

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 068 - FOLDER -001

[10/22/1997]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 10:54:43.00

SUBJECT: Tobacco Strategy Meetings

TO: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/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: Paul R. Carey (CN=Paul R. Carey/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: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald H. Gips (CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Daniel K. Tarullo (CN=Daniel K. Tarullo/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Toby Donenfeld (CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jerold R. Mande (CN=Jerold R. Mande/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

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

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

CC: Jill M. Pizzuto (CN=Jill M. Pizzuto/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Dan J. Taylor (CN=Dan J. Taylor/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Reminder -- there will be no Tobacco Strategy Meeting tomorrow. The next meeting will be Thursday, October 30, at 2:45 p.m. in Room 211. We are now holding this strategy meeting every other Thursday.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Stephen C. Warnath (WARNATH_S) (CPC)

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:16:09.17

SUBJECT: HOUSE APPROVES EXTENSION OF IMMIGRATION PROVISION -- FYI

TO: Elena Kagan (KAGAN_E) Autoforward to: Remote Adresse
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jose Cerda III (CERDA_J) Autoforward to: Remote Adresse
READ:NOT READ

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (SHIMABUKUR_L) Autoforward to: Remote Add
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Date: 10/22/97 Time: 11:26

IHouse approves extension of immigration provision

WASHINGTON (AP) The House today agreed to extend by two weeks an expiring statute that allows illegal immigrants to remain in the United States while applying for legal residence in exchange for paying a \$1,000 fine.

Extension of the controversial provision was included in a stopgap spending bill that funds government operations through Nov. 7, giving Congress more time to complete its appropriations process. The Senate is expected to take up similar legislation before Thursday's expiration of an earlier stopgap spending bill.

House critics of the immigration measure abandoned their attempt to defeat the spending bill, which passed by voice vote, after being promised a separate vote on the provision next week.

Opponents, led by Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, R-Calif., contend the statute fosters illegal immigration and improperly rewards people who broke the law by overstaying their visas or entering the country illegally. They say the measure also penalizes people who apply for visas overseas and often must wait years for permission to come here.

``This provision is bad for our country because it undermines our laws,'' Rohrabacher said at a morning news conference.

A Rohrabacher ally, Rep. Nathan Deal, R-Ga., termed the provision ``in effect a government bribe.''

But supporters say the provision benefits only those already in position to secure their green card. It also pumps much-needed revenue into the coffers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, bringing in an estimated \$214 million this year, they note.

``It does not give illegal immigrants the right to live in the United States,'' said Rep. Howard Berman, D-Calif. ``The only issue it deals with is where they can adjust status.''

The statute is targeted at undocumented immigrants eligible for legal residence, either because they're already in line for visas or are the spouse or minor child of a U.S. citizen. Parents of adult children who are U.S. citizens also can apply.

Some 345,000 people took advantage of the rule in 1995 and 1996. This year, an estimated 214,000 have applied.

The Senate has approved a permanent extension. But that approval, which wasn't matched on the House side, is included in an appropriations bill that has yet to be finalized.

The Clinton administration supports continuation of the

provision, which was first enacted in 1994. The idea was twofold:
Reduce the hardship on foreigners eligible to legalize their status
and lessen the pressure on U.S. consulates overseas where
immigrants previously applied.
APNP-10-22-97 1129EDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Estela Mendoza (CN=Estela Mendoza/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 12:46:15.00

SUBJECT: Urgent Reporter Request

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

A reporter from Army Times (on deadline) called today looking for a copy of a letter written by Judith Miller to you on July 15, 1997 on Tobacco. Apparantly the Pentagon will not release it...can you? Can we send it to them, or is this something we do not do? Thank you.

*Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion*

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Estela Mendoza (CN=Estela Mendoza/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-OCT-1997 12:55:59.00

SUBJECT: Re: Urgent Reporter Request

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

thanks a bunch!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Russell W. Horwitz (CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:00:58.00

SUBJECT: Climate Change Materials

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

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

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

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Andrei H. Cherny (CN=Andrei H. Cherny/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Roger V. Salazar (CN=Roger V. Salazar/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (CN=Virginia M. Terzano/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/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: Joseph M. Wire (CN=Joseph M. Wire/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Daniel K. Tarullo (CN=Daniel K. Tarullo/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Alice E. Shuffield (CN=Alice E. Shuffield/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/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: Victoria Radd (CN=Victoria Radd/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter R. Orszag (CN=Peter R. Orszag/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/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: Katherine Hubbard (CN=Katherine Hubbard/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: Lawrence J. Haas (CN=Lawrence J. Haas/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Steven A. Cohen (CN=Steven A. Cohen/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Erskine B. Bowles (CN=Erskine B. Bowles/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: Barry B. Anderson (CN=Barry B. Anderson/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Anne H. Lewis (CN=Anne H. Lewis/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Ronda H. Jackson (CN=Ronda H. Jackson/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: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Ellen S. Seidman (CN=Ellen S. Seidman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Franklin D. Raines (CN=Franklin D. Raines/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Peter O'Keefe (CN=Peter O'Keefe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Michael D. McCurry (CN=Michael D. McCurry/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: Julie E. Mason (CN=Julie E. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel D. Heath (CN=Daniel D. Heath/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Finney (CN=Karen E. Finney/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: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Bromberg (CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jill M. Blickstein (CN=Jill M. Blickstein/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

Booklets outlining the President's Climate Change proposal can be picked up either in the Staff Secretary's office or the NEC (2FL/WW).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:23:29.00

SUBJECT: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Janna Sidley at the VAWA office discreetly tried to feel out the position of the women's groups on the hate crimes legislation. Janna talked to NOW. It seems that NOW would prefer the most wide-reaching option including gender (Option 1 in the DOJ memo), but they could probably live with legislation that had an animus requirement (Option 4B). It seems, however, they don't want to start out with the animus option, but would live with it if that's where a compromise ended up.

It does seem that they have 2 non-negotiable points:

1. Gender has to be included.
2. Gender has to be treated the same as sexual orientation and disability.

Regards, Mary

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 13:47:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate Crime Legislation

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I ran into LD Acheson this morning. She was in the mtg w/ the AG on Tuesday and felt she was leaning to option 1.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 15:08:03.00

SUBJECT:

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

TEXT:

PLS come to Ruff's office for all girls Mtg.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 14:42:07.00

SUBJECT: WH Conf on Hate Crimes Working Group meeting, Thurs, Oct. 23 at 2pm -- 180

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Ann T. Eder (CN=Ann T. Eder/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: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/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: Cheryl D. Mills (CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald H. Gips (CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/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: Stephen B. Silverman (CN=Stephen B. Silverman/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: Paul J. Yandura (CN=Paul J. Yandura/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (CN=Virginia M. Terzano/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kim B. Widdess (CN=Kim B. Widdess/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin Leeds (CN=Robin Leeds/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl M. Carter (CN=Cheryl M. Carter/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: Richard L. Hayes (CN=Richard L. Hayes/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: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisa Millsap (CN=Elisa Millsap/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Hunker (CN=Mark Hunker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 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: Lin Liu (CN=Lin Liu/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judith A. Winston (CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Toby Donenfeld (CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/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: Michael D. McCurry (CN=Michael D. McCurry/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: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

We will have updates on the program, site selection, participant selection and other items. 19 days to go. Here, also, is a list of future meetings:

		October			
			23	Thursday	2
PM	OEOB 180				
			28	Tuesday	2
PM	OEOB 472				
			30	Thursday	2
PM	OEOB 180				
		November			
			4	Tuesday	2 PM OEOB
476					
			6	Thursday	2
PM	OEOB 180				

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 14:50:28.00

SUBJECT: FDA

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

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

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

TEXT:

Can somebody give me an update on what's happening with FDA Commissioner?
Thanks.

October 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM BRUCE REED
CHUCK RUFF

RE: Attached ONDCP Memorandum on the Southwest Border Region

Attached is a memorandum that General McCaffrey sent to you outlining recommendations on how to improve the Administration's drug interdiction efforts along the Southwest border. Although we share the General's concerns, we do not support his recommendations at this time and do not believe this issue should be tasked to the Drug Policy Council for resolution.

First, the Treasury and Justice Departments have strong reservations about ONDCP's recommendations. In fact, less than a month ago, we met with Secretary Rubin, Attorney General Reno, and General McCaffrey to discuss coordination of border-related issues. At that time, General McCaffrey was preparing to send a report to Congress on the Southwest border that made the same recommendations as the attached memorandum. Secretary Rubin and the Attorney General expressed their opposition to sending this report to Congress, and General McCaffrey agreed to hold it. Rubin and Reno -- who oversee the enforcement agencies that carry out the drug, crime, trade and immigration laws along the border -- have concerns that assigning a single, federal official at each point of entry to coordinate drug interdiction will negatively affect or conflict with our immigration and trade policies.

Second, several other border-related issues are currently being discussed in the White House and among the agencies, and will need to be resolved over the next few months. Most notably, the Commission on Immigration Reform recently released its final report recommending that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) be disbanded and its responsibilities -- including border enforcement -- parceled out to various agencies. In the wake of this report, Members of Congress have introduced INS reform plans and included appropriations language requiring the Administration to submit similar plans by early next year.

Because of all the above, we proposed at our recent meeting with Secretary Rubin, the Attorney General, and General McCaffrey that a White House-led working group consider all border-related proposals and the issues of drug and crime enforcement, immigration, and trade that they raise. We have met internally and concluded that the White House group will be led by DPC; include Counsel's Office, OMB, NSC and NPR; and will closely coordinate with all the affected agencies to ensure that their issues are fully considered. Although we recognize ONDCP's specific mandate to oversee the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and coordinate certain counterdrug technologies and intelligence -- and support these issues being discussed by the Drug Policy Council -- border issues that go beyond the reach of drug policy would be more

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appropriately handled by the process we have outlined. At OMB's request, we expect to have some initial recommendations before the budget process is concluded. We recommend that you support this process for coordinating border-related issues.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 14:53:38.00

SUBJECT: Bilingual Education

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

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

TEXT:

What is our position on this issue? I just don't know.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 15:54:39.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Health Care Strategy Meeting

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

TO: Donald H. Gips (CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Jennifer L. Klein (CN=Jennifer L. Klein/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: Karen E. Skelton (CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: Jill M. Pizzuto (CN=Jill M. Pizzuto/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

CC: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Toby Donenfeld (CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

The weekly Health Care Strategy Meeting for tomorrow is CANCELLED.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 16:09:28.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

IGA just called to see if you were coming to 4:00 Public Schools Conf. Mtg.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Russell W. Horwitz (CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-OCT-1997 16:34:05.00

SUBJECT: Climate Change Materials

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

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

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Andrei H. Cherny (CN=Andrei H. Cherny/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Roger V. Salazar (CN=Roger V. Salazar/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/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: Joseph M. Wire (CN=Joseph M. Wire/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Daniel K. Tarullo (CN=Daniel K. Tarullo/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Alice E. Shuffield (CN=Alice E. Shuffield/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/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: Victoria Radd (CN=Victoria Radd/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/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: Katherine Hubbard (CN=Katherine Hubbard/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: Lawrence J. Haas (CN=Lawrence J. Haas/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROPOSAL

October 22, 1997

Global climate change is the premier environmental challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and the risks it poses justify sensible preventive steps. Addressing this issue is one of the United States' greatest imperatives, for this and future generations. Recognizing the solid foundation of climate science, President Clinton is committed to strong and sensible action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – including realistic and binding emissions targets.

Key elements of President Clinton's climate change proposal include:

- **Binding Targets to Reach 1990 Emissions Levels by 2008-2012 and Reductions Below 1990 Levels in the 5-Year Period That Follows.** A critical component of the President's comprehensive framework is a realistic, achievable, and binding target of reducing greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and reductions below 1990 levels in the 5-year period that follows.
- **\$5 Billion Program of Tax Cuts and R&D for New Technologies.** To spur energy efficiency and the development of new technologies, the President proposes a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years.
- **Industry-by-Industry Consultations and Early Credit.** The Administration challenges key industries to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions. To provide an incentive for near-term actions to cut emissions, the President is committed to ensuring appropriate rewards for firms that act early.
- **Developing Countries Must Participate.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. That's why the United States has spear-headed joint implementation projects, and the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **Broad-Based Domestic and International Emissions Trading System Begins After A Decade of Experience Has Accumulated.** The President is committed to a market-based emissions trading system, both domestically and internationally, that will harness the power of the market to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012. The trading system would begin after a decade's worth of experience with tax incentives, R&D, early credit, electricity restructuring, Federal efforts, and other measures.

BINDING TARGETS: The U.S. binding target is realistic: It seeks to return U.S. emissions to 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 and reduce them further thereafter. We reject the European proposal for more stringent early reductions, as well as the "do-nothing" approach of some interests. The target is achievable: By providing incentives for early action to reduce emissions, attacking domestic energy inefficiencies, and putting in place a market-based emissions trading system, we can reach 1990 levels in the proposed time frame with minimal

economic costs. And it is meaningful: Achieving 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 would amount to almost a 30 percent reduction off a business-as-usual path, an important first step on the road toward stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

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SOLID PRINCIPLES: The President's five climate change principles include: that the policies should be guided by science, rely on market-based, common-sense tools, that we should seek win-win solutions, that global participation is essential to addressing the global problem of climate change, and that we must have regular common-sense reviews of the economics and science of climate change.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE THREE-STAGE APPROACH: Reflecting his five key principles, the President's plan includes three stages: Stage 1 includes priming the pump through programs such as R&D, tax incentives, incentives for early action, and Federal leadership, and industry consultations. Stage 2 builds upon the first stage by including a review and evaluation in preparation for the permit trading system. Stage 3 -- which does not occur for a decade -- involves meeting binding targets through a domestic and international emissions trading program. The President is committed to **working with labor and Congress to insure that we give proper assistance to any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.**

INITIAL ACTION PLAN: The President's immediate action plan includes 9 elements:

- 1. \$5 Billion in Tax Cuts and Federal R&D:** To spur energy efficiency and encourage the development and deployment of lower-carbon energy sources, the Administration supports a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years.
- 2. Credit for Early Action:** To provide an immediate incentive for near-term actions, the President is committed to ensuring that firms acting early are rewarded appropriately.
- 3. Industry-by-Industry Consultations:** The Administration challenges key industry sectors to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions.
- 4. Encouraging the Use of Energy-Efficient Products:** The President will complement his tax incentives, commitment to early action credit, and industry consultations by engaging in a broad-based effort to expand the use of *existing* energy-efficient technologies.
- 5. Federal Procurement and Energy Use:** The Department of Energy will spearhead a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal sources.
- 6. Electricity Restructuring:** To deliver a significant downpayment on emission reductions, while saving consumers billions, we will pursue a bold plan for electricity restructuring.
- 7. Setting a Concentration Goal:** The United States supports developing a specific, long-term concentration goal with the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and other bodies.
- 8. Bilateral Dialogues:** In addition to pursuing agreement in Kyoto, the Administration will pursue bilateral dialogues with key developing countries to promote clean energy.
- 9. Economics and Science Reviews:** The President proposes regular scientific and economic reviews. These reviews will ensure that policy-makers have the best possible information on climate change.

WIN-WIN: There are numerous win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions. For example, a

breakthrough in fuel cell technology announced yesterday will clear the way toward developing cars that are three times as efficient as today's models -- cutting pollution while also cutting driving costs.

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INITIAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

October 22, 1997

President Clinton has proposed nine immediate actions to begin addressing climate change:

1. Tax Cuts and Federal R&D: To spur energy efficiency and the development of lower-carbon energy sources, the Administration supports a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years. Many of the ideas from the recent report of the President's Committee on Science and Technology (PCAST) will be considered in constructing this package.

2. Credit for Early Action: To provide an immediate incentive for near-term actions to cut emissions, the Administration is committed to ensuring that firms which act early are rewarded appropriately. We will work with companies to build a program that appropriately rewards those who take prompt and early actions before the beginning of the mandatory emissions budget period in Stage 3.

3. Industry-by-Industry Consultations: The Administration challenges key industry sectors to prepare plans over the next 9 months on how they can best reduce emissions, including how the Federal government can remove regulatory hurdles that discourage energy efficiency. The Administration will work in partnership with industry to develop sensible efficiency standards in a variety of areas.

4. Encouraging the Use of Energy-Efficient Products: As the Department of Energy's 5-Labs study illustrates, many existing technologies produce win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions -- but nonetheless are still not widely used. The President is committed to expanding their reach. He will therefore complement his other programs by engaging in a broad-based effort to expand the use of *existing* energy-efficient technologies -- while also spurring the development of *new* technologies.

5. Federal Procurement and Energy Use: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal sources, DOE will spearhead a comprehensive effort that includes expanded performance contracting to make Federal buildings more energy-efficient, improved Federal procurement of energy-efficient technology, and partnerships to improve the energy efficiency of Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles. Federal agencies will also be called upon to assess emissions in major initiatives.

6. Electricity Restructuring: To spur further efforts to clean our air and deliver a downpayment on greenhouse gas emission reductions, while saving consumers billions, we will pursue a bold plan to restructure the energy sector. It is time to change the rules that are often more than 70 years old -- stifling innovations that can save money and impede newer, cleaner technologies.

7. Setting a Concentration Goal for Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere: The goal of the existing climate treaty is to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases, but the specific concentration has never been defined. The U.S. supports developing a specific, long-term goal, with the assistance of the National Academy of Science and other appropriate bodies.

8. Bilateral Dialogues: In addition to pursuing agreement in Kyoto, the Administration will pursue bilateral dialogues with key developing countries to promote clean energy.

9. *Economics and Science Reviews:* The President proposes regular scientific and economic reviews, to ensure that policy-makers have the best possible information on climate change.

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FIVE CLIMATE CHANGE PRINCIPLES
October 22, 1997

Global climate change is the premier environmental challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and the risks it poses justify sensible preventive steps. Addressing this issue is one of the United States' greatest imperatives, for this and future generations. Recognizing the solid foundation of climate science, President Clinton is committed to strong and sensible action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – including realistic and binding emissions targets.

President Clinton's climate change plan is based on **five key principles**:

- **Guided by science.** The vast majority of the world's scientists have concluded that if the countries of world do not work together to cut greenhouse gas emissions, temperatures will rise and disrupt the global climate. Indeed, most scientists say this process has already begun. But there is much we still don't know about how the climate and human health will react to increased greenhouse gas concentrations. That's why the President's plan includes regular science reviews, to ensure that our policies are guided by the best science available.
- **Market-based, common-sense tools.** We have learned that the costs of protecting the environment is substantially lower if we harness the power of markets to do so. That's why the President's plan emphasizes flexible and market-based mechanisms. His plan includes a domestic and international permit trading system for greenhouse gas emissions, similar to the highly successful permit trading system that has dramatically cut acid rain at a fraction of the predicted cost.
- **Seek win-win solutions.** There are a multitude of win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions, that can improve our energy efficiency and save consumers money. For example, a breakthrough in fuel cell technology announced yesterday will clear the way toward developing cars that are twice as efficient as today's models -- cutting pollution while also cutting driving costs. The President believes that we must seek such win-win solutions to addressing climate change.
- **Global participation.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. A ton of carbon emitted in Argentina has just as much effect on the global climate as a ton of carbon emitted in the United States -- and within the next few decades, emissions from developing countries are expected to exceed those from developed countries. And many win-win opportunities exist to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. That's why the United States has spear-headed joint implementation projects and the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **Common-sense economic reviews.** Our knowledge of the challenges and opportunities we face will grow over time. Therefore, the President is calling for regular 5-year economic reviews and updates, to ensure that policy-makers, both in the Administration and in Congress, have the best possible information on how the economy is responding to the effort to address climate change, how other countries are performing relative to their own commitments, and

how the climate is changing in response to human activities.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREE-STAGE PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

October 22, 1997

Reflecting his five key principles, the President's plan will proceed in three stages:

- **Stage 1: Priming the Pump Through R&D, Tax Incentives, Incentives for Early Action, Federal Leadership, and Industry Consultations.** The first stage of the President's package includes a 9-point action plan -- including \$5 billion in tax incentives and spending for R&D and energy efficiency, incentives for early action, a set of Federal government energy initiatives, and industry-by-industry consultations to explore their best ideas on how to reduce emissions in a cost-effective manner (including market-oriented standards for energy efficiency). The first economic review would occur near the end of Stage 1.
- **Stage 2: Review and Evaluation.** The second stage, which would begin around 2004, will build upon the programs adopted in Stage 1, by including a review of our progress and an evaluation of next steps as we move toward a market-based permit trading system for carbon emissions. During this second stage, the details of the permit system would be refined and perhaps tested. Such a permit system is similar in concept to the one that dramatically cut acid rain emissions -- although the scale would be significantly larger than the current acid rain program. The second economic review would occur near the end of Stage 2.
- **Stage 3: Meeting Binding Targets Through Domestic and International Emissions Trading Program.** In the third stage, we would reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and below 1990 levels in the 5-year period after that, through a market-based domestic and international emissions trading system. Before beginning this third stage, the second economic update and review would allow Congress and the President to evaluate how the economy had responded to a decade's worth of experience in the first two stages of the President's plan. The President is committed to **working with labor and Congress to insure that we give proper assistance to any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.**

This three-stage program recognizes the long-term nature of the effort to address climate change in three ways:

- By adopting a graduated approach to emissions reductions, it allows us to exploit the tremendous opportunities for win-win reductions first.
- By adopting a system of regular scientific and economic updates and reviews, it allows us to monitor our progress and re-assess our success in reducing emissions, the state of scientific knowledge, and how the economy is responding to our efforts. Only after we have accumulated ten years of experience with the first two stages of the program would we enter the internationally binding period.
- By insisting that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation and by emphasizing the importance of an international trading system and joint implementation, we take advantage of low-cost reduction possibilities wherever they occur -- either here or abroad.

COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE, SENSIBLE ACTION

October 22, 1997

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

Under the current international climate change agreement (signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992), industrialized countries accepted a non-binding emissions reduction goal. Most nations, including the United States, will fall short of meeting it. This fact, coupled with better scientific evidence on the seriousness of the climate change threat, led the U.S. to propose last year that a new agreement set binding limits on emissions. The proposed U.S. emissions target is designed to provide important environmental gains while maintaining strong economic growth. It is:

- **Realistic.** Seeks to return U.S. emissions to 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 and reduce them further thereafter. Rejects European proposal for more stringent early reductions, as well as the “do-nothing” approach of some interests.
- **Achievable.** By providing incentives for early action to reduce emissions, attacking domestic energy inefficiencies, securing flexible international implementation mechanisms, and putting in place a market-based domestic emissions trading system, the U.S. can reach 1990 levels in the proposed time frame with minimal economic costs.
- **Meaningful.** Achieving 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 would amount to almost a 30 percent reduction off a business-as-usual path, an important first step on the road toward stabilizing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Emissions accounting will include all greenhouse gas sources and sinks (including reforestation).

FLEXIBLE, MARKET-BASED IMPLEMENTATION

Just as the effects of climate change will be felt globally, so too are the causes of climate change global in nature. Greenhouse gas emissions do equal harm to the atmosphere whether they come from a coal plant in China or a bus in Boston. For this reason, any regime to reduce greenhouse gases must be global. It must also allow all nations the ability to seek out the most efficient way of reducing emissions so that the greatest gains are achieved at the least cost. For these reasons, the United States strongly supports the inclusion in a new climate change agreement of two innovative, flexible mechanisms for reducing emissions:

- **International Emissions Trading --Using Markets to Lower Costs.** The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.
- **Joint Implementation --A Global Solution to Low-Cost Reductions.** Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive

means of meeting its own target.

PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In addition to its non-binding emissions reduction aim for developed countries, the Rio climate change agreement required all countries to take policies and measures to reduce emissions. Many developing countries have made real strides, through, for example, reducing energy subsidies. Nevertheless, given that developing country emissions will eclipse those from the developed world within several decades, these countries need to do more. Accordingly, the U.S. calls on developing countries to strengthen their existing commitments and to agree that their obligations must increase over time to include binding emissions limits. Our principles include:

- **Global Participation.** All countries must participate. Every nation would be required to take meaningful actions to limit emissions. The U.S. will not assume binding obligations until developing countries agree to participate meaningfully in the challenge of addressing climate change.

- **Equity.** The obligations of poorer and less developed countries should take into account their state of economic development and their relative contribution to the climate change problem.

- **Assistance.** While insisting that developing countries take meaningful actions to address climate change, the U.S. recognizes that many of these countries face significant development challenges that hamper their ability to reduce emissions. President Clinton is reemphasizing his commitment to working with these nations to help build more sustainable energy futures. This includes a \$1 billion package of assistance from USAID and a renewed commitment to provide financial assistance through the Global Environment Facility, as well as our pathbreaking joint implementation proposals.

FACT SHEET ON INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS TRADING

October 22, 1997

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Description

The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.

Given an effective international regime, emissions trading provides a powerful incentive for nations to reduce below the amount required and then sell excess reductions to others who in turn avoid more costly actions. The U.S. has proposed that emissions trading be permitted among all countries that agree to a binding emissions target.

How it would work

Consider a simplified example for how international emissions trading might work. Country A and Country B must reduce emissions by 100 tons each. It might cost each country \$1,000 to reduce 100 tons individually for a total cost of \$2,000. However, if Country A could reduce its emissions by 200 tons for a total cost of \$1,500 and sell half of these reductions to Country B, the overall target would be achieved for \$500 less, a savings of 25 percent.

U.S. experience

Emissions trading is being used successfully at the domestic level to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions (which cause acid rain) under the Clean Air Act. Achieving targeted reductions was originally estimated to cost \$5 billion annually if traditional controls had been required and \$4 billion with emissions trading. A GAO estimate after the initial stage of emissions trading now puts the cost at \$2 billion per year, or 60 percent below the original estimate with pollution reductions significantly ahead of schedule. Emissions trading has also been successful in cutting the costs of phasing out leaded gasoline and in curbing the production of chlorofluorocarbons which deplete the ozone layer.

Cost savings

According to the 1997 Economic Report of the President, international emissions trading for carbon dioxide could lower the cost of reductions by 50 percent below the minimum achievable using purely domestic programs.

FACT SHEET ON JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

October 22, 1997

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Description

Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive means of meeting its own target. The U.S. has proposed that a formal regime that gives credit for JI projects be part of a new climate change agreement.

How it would work

Consider the example of a project announced today as part of a pilot program on joint implementation instituted by the United States. Two U.S. companies (Solar Electric Power and Light of Washington, D.C. and Trexler and Associates, Inc of Oak Grove, Illinois) will work with Renewable Energy Services Company of Asia, Ltd. to market and install 812,000 solar home systems in Sri Lanka. These systems will replace the use of kerosene lamps for lighting and the use of diesel-electric charging of lead-acid batteries for powering small home appliances. The result will be a 1.5 million metric ton reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner energy for tens of thousands of people.

U.S. experience

Under the U.S. pilot program on JI (formed under the existing climate change convention), 28 projects have been approved in 12 countries, including Costa Rica, Bolivia, the Czech Republic, and Russia. These projects span a range of technologies, including solar, geothermal, and wind power; fuel switching for district heating; biomass energy; and reforestation. U.S. companies and organizations already participating include Commonwealth Edison, Wisconsin Electric Power, Kenetech Windpower, Sealweld Corp., American Electric Power, PacificCorp, Detroit Edison, Clean Air Coalition, and many others.

Benefits

Lower costs: JI provides a strong incentive for companies and countries to search the globe for the lowest cost ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Expanded exports of U.S. technology: The enormous potential for JI projects around the world creates major opportunities for the increased sale of U.S. energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies.

Technology transfer: Increased reliance on more energy efficient technologies and less carbon-intensive energy alternatives will help developing countries meet their growing energy needs with more environmentally sustainable solutions.

FACT SHEET ON ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING

October 22, 1997

As part of his climate change initiative, President Clinton announced his support for appropriately crafted electricity restructuring legislation that will save consumers billions of dollars while reducing carbon emissions.

Description

The electricity sector is our nation's most capital intensive industry -- and has sales of over \$200 billion. Under electricity restructuring, competition would be the primary mechanism to set electricity generation prices. Utilities would open up their distribution and transmission wires to all qualified sellers. The transmission and distribution of electricity would continue to be regulated because they will remain monopolies for the foreseeable future. The system would be restructured, not deregulated. Done correctly, this process can save consumers in their utility bills and reduce carbon emissions. A properly structured retail competition system can deliver electricity more efficiently, and just as reliably, as our present system of regulated monopolies.

Cost savings

Most experts are confident that restructuring will reduce the cost of electricity, although there is a diversity of views over the potential size of the savings. Because the industry is so large, even modest savings represent billions of dollars. DOE economists estimate potential savings of \$20 billion a year, which would mean average direct savings of about \$100 a year to a typical family of four and indirect savings to such a family through lower cost goods and services of about another \$100 a year. Other studies predict far larger savings.

Carbon reductions

With appropriate market-based provisions, electricity restructuring legislation could reduce carbon emissions by creating incentives to produce and use electricity more efficiently and with less pollution. As emphasized at the White House Conference on Climate Change, two-thirds of the energy used to produce electricity is currently wasted. Restructuring should introduce incentives for reducing this waste heat. Restructuring legislation could also include other provisions -- such as various incentives and mandates to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy -- that offer potential carbon savings.

Next steps

The Administration looks forward to working with interested parties on crafting comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation.

FACT SHEET ON FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT

October 22, 1997

Aggressive energy management can substantially reduce carbon emissions from the activities of the Federal government, which has the nation's largest energy bill at almost \$8 billion per year. Significant strides have already been made --energy consumption per square foot in Federal buildings is down 15 percent and energy use in civilian and military vehicles is down about 27 percent from 1985 levels. However, we can do much more.

The initiatives below will reduce Federal emissions of greenhouse gases through enhanced focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy. They address areas which can deliver the greatest energy savings, best leverage private sector funding and improve the Federal procurement system.

1. Expand Energy Savings Performance Contracting

- Expand use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts. ESPC uses private investment capital and expertise to accomplish energy and cost saving projects in Federal facilities. When a private sector firm which has invested in federal energy efficiency improvements is fully repaid from its share of the delivered savings, all additional savings accrue to the government. Streamlined ESPC contracts put in place by DOD and DOE are beginning to speed large investments in energy projects at Federal facilities. However, use of ESPC's is still limited in the Federal government. The Office of Management and Budget will lead an effort to increase their use. It will include new policy and budget guidance for agencies. ESPC authority can also be extended to other areas including:
 - *Leased Federal buildings.* These include buildings where the Government either pays for the energy use directly or in other building where ESPC can provide a better lease for the Government.
 - *Federal mobility.* There may be great potential for energy savings from more efficient energy use in aircraft, ships and vehicles.
 - *Water conservation.* Water conservation projects save energy because each gallon contains energy from pumping, heating, chilling or treatment.
 - *Non-federal facilities* where the Government makes indirect payment of energy expenses. These include, for example, National Guard facilities which the state owns but where the Federal Government covers utility expenses and public housing facilities which are Federally supported but owned by public housing authorities.
 - *State and local government facilities.* Federal energy experts can help transfer ESPC techniques to state and local governments so they can access this important approach to energy efficiency.

2. Improve Federal Procurement of Energy Efficient Technology

- *Accelerate the development of Product Energy Efficiency Recommendations.* These cover

products that are in the top 25 percent of their class for energy efficiency or have Energy Star ratings, for example electric motors and air conditioning chillers. They provide a guide to Federal purchasers of the energy efficiency level to request in a specification or procurement.

- *Establish as standard practice, the purchase of energy efficient products for Government use.* Traditionally, federal purchases have been based on lowest price, ignoring the substantial savings many energy efficient products can achieve over their life. The Executive Office of the President will lead an interagency team to streamline and update Executive Orders and procurement practices to encourage the acquisition of these products. Use of alternative contracting vehicles to acquire energy-efficient products will be encouraged, and purchase of products in the top 25 percent of class for energy efficiency or conforming to Energy Star standards will become standard practice, subject to necessary exceptions. The initiative will be augmented by publication of a “best practices” buying guide and expanded training of purchasing decision-makers.
- *Use consolidated purchasing to stimulate markets and lower prices.* Consolidated Federal purchasing can stimulate commercial markets for new and emerging products which offer greater energy efficiency, lower operating costs, and sales opportunities for small businesses that produce these products.
- *Increase Federal procurement of renewable energy.* In states that have implemented retail competition in their electricity industry, Federal facilities will work with their suppliers to ensure that the facilities purchase competitively supplied non-hydro renewable energy at levels equivalent to the percentage specified in that state’s retail competition legislation.
- *Report Federal Agencies’ Contributions to Reduction of Carbon Emissions.* This initiative will develop an appropriate measurement methodology to convert currently available data on Federal energy use to carbon emissions to aid national carbon reduction efforts.

3. Building for the 21st Century

- *Establish a new level of excellence for Federal building construction and renovation that incorporates energy efficiency, quality, affordability, and sustainability.* By using the latest construction techniques and tapping the knowledge of the building community and local partners, agencies will work to ensure that new Federal buildings achieve energy efficiency increases of 30-50 percent by 2000 as compared to existing facilities. This will be accomplished through a “whole building” approach that treats buildings as integrated systems rather than a series of independent component selections.
- *Deploy solar technologies in Federal buildings.* Show Federal leadership by installing solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems on 20,000 Federal roofs by 2010 in support of the President’s ‘Million Solar Roof Initiative’. Utilize alternative financing methods to provide the rapid infusion of investment necessary to support the cost-effective installation of these systems.
- *Expand the use of combined heat and power generation at Federal facilities.* Combined heat and power makes greater use of the waste heat produced in the generation of electricity.

- *Use biomass fuels in Federal boilers.* Biomass would come from agricultural and wood waste and methane from landfill and treatment plant operations.
- *Expand public awareness of energy efficient technologies.* By showcasing energy efficient and renewable energy technologies at National Parks, Federal offices, embassies, military bases, and other facilities the public will be more aware of their potential to reduce pollution and lower costs.
- *Seek increased resources for civilian agency staffing to expand energy management activities and complete energy efficiency projects.* In recent years, budgets for energy management in several key agencies have been cut by more than 80 percent. These Federal appropriations often provide the most cost-effective funding for Federal energy efficiency projects.

4. Improve Aircraft, Ship, and Heavy Vehicle Fuel Efficiency

- ***Public-Private partnerships to improve the energy efficiency of Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles.*** Energy use in Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles, predominantly in the military services, is responsible for 43 percent of the \$8 billion Federal energy bill. This initiative would improve the energy efficiency of main propulsion systems, with particular emphasis on medium and heavy diesel engines and high performance turbine technology. The initiative -- designed along the lines of the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles -- would involve a partnership between Federal agencies and the private sector. Advances under this initiative will have significant application in commercial markets. **In addition, the initiative will focus on near-term energy efficiency opportunities such as lighting retrofits on ships.**
- ***Increase the use of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) in the Federal fleet.*** Federal agencies are increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles which, among other things, helps reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This initiative would enhance the focus of the current program on AFVs such as electrics, hybrid-electrics, natural gas and renewable-fueled vehicles.

5. Greenhouse Gas Assessments

- Federal agencies will be required to assess their greenhouse gas emissions in major actions they undertake.

FACT SHEET ON U.S. GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM October 22, 1997

Background: The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a National Research Program conducted under the auspices of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. The NSTC is a cabinet-level council established by President Clinton in November 1993 to coordinate Federal science and technology efforts. The program's fundamental purpose is to increase understanding of the Earth system, and of human and naturally induced changes in the Earth's environment, and thus provide a sound scientific basis for decision making on global change issues. The USGCRP began as a Presidential Initiative, and was codified by the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The overall FY 1997 USGCRP budget was \$1.81 billion.

The core program of the USGCRP is focused on four key scientific areas:

- *Seasonal to Interannual Climate Variability:* The development and refinement of forecasts of seasonal and interannual climate variability, including study and prediction of the El Niño phenomena.
- *Climate Change Over Decades to Centuries:* Analysis and projection of the effects of long-term climate change on natural resources, public health, and socio-economic sectors.
- *Changes in Ozone, UV Radiation, and Atmospheric Chemistry:* Research on the causes, rate, magnitude, and human health and ecological consequences of changes in stratospheric ozone, UV radiation, and atmospheric chemistry.
- *Changes in Land Cover and Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems:* Research on the causes and consequences of land-cover changes, and on basic processes governing the functions and structure of terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems.

New Research Directions: Global change research is providing the information about the changing Earth system, and in particular, about climate change, that is needed to achieve a sustainable future. New research efforts include:

- *A National Assessment of Climate Change Impacts* to aggregate information across regions and sectors, analyze national-scale consequences, and support development of mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- *Improved Regional-scale Analyses*, including regional estimates of the rate and magnitude of climate change, analyses of the environmental and socio-economic consequences of climate change in the context of other stresses, and integrated assessments of the implications for society and the environment of climate change.
- *Regional Workshops* to examine the vulnerabilities of various regions of the United States to climate change.

FACT SHEET ON PNGV
October 22, 1997

Announced at the White House on September 29, 1993 by President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and the CEOs of the domestic auto makers, the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is a partnership between the U.S. Federal government (7 agencies and 20 federal laboratories) and Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors that aims to strengthen America's competitiveness by developing technologies for a new generation of vehicles. Its programs include research support for over 350 automotive suppliers, universities, and small businesses.

PNGV's long-term goal is to develop production prototypes of an attractive, affordable car that can meet all applicable environmental and safety times and achieve up to three times the fuel efficiency of a comparable automobile sold today. This would mean that a typical midsize car would be able to achieve 80 mpg. The partnership also aims to (i) improve automotive manufacturing, and (ii) introduce efficiency technologies into production vehicles as soon as they are economically justified.

There are numerous reasons for pursuing PNGV, including:

- **Environmental:** Automobiles are a major contributor to atmospheric carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas. Already, concentrations of carbon dioxide are 25 percent higher than pre-industrial levels and are expected to double within the next century. Since the number of registered vehicles in the United States is expected to climb from 194 million in 1993, to as many as 270 million in 2010, PNGV's success is critical to any program of controlling US and world greenhouse gas emissions. It will also result in low cost methods for controlling the emissions that contribute to urban air pollution.
- **Reducing U.S. Dependence on Foreign Oil:** The United States currently imports 50 percent of the oil we consume -- this share is expected to grow to more than 60 percent by 2010. Petroleum imports make up ten percent of our country's import inventory and account for a large chunk of the nation's trade deficit. This dependence on foreign oil makes the United States vulnerable.

PNGV Status Report: The industrial partners are now in the process of selecting technologies that will be included in concept vehicles that will be completed by the turn of the century. The federal agencies are working to revise their research priorities to support both technologies that can be incorporated in production prototypes for 2004 and that can be integrated into even more advanced vehicles that would be designed in later years.

The goal of the program, while extremely ambitious, still seems possible given the advances in key technology that have been achieved during the life of the program. These include advances in production of low-cost, light-weight materials for the vehicle body and frame; electrical control systems, batteries; and compact, inexpensive fuel cells -- including the new technology for using gasoline to power fuel cells announced yesterday; and, advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles.

FACT SHEET ON FUEL CELLS

October 22, 1997

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

THE BREAKTHROUGH: A gasoline-powered technology that would allow you to double the fuel efficiency of a car and emit half the greenhouse gases and virtually no other air pollution. For the first time, gasoline was used to produce electricity from a pollution-free fuel cell, allowing the use of the existing gasoline infrastructure. Previously, fuel cells have been powered by hydrogen or methanol, which are less convenient for use in cars.

The Department of Energy, together with Los Alamos National Laboratory, and A.D. Little, have developed a breakthrough fuel processor, which can extract hydrogen from gasoline and other fuels such as ethanol and natural gas. Last week, this fuel processor was combined with a fuel cell from Plug Power to demonstrate for the first time that a fuel cell electric car could be fueled by gasoline or ethanol. This eliminates the limited driving range and lengthy recharging times associated with electric cars that run on batteries.

WHAT IS A FUEL CELL: The fuel cell converts the chemical energy of a fuel directly into usable electricity and heat without combustion. Fuel cells are similar to batteries in that both produce a direct current by means of an electrochemical process, but fuel cells can operate indefinitely as long as fuel is supplied to them. Fuel cells can provide power for cars and other applications, such as electricity and hot water for buildings.

The Department of Energy working with its partners has brought down the cost of proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells by a factor of twenty in the last ten years. Continued R&D, coupled with the economies of scale from mass production of fuel cells as they enter the marketplace, should allow us to maintain this pace of cost reduction for another decade.

PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW GENERATION OF VEHICLES (PNGV): The fuel cell breakthrough was accomplished as part of President Clinton's PNGV initiative, an innovative partnership between the government, the national laboratories, the big three automakers, and their suppliers. PNGV's goal is to develop a family-sized vehicle with triple the fuel efficiency of today's cars, without compromising cost or convenience.

POTENTIAL GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS: One-third of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions comes from the transportation sector, primarily cars. Fuel cell technology alone can directly double fuel efficiency and cut carbon dioxide emissions in half. In combination with other PNGV advances, such as lightweight materials and regenerative braking, fuel cells will allow a tripling of fuel efficiency and a further reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Powering the fuel cell with renewable fuels, such as ethanol, could eliminate automotive greenhouse gas emissions entirely in the long run. The buildings sector also generates one-third of the nation's emissions of carbon dioxide. A building that uses the electricity and hot water from a fuel cell fueled by natural gas would have about half of the greenhouse gas emissions of the average building today. Plug Power expects to introduce fuel cells for homes and other buildings in 2000 that will provide electricity for less than the current residential rate. By 2010, fuel cells in buildings could be providing emissions savings of five million metric tons of carbon.

FACT SHEET ON PATH
October 22, 1997

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

What is PATH? We are working to develop a partnership for 21st century housing bringing together government and industry to develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies, designs and practices that can significantly improve the quality of housing without raising the cost of construction. The **Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing** includes government (DOE, HUD, EPA, Labor, Commerce, FEMA, and DOD) and industry working together develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies and practices so that homes can be built cheaper, more environmentally sustainable, more disaster resistant, and provide a safer working environment.

PATH has a five-part approach:

- Industry-driven research on new technologies and practices
- Working with industry on pilot programs building thousands of marketable houses
- Streamlining of federal, state and local codes and regulations
- Judicious use of existing authority on standards
- Information campaign to influence consumer demand

R&D: Support more funds for accelerated research and demonstration of inexpensive, highly efficient, highly attractive housing. Link with million solar roofs program.

Standards: The success of PATH will in some part be based on utilizing existing authorities on standards for a select few products that have the potential for great savings. There are five appliance/products currently under review by DoE; Clothes Washers, Ranges/Ovens, Ballasts, Residential water heaters, transformers. Of these, the Clothes Washers and Water Heaters seem to have greatest potential.

Creating Markets: The key to making the Partnership successful will be the ability to create markets and consumer demands for homes that meet the PATH goals. The Partnership will work with states and communities to help them understand the benefits of building these homes, and the opportunities it affords the communities for economic growth. The Partnership will attempt to gain agreements between communities that PATH homes can go through an expedited permitting process.

Education and Outreach: Marketing the benefits of these homes to consumers and to encourage consumers to begin to ask for homes that are built to the quality level of >PATH= homes. This will need to be an intensive campaign of getting the message out to communities, builders and developers. This will provide incentives for more and more builders to want to build these homes.

Pilots: The pilots will play an important role in the success of PATH. The pilot sites will begin of developing the markets and demonstrate the feasibility of the homes. The pilot sites can also act as training sites for builders and community leaders to learn about the benefits of the technologies and as a classroom for training on how to use the technologies. Sites under consideration are Stapleton Airport, Denver (Redevelopment of old airport site near downtown) and Florida (Working with the State to link energy and environment to disaster resistance and affordability).

Regulatory Streamlining: Working with states and communities on making the code approval process more efficient and less time consuming.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL INDUSTRY SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997

The industrial sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. We can cut emissions substantially in this sector through the right mix of tax incentives, accelerated research and development, electricity restructuring, and environmental regulatory reinvention. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the industrial sector in 2010 by 28 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

Increasing Energy Efficiency: Energy audits encourage systematic approaches to energy efficiency that typically have high yields. Southwire Corporation, a large manufacturer of wire, rod, and cable, cut their use of natural gas by 60 percent and cut electricity use by 40 percent per pound of product produced. Motors consume 70 percent of industrial electricity used, and there is room for improving their efficiency. The Greenville Tube Company, for example, increased productivity by 15 percent, increased energy efficiency by 30 percent, reduced scrap by 15 percent, and achieved \$77,000 per year savings -- a 6 month payback -- by improving the efficiency of their motors.

Cogeneration (Combined Heat and Power): New technologies available in the industrial sector will allow us to capture the waste heat the U.S. now throws away. With the right policies, industrial cogeneration of natural gas or biomass could cut annual carbon emission significantly by 2010. Advanced turbines developed by DOE with industry will be available in three years (orders are already being taken). They have an overall efficiency of 80 percent to 90 percent, produce steam together with low-cost electricity and significantly reduce NOx emissions. These turbines can run on natural gas or biomass. Some industries have their own low-cost biomass feedstocks (for example, black liquor gasification in the pulp and paper industry), which makes possible cogeneration with nearly zero carbon emissions.

Expanding Industries of the Future: The seven most energy-intensive industries—steel, aluminum, petroleum refining, chemicals, pulp and paper products, glass, and metal casting—account for about 80 percent of the carbon emissions in U.S. manufacturing and more than 90 percent of the hazardous waste. Industry, partnering with the Department of Energy, has developed long-term visions of energy-efficient, low-polluting, highly competitive "Industries of the Future" as well as technology roadmaps to identify an R&D and deployment pathway to achieving the vision. Visions typically foresee annual energy efficiency improvements of 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent for two decades.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL BUILDINGS SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997

The buildings sector also produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. There is substantial opportunity to improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and the appliances in them. Many of these technologies improve the quality of service delivered (i.e. higher quality lighting), and have also been documented in a number of cases to improve productivity. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the buildings sector in 2010 by 25 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

Standards: Substantial carbon emissions reductions in 2010 can be achieved through existing authority of the Department of Energy to establish market-oriented efficiency standards for appliances, such as refrigerators and air conditioners. The Department of Energy uses a consensus-based approach in which manufacturers, environmentalists, consumer advocates, and the states work together to develop applicable standards.

Voluntary Programs: Significant carbon reductions in 2010 could also be achieved by expanding voluntary programs such as the joint EPA-DOE Energy Star program. Energy Star labeling has already transformed a number of markets. For example, it has cut the energy used by computers, monitors, and printers by 50 percent at virtually no incremental cost. It is now being extended to dozens of other products.

Adopting Best Electricity Engineering Practices: Electronic equipment consumes electricity in stand-by mode (even when not being used) generating 12 MMTs of carbon emission each year. Preliminary analysis suggests that 80 percent of that could be saved through adopting best engineering practices without reducing service.

Research and Development: Designing buildings with advanced technology can reduce energy consumption by 25 to 50 percent without increasing the building's initial cost. The extra cost of some of the energy-efficient equipment is offset by the smaller required heating and cooling system.

Combined Heat and Power: As in industry, we can reduce the carbon intensity of the buildings sector by accelerating the use of combined heat and power (CHP). Two CHP technologies—small turbines and proton-exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells—can convert natural gas to useful energy with 80 to 90 percent efficiency, significantly cutting carbon emissions from a building.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL TRANSPORTATION SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997

The transportation sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the transportation sector in 2010 by 73 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

High Efficiency Cars And Light Trucks: The goal of the President's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles is to produce cars that are three times more efficient than current vehicles with no compromise in size, safety, comfort or cost. The objective is a production prototype vehicle with a fuel efficiency of 80 mpg in 2004 and commercial availability soon after. A variety of efficient technologies such as hybrid vehicle design, advanced engines, regenerative braking and lightweight materials are under development. These technologies are also applicable to light trucks and sport utility vehicles, so that a PNGV for these heavier passenger vehicles is quite possible with an expanded research effort.

High efficiency heavy trucks: Ongoing federal R&D on advanced diesel engines and lightweight materials have the potential to substantially reduce carbon emissions from heavy trucks. These technologies are projected to be available by about 2003 and be quickly adopted by trucking manufacturers since energy is a major cost component of freight transportation (a truck typically gets 7 to 8 miles per gallon while traveling over 50,000 miles a year).

Advanced Efficient Aircraft and Rail: Ongoing federal R&D on advanced aircraft engines, improved airframes, and air traffic control have the potential to improve aircraft energy efficiency by 35 percent, with an additional increment of carbon emissions reductions achieved by increasing the efficiency of trains.

Low-Carbon Fuel: Government-industry R&D partnerships have brought the cost of ethanol from cellulosic waste (such as crop waste) and dedicated crops (such as switchgrass) from \$3.60 per gallon in 1980 to \$1.20 per gallon today. Such fuels are carbon neutral because the crops capture carbon dioxide when they grow and release it during combustion.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 07:54:32.00

SUBJECT: Chaka Fattah

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

TEXT:
As requested...

Let me know of any edits/concerns please.
----- Forwarded by Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP on 10/22/97
07:55 AM -----

Robert M. Shireman
10/22/97 01:56:02 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
cc: Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP
Subject: Chaka Fattah

Per your request, sorry I didn't see the note earlier.

6th Grade Mentoring Initiative. The NEC has begun consultations with the higher education community on a proposal that would promote partnerships between colleges and high-poverty schools, to provide youth with sustained mentoring and academic enrichment starting no later than seventh grade and extending through high school graduation. This would be connected to a broader effort to inform low-income families about financial aid that is available for college. [While we would not be able to announce the size of any initiative until after the budget process, you could announce the general idea and ask for colleges to work with us on the design. One opportunity to do that would be on November 16 and 17, when 2000 officials from all of the public 4-year colleges and universities in the country will be meeting in D.C.]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Demond T. Martin (CN=Demond T. Martin/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-OCT-1997 08:41:53.00

SUBJECT: Reminder:Race Initiative Mtg

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/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: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia N. Rustique (CN=Virginia N. Rustique/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Michael J. Sorrell (CN=Michael J. Sorrell/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angelique Pirozzi (CN=Angelique Pirozzi/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: Lin Liu (CN=Lin Liu/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Claire Gonzales (CN=Claire Gonzales/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Terri J. Tingen (CN=Terri J. Tingen/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: Lori L. Anderson (CN=Lori L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Judith A. Winston (CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/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: Elisabeth Steele (CN=Elisabeth Steele/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Michele Cavataio (CN=Michele Cavataio/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Erskine Bowles will hold a Race Initiative meeting Thursday Oct. 23 at 3:00pm in the Roosevelt Room. The following are invited:

Michele Cavataio
Maria Echaveste
Chris Edley
Mickey Ibarra
Claire Gonzales
Elena Kagan
Ann Lewis
Susan Liss
Lin Liu
Goody Marshall
Sylvia Mathews
Andrew Mayock
Minyon Moore
Peter Rundlet
Mike Sorrell
Gene Sperling
Mike Wenger
Judith Winston

Paul Begala
Sidney Blumenthal
Rahm Emanuel
John Hilley
Ron Klain
Mike McCurry / Joe Lockhart
Cheryl Mills
John Podesta
Doug Sosnik
Melanne Vermeer
Michael Waldman

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

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Caring for America's Children The Clinton Administration and Child Care

October 23, 1997

Over the past decade, the number of American families with working parents has expanded dramatically. Making high quality child care more affordable and accessible is critical to the strength of our families and to healthy child development and learning..... Each of us --from businesses to religious leaders to policy-makers and elected officials --has a responsibility and an important stake in making sure that children of all ages have the best possible care available to them. From infancy through adolescence, in child care settings and after-school programs, children can learn and thrive with the right care, attention, and education.

-- President Clinton, July 23, 1997

President Clinton is hosting the first-ever White House Conference on Child Care to focus the nation's attention on the importance of addressing the need for safe, affordable, quality child care. This Conference underscores and builds upon the President Clinton's commitment to strengthen the American family by **giving parents the tools they need to fulfill their responsibilities and giving children the ability to reach their full potential.**

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES

- **Putting Families First.** Throughout his presidency, President Clinton has worked hard to help America's working families. That is why the President fought for the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) to allow workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse. In June 1996, President Clinton proposed expanding FMLA to allow workers to take up to 24 unpaid hours off each year for school and early childhood education activities, routine family medical care, and caring for an elderly relative. The President also has fought for greater health security for America's families. He signed into law the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which includes important new protections for an estimated 25 million Americans who move from one job to another, who are self-employed, or who have pre-existing medical conditions. And in August 1997, President Clinton signed the Balanced Budget Act which included \$24 billion for the Children's Health Initiative -- the single largest investment in health care for children since 1965 -- to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of uninsured children.
- **Providing Economic Opportunity.** In 1993, President Clinton put into place an economic strategy that invests in people and provides real opportunity. President Clinton has fought for policies that help working parents fulfill their responsibilities, including winning inclusion of a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under age 17 in the Balanced Budget Act -- helping 27 million families with 45 million children. The new Child Tax Credit is in addition to the

Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (tax credits President Clinton protected during the balanced budget negotiations). President Clinton also expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit to give 15 million working families tax relief. In 1997, the average tax credit is \$1,450 on family income up to \$29,290. And the President proposed and signed into law an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15. For a full-time, year-round worker at minimum wage, this 90-cent increase raises yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries over seven months.

INVESTING IN CHILD CARE

- **Increasing Child Care Funding.** Because of President Clinton's leadership, federal funding for direct child care subsidies has increased by nearly 70 percent since he took office, providing child care services for over one million children. The 1996 welfare law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years, providing child care assistance to low-income working families and parents moving from welfare to work.
- **Increasing Participation in Head Start and Improving Program Quality.** For more than thirty years, Head Start has been one of our nation's best investments ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn. President Clinton has made expanding and improving Head Start a priority of his Administration. Since 1993, funding for the program has increased by 43 percent -- in fiscal year 1997, Head Start will serve nearly 800,000 low-income children four years old and younger. The Balanced Budget continues the expansion of Head Start toward the President's goal of serving one million children in 2002. Over the last three years, the Clinton Administration has also invested significantly in improving program quality, providing local programs with the resources they need to attract and retain high quality teachers, and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers.
- **Created Early Head Start for 0-3 Year Olds.** Initiated by the President in 1994, there are now 143 *Early Head Start* programs across the country, expanding the proven benefits of Head Start to low-income families with children age three and under. The program provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. In FY 1997, the program will have served nearly 25,000 children and their families.
- **Developed a Full-Day, Full-Year Head Start Initiative.** In March 1997, the Administration announced a new Head Start initiative that will expand Head Start services for children while also helping parents, including those moving from welfare to work. Under the new initiative, child care providers will be given priority for Head Start expansion funds to deliver full-day, full-year Head Start services in partnership with Head Start. Children will stay in one place all day rather than attending Head Start for half a day then moving to child care for the remainder of the day.

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- **Expanding Child Care in Rural America.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Agriculture Department's Rural Housing Service's Community Facilities program is directing its efforts towards meeting the need for quality child care in rural areas. As a part of this effort, 31 child care centers were created in FY 1997 and the program will expand in FY 1998. In addition, the Rural Housing Service has been forming partnerships with other federal programs (including Head Start) and the private sector to help provide child care in rural America.
- **Providing Child Care in Urban Communities.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is supporting working families and those moving to work by providing both quality child care for their children and opportunities for parents to become self sufficient. Community Development Block Grants fund initiatives that include education/training opportunities, on-site after-school child care and construction of child care and youth centers. The Ounce of Prevention Program enhances efforts already underway in Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities with summer and after-school education/recreation activities and mentoring and tutoring programs. In 1997, the Department awarded \$550 million in urban revitalization (HOPE VI) funds which will be used to physically revitalize communities and fund initiatives such as on-site day care centers and transportation services that provide access to employment centers and health care facilities. In 1997, the Administration funded \$42 million for the Family Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) program that will include child care services, youth leadership and mentoring skills and family/parental development counseling.
- **Serving Children with Special Needs.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Justice has worked hard to make sure that children with disabilities have access to child care along with non-disabled children. For instance, the Justice Department has entered into agreements regarding children with disabilities with the two largest child care companies in the country -- KinderCare has agreed to do "finger-prick" tests as requested by doctors and parents for children with diabetes and, in another agreement with KinderCare, the company has agreed to develop a model policy to enable a child with mental retardation to attend one of its centers with a state-funded personal care attendant. In addition, La Petite Academy has agreed to do the same "finger-prick" tests, to keep epinephrine on hand for severe and possibly-life-threatening allergy attacks, and to make changes to some of its programs so that children with cerebral palsy can participate. The Justice Department also provides information through its ADA information hotline (1-800-514-0301, 1-800-514-0383 TDD) and produces *Commonly Asked Questions about Child Care Centers and the ADA* for distribution. Additionally, the HHS Child Care Bureau has launched a special initiative to assist ten states to develop and implement effective plans aimed at improving and expanding their child care service delivery system. The project, "Map to Inclusive Child Care," will expand to other states over the next three years.
- **Easing the Commuting Dilemma for Families.** The President is fighting for welfare-to-work transportation grants to assist states and local communities in moving individuals from welfare-to-work -- including helping parents with small children obtain transportation to their jobs *and* to child care. Proposed legislation is included in the transportation authorization bills currently before Congress. In addition, as a part of

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the Transportation Department's Livable Communities Initiative, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has provided opportunities for on-site community services -- Head Start facilities, a health clinic, and child care centers -- at transit facilities across the country to help parents obtain child care for their children on their commuting routes to work or training.

ENSURING HEALTH AND NUTRITION IN CHILD CARE

- **Improving Health and Safety with Healthy Child Care America.** In an effort to improve the health and safety of child care programs and to provide child health education to child care providers and parents, in 1995, the Clinton Administration launched the Healthy Child Care America initiative. This effort has established partnerships between child care providers and health care services in 46 states, helping to ensure that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments.
- **Ensuring that Children in Child Care Settings Are Properly Immunized.** In July 1997, President Clinton proposed new child care regulations to ensure that children in child care receive the immunizations they need on time. The proposed rule would require that all children in federally subsidized child care be immunized according to state public health agency standards. This proposed regulation will particularly affect those children in child care arrangements that are legal but exempt from state licensing requirements.
- **Providing Quality Nutrition to Children in Child Care.** President Clinton has maintained the commitment to providing quality nutrition in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), a federal program that provides healthy meals and snacks in child and adult day care facilities. In 1997, the program provided meals to about 2.5 million children and almost 50,000 adults in approximately 35,000 child care centers (including after-school centers), 195,000 family and group day care homes, and 1,500 adult day care centers. Child care providers in the CACFP must serve meals that meet federal nutrition guidelines, and must offer free or reduced-price meals to those eligible. The General Accounting Office identified CACFP as one of the most effective vehicles for reaching family child care providers and enhancing the care they provide because of its unique combination of resources, training, oversight and peer support. Notably, 87 percent of family child care homes that are considered to be providing good quality child care are participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, according to the Families and Work Institute's *Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care*.

CARING FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

- **Convened the 1997 School-Age Child Care Forums.** The Child Care Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services convened ten regional conferences to share promising initiatives for school-age children among child care, education, and community based organizations from nearly every state. These conferences spurred additional dialogue among participants and stimulated planning to address "out of school time" in states and

communities across the country.

- **Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers -- A Guide.** In May 1997, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton released *Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers: Extending Learning in a Safe, Drug-Free Environment Before and After School*. The Department of Education, along with the National Community Education Association, Policy Studies Associates, and the American Bar Association, wrote the step-by-step guidebook on how school facilities can be used for after-school programs.
- **Providing After-School Activities Through 21st Century Learning Centers and Title I.** The Clinton Administration's Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This law included a new statutory requirement that encourages schools receiving funding to enhance their instruction with such programs as extended school years, before- and after-school programs, and summer programs -- effectively giving "teeth" to after-school options. For instance, Title I -- which is funded by the Improving America's Schools Act and provides extra help with basic and advanced skills to disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools -- has been successful in helping Title I funded schools provide after-school programs. In addition, under this law, the 21st Century Community Learning Center program has been developed -- a program that once fully implemented will benefit urban and rural schools and their communities, allowing schools to stay open beyond the normal hours, offering expanded learning opportunities to children after-school. The President's current budget request includes \$50 million to fund 350 21st Century Community Learning Center programs in FY 1998.
- **Supporting Positive After-School Choices with the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Communities Act.** Because children unsupervised after school are more likely to engage in risky behaviors like substance use, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds before and after-school programs. In the 1994-95 school year, over 2,700 school districts used these funds to support before- and after-school activities.
- **Staying Safe After School with Community Schools.** In the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative, the President has called for 1,000 new after-school initiatives across the country. Schools that stay open longer and are open on weekends and during the summer can provide students, parents and communities with access to valuable resources. Turning schools into after-hour safe havens can help to prevent violent crime and violent behavior while boosting our children's academic achievement.
- **Helping Children Through Service.** As co-chair of the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, President Clinton helped bring businesses, nonprofits, states and communities, and volunteer groups to Philadelphia in April 1997 to focus on service and to ensure that every child in America has five key resources -- a caring adult, a safe place, a healthy start, a marketable skill, and a chance to serve. Many of the hundreds of corporations and nonprofits that made commitments at the summit pledged to become involved in after-school and mentoring programs. America's Promise, the nonprofit organization founded to follow up on the summit promises, is now working with these organizations to ensure that they do so.

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- **Enhancing Child Care and After-School Care with the Corporation for National Service.** Established by President Clinton in 1993, the Corporation for National Service, through AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America and the National Senior Service Corps, is addressing the needs of children through service activities. Approximately two-thirds of the national service programs work to address the needs of children and youth often in child care and after-school settings. AmeriCorps members, college students, and senior volunteers, working alongside child care providers, are serving as tutors and mentors, health and nutrition educators, in both child care and after-school programs across the country.
- **Aiding the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.** The Clinton Administration is providing resources to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish and enhance more clubs throughout the United States. These Clubs are situated in at-risk communities and reach thousands of kids through violence prevention and reduction, educational health programs and youth leadership development. For instance, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America was awarded an AmeriCorps grant to provide education awards to 100 full-time and 800 part-time AmeriCorps members in up to 100 clubs early next year. The AmeriCorps members will be either older (17 and 18 year-olds) Boys or Girls Clubs members or club member alumni who will serve as tutors, mentors, and recreation activity coordinators in after-school programs.

PROVIDING INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- **Providing Child Care Information.** In 1995, the Clinton Administration established the Child Care Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to streamline child care program operations and improve the quality and efficiency of service. In addition, HHS launched the National Child Care Information Center to disseminate child care information, publications and resources to help providers start up child care centers, parents locate child care in their communities, and researchers and policy makers attain access to policy information. Through the Technical Assistance Project, HHS has brought states together to share promising practices and has held special forums on school-age care, consumer education, Tribal child care programs, and a range of other topics.
- **Promoting Public/Private Partnerships.** The Child Care Bureau has launched a nationwide effort to promote public/private partnerships in child care by providing technical assistance to states on promising initiatives going on across the country.
- **Providing a Resource and Referral Clearinghouse for Working Families.** The Department of Labor Women's Bureau recently published a report entitled: *What Works! The Working Women Count Honor Roll Final Report* which highlights employers who have made real change in the areas that working women and their families care about most -- pay and benefits, family friendly workplaces (including child care) and respect and fair treatment on the job. Hundreds of employers accepted this challenge to deliver real change -- especially in child care. This guide was a result of the Working Women Count national questionnaire which surveyed

250,000 working women -- the largest questionnaire of working women ever. Notably, child care was identified as a top issue for working women. In addition to this guide, the Labor Department has expanded its resource and referral clearinghouse for employers and working families. The agency has established a toll-free number (1-800-827-5335) and provides materials like the *Work and Family Resource Kit* and *Care Around the Clock: Developing Child Care Before 9 and after 5*.

- **Training Caregivers -- a Nationally Acclaimed Program.** The Education Department's Office of Educational Research and Improvement supports the regional laboratory in San Francisco, California called WestEd. WestEd has developed a nationally acclaimed Infant/Toddler Caregiver Training Program which teaches caregivers how to provide nurturing and stimulating environments to promote quality child care. Research-based videos and printed materials are available in Spanish, Chinese, and English. Eight thousand caregivers have been trained in California and the program has been expanded across the nation.

LEARNING LESSONS FROM THE MILITARY CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- **Providing High Quality Child Care -- The Military Model.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Defense (DoD) has made important strides to improve the quality of child care for the children of the men and women who serve our country. The DoD Child Care System serves over 200,000 children (age zero to 12) daily making the U.S. military system the largest employer-sponsored child care program in the nation. The DoD Child Care System, known as the Child Development Program, includes Child Development Centers, Family Child Care homes, School Age Care programs, and Resource and Referral services. Through this system, the military offers full-day, part-day, and hourly child care, part-day preschools, before- and after-school programs for school age children, and extended hour care which includes nights and weekends to accommodate shift workers. Because of the Department of Defense's commitment to excellence in child care, since 1992, the number of military child care facilities that are accredited by the independent National Association for the Education of Young Children has risen from 55 to 353. Currently, over 75 percent of military child care programs are accredited, as compared to only 7 percent of other child care facilities nationwide. Since the early 1990s, the DoD has focused on improving the quality, availability, and cost of child care for military families.
- **Sharing the Military's Expertise.** Because of the DoD's high quality, comprehensive child care programs, in April 1997, President Clinton directed the Secretary of Defense to share the expertise and lessons learned from the Military Child Development Programs with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as with private and nonprofit groups, that are responsible for providing child care. In his Directive the President stated, "The Military Child Development Programs have attained a reputation for an abiding commitment to quality in the delivery of child care. The Department of Defense's dedication to adequate funding, strict oversight, improved training and wage packages, strong family child care networks, and commitment to meeting national accreditation standards is laudatory. I believe that the military has important lessons to share with the rest of the Nation on how to improve the quality of child care for all of our Nation's children." In response to the President's directive, the Pentagon is

implementing a plan to reach out to states and civilian child care centers to share its expertise.

SUPPORTING A FAMILY-FRIENDLY FEDERAL WORKPLACE

- *Promoting Family-Friendly Initiatives.* Under President Clinton's leadership, the federal government, striving to be a model employer for other private and public employers, has implemented family-friendly leave initiatives that enhance the ability of employees to balance family and employment obligations. In addition to leave initiatives, the federal government offers compressed or flexible work schedules to many workers so that they may spend more time with their families.
- *Providing Child Care for Federal Workers.* In addition to the Department of Defense's model child care program, there are more than 230 child care centers for civilian government employees in federal buildings in as many as 36 states. The General Services Administration (GSA) oversees 108 of these centers, making GSA the largest civilian sponsor of work-site child care in the nation. Under this Administration, the emphasis on quality has continued -- with 73 percent of GSA sponsored centers accredited by the independent National Association for Education of Young Children, and with a goal of reaching 100 percent accreditation within two years. Striving to meet the needs of parent workers, 89 percent of GSA centers have infant care, 74 percent have drop-in/emergency care, and 42 percent provide summer programs for school aged children. In addition, more than 80 percent of centers are open 11 or more hours per day. Nearly 70 percent of the child care center directors have ten or more years of experience in early childhood education.

The White House Conference on Child Care Talking Points

- **On Thursday, October 23, the President and First Lady will Host the White House Conference on Child Care** in the East Room of the White House, bringing together parents, caregivers, business and labor leaders, child care experts and others.
- **President Clinton has called child care “the next great frontier” of public policy.** At the National Governors Association Annual Meeting, President Clinton said, “The First Lady and I have worked on [child care] -- she, particularly -- for a long time. We think every child should have access to quality child care, and we think it's the next great frontier if we're going to make sure all Americans can succeed at home and at work.”
- **First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton** recently wrote, “If you’re a working parent, chances are that you have to struggle to find affordable, quality child care. Like millions of others, you know just how important child care is to your family’s well being and to your ability to work without worry. Yet for too long, parents across the country have struggled with too little information, too few choices and too much anxiety.”
- **Millions of Americans rely on child care and after-school programs to care for their children for part of each day.** The conference will explore how the public and private sectors can respond to the need for safe, affordable, quality child care for American families who are struggling to be both good parents and good workers.
- **The conference is intended to begin a dialogue on three critical child care issues --** availability, affordability, and assuring safety and quality. And the conference is intended to highlight the roles that everyone -- including communities, business and labor leaders, child care providers, Federal, state and local governments, and parents themselves -- can play in addressing these issues.
- **The morning panel will discuss availability, affordability and assuring safety and quality in child care --** exploring why child care is important to our children’s development and our nation’s economy, and examining what child care looks like in America today. **The afternoon panel will discuss how we mobilize all members of the community to support safe, affordable, quality child care for families who need it --** focusing on promising child care efforts across the country, both public and private.
- **Interest is so great, the conference has expanded beyond the White House. Several Cabinet Secretaries will be hosting working sessions;** sessions will be held at the Department of Health and Human Services hosted by Secretary Shalala, at USDA hosted jointly by Education Secretary Riley and Agriculture Secretary Glickman, and at the Department of Labor hosted by Secretary Herman.
- **The conference proceedings will be watched across the country.** More than 85 Satellite Conferences will be held across the nation, convening community leaders to watch the White House Conference and participate in discussions on child care.