth

President Clinton has achieved a balanced budget agreement that includes critical investments in education, health care, and the environment while strengthening and modernizing Medicare and Medicaid -- just as he promised last year. This achievement finishes the job of balancing the budget, a key priority for the President since he took office.

ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO. In 1993, the President inherited a budget deficit of \$290 billion that was expected to explode to over one-half trillion dollars in 2002. A decade of large deficits had weakened the foundation of our economy and sapped our power and prestige abroad. Unemployment was 7.5% in 1992, and job growth was sluggish.

THE PRESIDENT PASSES HIS 1993 ECONOMIC PLAN. President Clinton addressed this problem of fiscal instability immediately on a pledge to cut the deficit in half. Working with Democrats in Congress, he implemented an economic program designed to reduce the deficit and to invest in critical priorities, such as education and training. **The 1993 economic plan has exceeded all expectations: the deficit has fallen by 77%, dropping for a likely fifth year in a row to an expected \$67 billion in 1997; equipment investment has been the strongest since Kennedy was President; the economy has produced over 12.5 million new jobs; and the unemployment rate this year is the lowest in 24 years.**

THE PRESIDENT ACHIEVES BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT TO FINISH THE JOB. The President began his second term determined to fulfill his goal of balancing the budget. As we head into the next century, this bipartisan agreement protects our priorities, solidifies the nation's economic foundation, restores faith in our ability to govern ourselves, and bolsters America's preeminent position in the world economy. The balanced budget agreement includes \$900 billion in 10 year net deficit savings and delivers the first balanced budget in a generation.

President Clinton Delivers the First Balanced Budget in a Generation		
Year	1993 Deficit	Current Deficit
1993	\$290	\$290
1994	\$230	\$230
1995	\$170	\$170
1996	\$110	\$110
1997	\$67	\$67
1998	\$67	\$67
1999	\$67	\$67
2000	\$4	\$4
2001	\$4	\$4
2002	\$5	\$5
2003	\$5	\$5

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

BUDGET STAYS IN BALANCE. In addition to delivering a balanced budget in 2002, the budget agreement delivers budget surpluses for each of the second five years of the budget window, 2003-2007, putting the nation on a solid fiscal path at a critical time as the baby boom generation edges toward retirement.

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*Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion*

President Clinton Delivers a Mainstream, Middle Class Tax Cut

How Typical American Families Will Benefit

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Hex-Dump Conversion

Example #1

Consider a family of four who makes \$75,000 a year. The father is a civil engineer and makes \$50,000 and the mother is a secretary and makes \$25,000. They have two kids, a son who is 14 and a freshman in high school and a daughter enrolled full-time in her first year at a state university. Her tuition is \$5,000 a year.

This family benefit from the tax cut in at least two ways. They will receive a child tax credit of \$500 for their son, plus a HOPE Scholarship of \$1,500 for their daughter. In total, they will receive a \$2,000 tax cut.

Tax Cut

Family of four with two children
aged 14 and 18 and \$75,000 income:

Child Tax Credit for 14 year old	\$500
HOPE Scholarship for 18 year old	<u>\$1,500</u>

Total tax cut: \$2,000

Example #2

Consider a family of three making \$55,000 a year. The father has a degree in accounting and works for a local business in the accounting department. The mother works part-time at the local library. They have one daughter aged 7. The father would like to return to school to prepare for his CPA examination. He is going to attend the local liberal arts college. He has signed up for two courses with total tuition of \$4,000.

This family will receive a \$500 tax child tax credit for their daughter and a \$800 tuition tax credit to help pay for the father's course work.

Tax Cut

Family of three with one child
aged 7 and \$55,000 income:

Child Tax Credit for 7 year old	\$500
Tuition tax credit	<u>\$800</u>

Total tax cut: \$1,300

Example #3

Consider a family of three making \$80,000 combined. The mother is a nurse and the father is an architect. They have a daughter who is 17 years old and is trying to decide where to go to college. She is leaning towards a private liberal arts school and thinks she'll go to law school after that. Her parents are staring at tuition payments in excess of \$10,000 a year for seven school years and wondering how they will pay for it.

This tax cut will help. Their daughter will be eligible for a \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship in each of her first two years in college. During her junior and senior years, she will be eligible for a tuition tax credit of \$1,000. Additionally, she will be eligible for a tuition tax credit of \$1,000 in each of her three years of law school (because seven school years fall across eight tax years she will be eligible for another \$1,000 in the eighth year).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tuition Tax Credits</u>	
1998	\$1,500 Hope Scholarship	Automated Records Management System Hex-Dump Conversion
1999	\$1,500 Hope Scholarship	
2000	\$1,000 Tuition Tax Credit	
2001	\$1,000 Tuition Tax Credit	
2002	\$1,000 Tuition Tax Credit	
2003	\$2,000 Tuition Tax Credit	
2004	\$2,000 Tuition Tax Credit	
2005	\$1,000 Tuition Tax Credit	

Cumulative Tax Cut to Help Pay for Daughter's Education	\$11,000	

Example #4

A single mother lives with her six year old daughter in California. She's been working as a bank teller for several years and her pay is now up to \$20,000 a year. Working towards becoming a loan officer, she is taking one course a semester towards a bachelor's degree. Her tuition runs about \$1,000. This family will receive a \$500 child tax credit for the daughter and a \$200 tuition tax credit.

Tax Cut

Family of two with one child
aged 6 and \$20,000 income:

Child Tax Credit for 6 year old	\$500
Tuition Tax Credit	<u>\$200</u>
Total tax cut:	\$700

PRESIDENT CLINTON DELIVERS THE FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN A GENERATION AND A MAINSTREAM TAX CUT

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President Clinton has achieved an historic balanced budget that promotes our values, providing critical investments for education, health care, and the environment while strengthening and modernizing Medicare and Medicaid. It also provides middle-class families a tax cut to help raise their kids and send them to college. We have cut the deficit by 77%, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$67 billion or less this year. This historic budget finishes the job, while meeting our goals.

ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO. In 1993, the President inherited a budget deficit of \$290 billion that was expected to explode to over one-half trillion dollars in 2002. A decade of large deficits had weakened the foundation of our economy and sapped our power and prestige abroad. Unemployment was 7.5% in 1992, and job growth was sluggish.

THE PRESIDENT PASSES HIS 1993 ECONOMIC PLAN. President Clinton addressed this problem of fiscal instability immediately on a pledge to cut the deficit in half. Working with Democrats in Congress, he implemented an economic program designed to reduce the deficit and to invest in critical priorities, such as education and training. **The 1993 economic plan has exceeded all expectations: the deficit has fallen by 77%, dropping for a likely fifth year in a row to \$67 billion or less in 1997; equipment investment has been the strongest since Kennedy was President; the economy has produced over 12.5 million new jobs; and the unemployment rate this year is the lowest in 24 years.**

THE PRESIDENT ACHIEVES FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN A GENERATION TO FINISH THE JOB. The President began his second term determined to fulfill his goal of balancing the budget. As we head into the next century, this bipartisan balanced budget protects our priorities, solidifies the nation's economic foundation, restores faith in our ability to govern ourselves, and bolsters America's preeminent position in the world economy.

- **\$900 Billion in Net Ten-Year Savings** to keep us on the path of fiscal responsibility and help prepare the nation for the retirement of the baby boom generation.
- **Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children Since the Passage of Medicaid in 1965.** Today, ten million children have no health insurance. The balanced budget takes dramatic and concrete steps to right this wrong. Health care coverage will be extended to up to 5 million children
- **Critical Long-Term Entitlement Reforms** including \$434 billion in ten-year Medicare savings to keep the Medicare Trust Fund Solvent for at least a decade. Importantly, these savings are achieved in a way that prepares Medicare for the 21st century -- more choice is provided, competition is injected, and payment systems are revamped and preventive benefits are included.
- **Largest Increase in Higher Education Funding Since the G.I. Bill of 1945, including \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship** to make the first two years of college universally available and a 20% Tuition Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and for working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills.
- **\$500 Per Child Tax Credit** to make it easier for approximately 27 million families to raise their children.
- **Helping Move People from Welfare to Work.** The budget adds \$3 billion, the full amount requested by the President for the Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge, to the TANF block grant to fund welfare-to-work efforts in high-poverty, high-unemployment areas.
- **Protects our Nation's Most Vulnerable People.** The budget includes \$12 billion to restore both disability and health benefits for legal immigrants who are or become disabled, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left to an uncertain fate.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 11:17:45.00

SUBJECT: Question from Ed Lorenzen on Texas privatization

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:

Ed Lorenzen, Stenholm's guy, says the state is asking him the following: can they privatize in 50% of the state, and do their integrated thing statewide; or is the deal that their integrated thing could only be state-wide? I assume it's a 50% limit on privatization, and there is no limit on the integrated enrollment system per se. Do you know?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 11:56:34.00

SUBJECT: HUD 2020 Forum Tonight

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

TO: Emil E. Parker (CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Ellen M. Lovell (CN=Ellen M. Lovell/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: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Judith_Winston (Judith_Winston @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ananias Blocker III (CN=Ananias Blocker III/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: Carolyn Curiel (CN=Carolyn Curiel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rob_wexler (Rob_wexler @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tonight is the HUD 2020 forum on race featuring the Vice President and Assistant Secretary Cuomo, as well as a distinguished panel. It will take place at the HUD cafeteria at 6:30 pm.

HUD has called to offer the distinguished members of the race initiative working group special seating for tonight. The show starts promptly at

6:30 pm, because it will be televised live on CSPAN. Therefore, special seating will be reserved only until 6:20 pm.

Please let me know ASAP if you want a seat reserved.

(Already sitting in this section are such notable working group members as Judy Winston, Minyon Moore and Lynn Cutler.)

There will be plenty of seating for those who cannot make it at 6:20 pm and there is no need to inform me if you plan to go later.

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 12:27:09.00

SUBJECT: Draft agenda for weekly welfare strategy meeting (if we have it)

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: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/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:

Weekly Welfare Strategy Meeting

7/29/97

I. Budget:

A. Review of outcome (WTW, FLSA, anti-displacement,
privatization, legal
immigrants, food stamps, etc.)

B. Strategy for outreach/message

II. NGA Speech post-mortem

III. St. Louis event

IV. August 22nd

V. Status/timing of work regulation?