

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 082 - FOLDER -005

[09/08/1998 - 09/09/1998]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 08:44:37.00

SUBJECT: school mod 1 -pager

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/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: 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: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Jake Siewert (CN=Jake Siewert/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
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: 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: 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: 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: Nancy V. Hernreich (CN=Nancy V. Hernreich/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D79]MAIL496133059.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750430B070000010A02010000000205000000431F000000020000EDD42D38D4697D53768DC0
F0B3FDADC42391C618ADC93A1098E399B76896E46B22B9483CB3D5F8C5FE920DBFE6E26B5B21C2

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW RECORD SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND CALLS ON CONGRESS TO HELP IMPROVE, MODERNIZE SCHOOLS

"The ultimate national security of any country rests in the strength of its own citizens. And for us, that means we have got to prove that no matter how diverse we are, we can still offer a world-class education to every single American child." -President Clinton, August 31, 1998

"Baby Boom Echo" Yields 52.7 Million Schoolchildren this Fall. Joined by roughly 50 Members of Congress, and education, community and business leaders in more than 80 cities across the United States, President Clinton on Tuesday, September 8, will release a new Department of Education report -- the third annual Report on the Baby Boom Echo. The findings include:

- 52.7 million children attend public and private elementary and secondary schools in America today -- the highest school enrollment ever.
- 2.2 million teachers will need to be hired over the next ten years.
- A record 14.6 million students will attend college this year.

The report includes current and projected data on specific states, as well as data on recent growth in selected suburban communities across the country.

Communities Cite Needs, Successes on National School Modernization Day. According to a recent GAO Report, about 14 million students attend schools that need extensive repair or replacement of one or more buildings. Almost 60 percent of America's schools reported at least one major building feature in disrepair. In communities across the country, elected officials, parents, business leaders and others will gather to hear the President's remarks, and discuss their own communities' strategies for school construction and renovation, achieving smaller class sizes with well-qualified teachers, and taking advantage of new technologies. These local forums are part of National School Modernization Day on September 8.

President Clinton Calls for Immediate Action by Congress. The President will urge Congress to help America address these pressing needs by enacting -- in the next month before leaving Washington -- the education agenda that he first proposed in the State of the Union address, including:

- **BUILDING AND RENOVATING OVER 5,000 SCHOOLS.** The President has proposed School Modernization Tax Credits to help provide all students with safe, state-of-the-art school buildings. The proposal would use Federal tax credits to pay interest on nearly \$22 billion in bonds.
- **HIRING 100,000 TEACHERS TO REDUCE CLASS SIZE.** President Clinton is committed to helping local schools provide smaller classes with well-prepared teachers in the early grades. The initiative would provide \$12.4 billion over seven years to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 and help make sure that every child receives individual attention, gets a solid foundation for further learning, and learns to read independently and well by the end of third grade.
- **HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION.** The Clinton Administration has made an unprecedented commitment to bring technology into the classroom and ensure that all children are technologically literate by the dawn of the 21st century. However, the House appropriations bill cuts the President's request for educational technology by \$180 million, while the Senate cuts it by \$98 million. They eliminate \$75 million for technology teacher training, which would help new teachers learn to use technology effectively to strengthen instruction and enhance student learning, and they also cut \$50 million from the President's request for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which would deny funding to 400 school districts to provide students and teachers with access to classroom computers, training and the latest educational software and telecommunications technology. The President will also continue to strongly oppose any effort by the Congress to repeal or delay the e-rate -- an expansion of universal service to provide

discounted Internet access and telecommunications services to schools and libraries.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 18:57:52.00

SUBJECT: new Q&A

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is a revised document===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D22]MAIL40661315U.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750437E070000010A02010000000205000000AA3E000000020000190662E8A24F465EE4676C
EB9880F128E849F1F0211A7D6114F714A3DB5F660DCC8141498488B290C74FFC8F6D823B420E61
7A654E268AE6D02844FB2B5CE097D36D79CEEB84FE6CBC1CFEE6070BD5CE7B4505747048240DD2

**Q&A on Orlando Hillcrest Elementary School Event
September 9, 1998**

Q. What is the Department of Education report on School Poverty and Academic Performance?

The Department of Education released a report today that examines the relationship between school poverty and student achievement, comparing trends in the performance of 4th graders in high- and low-poverty schools on reading and math tests from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The report shows that students generally do less well if they attend a school where the majority of students are from disadvantaged circumstances. While this is a long-standing and continuing trend, though the report also shows that students in high poverty schools are making progress in math.

Q. What is a “high poverty school?”

In this report, a school in which half or more of the students come from low-income families are considered to be high-poverty. Overall, 34% of the nation’s schools fit this definition. In urban communities, more than 3/4 of the schools are often high poverty schools.

Q. If high poverty schools have lower achievement, shouldn’t the Administration’s efforts be focused on reducing poverty instead of on the schools themselves?

One of the reasons that students in high poverty schools have poor achievement is because the schools have fewer educational resources--they tend to have fewer well-prepared teachers, larger classes, lower standards and weaker curriculum. The Administration’s education proposals are designed to turn those conditions around.

School Safety

Q. Are these school-based partnerships grants new? And how are they different from other actions the President has recommended with regard to putting more law enforcement in schools?

A. The \$16.4 million in grants released earlier today are the first ever to go out under the COPS School-Based Partnerships grant program. The President first highlighted the program in March, when the Justice Department announced the availability of the funds. The new initiative not only encourages partnerships between local police departments and schools, but also emphasizes using community policing principles to help prevent and combat school crime.

The President has also called on Congress to pass legislation introduced by Representative James Maloney (D-CN) to help provide for the hiring of more school safety officers through the COPS program. The COPS Office has already provided funds for localities to hire school safety officers -- including Jonesboro, Arkansas which last month received a grant to hire 15 school safety officers.

Q. What else is the Administration doing on school safety?

A. In addition to continuing to challenge the Congress to pass his comprehensive youth violence strategy to address the overarching problem of juvenile crime, the President has taken many actions to address the safety of our nation's schools:

- **White House Conference On School Safety.** In July, the President announced a White House Conference on School Safety, and proclaimed October 15, 1998, National School Safety Day. The White House Conference will be linked by satellite to communities and schools across the country, including those communities affected by the recent wave of school shootings.
- **Early warning guide.** Last month, the President released a guide he directed the Attorney General and Secretary of Education to develop -- for teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. Last week, copies were sent to every school in the country for the start of the school year.
- **First Annual Report on School Safety.** In December, the President called for the development of an Annual Report on School Safety, which will be released on School Safety Day, October 15. The report will include: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use, and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime, including a local safety checklist; and resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of this program, and has proposed to increase funds for the program by \$50 million in FY 99. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97 of the nation's school districts.
- **Zero Tolerance for Guns in Schools.** In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" for guns in schools -- if a student brings a gun to school, that student will be expelled for a year. In 1997, over 6,000 students were expelled for bringing guns to

schools.

- *School Uniforms.* School uniforms have been found to be a promising strategy to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect in school. Because of this, the Clinton Administration has encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies by sharing with every school district a school uniforms manual prepared by the Department of Education in consultation with local communities and the Department of Justice.
- *Cracking Down on Truancy.* Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. The President, through the Education Department, issued a guidebook to the 15,000 school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 11:26:04.00

SUBJECT: Air Bags

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

If POTUS does not do the Air Bag announcement, perhaps the VP can do an event w/ Slater on Thursday. The VP has an opening right now.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa N. Benton (CN=Melissa N. Benton/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 11:47:53.00

SUBJECT: Reminder--comments on LRM MNB221, EDUCATION Amendments on HR6 Higher Educa

TO: Winifred Y. Chang (CN=Winifred Y. Chang/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lorenzo Rasetti (CN=Lorenzo Rasetti/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne Upshaw (CN=Wayne Upshaw/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Harry E. Moran (CN=Harry E. Moran/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Rowe (CN=David Rowe/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathryn B. Stack (CN=Kathryn B. Stack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

This is a reminder that your comments on the subject draft legislation are due.

Please provide your comments or concurrence no later than 2 p.m. today.
If I do not hear from you, I will assume you have no comments.

Please call (5-7887) if you have any comments or questions. Thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 11:59:39.00

SUBJECT: Family Report

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I talked to Becky Blank who thinks the report is less far off than I think it is. She thinks the findings support extending FMLA and child care. She'd like to come in and talk with you about the draft report and how we might utilize the report. She'll call your offices to try and set up a meeting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 12:05:28.00

SUBJECT: Reactions to Edley's paper

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Overall I think Chris' education section is ok, for as far as it goes. I have the following observations/reactions, based on my quick reading:

1. As we insisted, Chris has coupled efforts to close the achievement gap with efforts to closing the opportunity gap. As I read his discussion, it hit me that for message purposes we have to be clear about what it means to close the achievement gap: we should mean that race/ethnicity would no longer be a significant predictor of achievement, though there would still continue to be individual differences in achievement. Often the rhetoric about closing achievement gaps is misunderstood to mean that all kids will now achieve at the same level--a goal that will be accomplished either by holding down the performance of high achievers, or by lowering standards and then ignoring performance that is above the standard.

2. Chris has included the idea of an Education Bill of Rights. Good enough for now, though I assume there will be a lively debate over what level of government, if any, funds and guarantees these rights. In addition, there are several things left off his list that we should insist be added. In particular-- (1) after-school and summer-school programs to provide kids who need it with extra help; and, (2) small classes with qualified teachers. There are several items on Chris' list that I have concerns about. (1) equitably funded schools and (2) the right to choose racially and ethnically schools. With regard to equitable funding--what makes funding important is what it buys--small classes, good teachers, after-school programs, a well rounded instructional program, safe schools, etc. If the bill of rights "guarantees" these opportunities, then I don't think we also need to get into finance equity, and there are many down sides for going down that road. With regard to choice--I think we want to guarantee parents the right to choose good public schools. Its ok if they choose diverse, integrated schools, but we can do a whole lot more to guarantee that there is a good supply of high quality schools from which to choose, than we can guarantee schools that are racially integrated. In many places, geography and demographics will simply make that impossible.

3. Under his accountability section, Chris raises the issue of governance and accountability. I believe what he is getting at here is: if, in order to guarantee finance equity or racially integrated schools we must get rid of local districts and local school boards, we should do so. While I find this an intriguing idea (I actually raised it in one of our brainstorming sessions), it has the potential to create a needless controversy that may not be central to accomplishing most of what we want to get done. It's ok with me if Chris wants to raise this in the memo,

but I think he should be far more explicit about what he has in mind.

4. The emphasis in the education section is overwhelmingly on K-12. In the main, this is right--we won't solve access to higher education concerns unless we fix the schools that minority students attend. That notwithstanding, I think there needs to be somewhat greater attention to higher education (particularly to show recognition of the affirmative action issues) and to pre-school, because the kids we are most concerned about need help starting as early as possible.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 14:07:22.00

SUBJECT: Press paper for 9/9 Event

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Draft attached for tomorrow's event in Orlando.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D14]MAIL40681115L.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043B90B0000010A02010000000205000000DC3A000000020000E58B5DAE20B35E9FAE7A0E
8C41000AD358D879B907BC37E627E73AE673C7140D6A4E4F836935AE9980862C12900AAC5CE75D

PRESIDENT CLINTON: STRENGTHENING PUBLIC EDUCATION

September 9, 1998

DRAFT

Today, in remarks to students, parents and teachers at Hillcrest Elementary School in Orlando, Florida, President Clinton called on Congress to act immediately to pass his education initiatives to strengthen public education; and announced the release of a report on the trends in reading and math achievement scores of 4th graders in high-poverty schools, and of \$16 million in federal school safety grants to enable schools to partner with law enforcement to improve safety and discipline in schools.

4TH GRADE MATH AND READING ACHIEVEMENT. The U.S. Department of Education released a report on student achievement in high poverty schools on the 4th grade math and reading on the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP). The report analyzes the most-recently available math and reading scores. Student achievement data reveal that students in schools with concentrated poverty tend to begin school academically behind their low-poverty peers and are often unable to close this gap as they progress through school. The report examines trends in this long-standing gap in academic performance between students in high-poverty and low-poverty schools.

- Math scores show significant achievement gains in for 4th grade students across all levels of school poverty from 1992-1996. In high-poverty schools, the percentage of 4th graders that scored at least at the basic level was 42 percent in 1996, up from 26 percent in 1992. Twenty-seven states showed significant gains for 4th grade math students in high-poverty schools.
- Achievement gap in math narrowing. In 1996, students in high-poverty schools scored an average of 22 points below their peers in low-poverty schools -- this is down from a 28 point gap in 1992 and a 24-point gap in 1994.
- 4th Grade Reading scores remained relatively flat from 1992-1994. Five states demonstrated significant gains in reading for 4th grade students in high-poverty schools.
- Achievement gap in reading shows slight improvement. The average difference in reading achievement between high poverty and low poverty schools is higher than in math -- the gap was 38 points in 1996, but it is down from a gap of 40 points in 1994.

GIVING SCHOOLS THE TOOLS TO HELP EVERY CHILD MEET HIGH STANDARDS..

President Clinton reiterated his call on Congress to pass his education agenda and will fight for full funding for programs and new initiatives to help all children reach challenging academic standards, strengthen accountability, provide access to technology, improve the quality of teaching, expand Head Start and after school programs, and make our schools safe and drug free.

Voluntary National Standards and Tests. President Clinton is calling for voluntary national standards and tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, to help students master the basic skills and to give parents, communities and educators accurate information on how well our students perform. In order to close the achievement gap, we have to set the same high standards for all children.

Education Opportunity Zones. President Clinton is urging Congress to strengthen schools in high poverty communities by providing funds to school districts that are raising student achievement and implementing accountability for results by ending social promotions and requiring students to meet

academic standards at key transition points; rewarding outstanding teachers and fairly and quickly removing ineffective teachers; and turning around failing schools.

Reduce Class Size. The President is pressing Congress to enact his proposal to reduce class size to a national average of 18 in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that smaller classes increase student achievement and have the greatest impact on the academic achievement of disadvantaged students.

Helping Every Eight-Year Old Learn To Read. President Clinton is continuing to work with Congress to enact a child literacy bill to ensure that children receive quality instruction from well-trained teachers and have opportunities to develop their reading skills with trained tutors after-school and on the weekend.

Strengthening And Expanding Charter Schools. President Clinton is working with Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to strengthen federal support for the growing charter school movement.

Teacher Preparation and Recruitment. President Clinton is urging Congress to pass the Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, including his initiative to strengthen teacher preparation programs and recruitment of well-prepared teachers for underserved high-poverty schools.

Modernizing Our Schools. The President is calling for federal tax credits to help renovate, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools nationwide.

Extra Support for Students in High Poverty Schools (Title I). The President is pressing forward with his request for additional support to help 520,000 students in high poverty schools meet challenging academic standards. The House bill cuts the President's request by \$392 million, the Senate bill adds \$301 million over FY 1998, but remains \$91 million below the President's request.

LEADING AN EFFORT TO KEEP OUR SCHOOLS SAFE.

New resources to create safer schools. The President will highlight \$16.4 million in grants to 155 law enforcement agencies released earlier today by the Justice Department COPS Office under the new School-Based Partnerships grant program. The School-Based Partnerships grants will be used by policing agencies to work with schools and community-based organizations to address crime at and around schools.

Bringing community policing to combat and prevent school crime. The School-Based Partnerships program emphasizes using principles of community policing and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help to forge or strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools to focus on school crime and disorder problems such as drug dealing and use on school grounds, assaults, threats, vandalism, and other student safety issues.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 14:32:26.00

SUBJECT: Edley Report

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Two Possible additions:

1. Native Americans-- This seems to be missing and Mary will contact Julie F. to suggest achievements and tasks.
2. Civil Rights Backlog-- the report mentions the backlog but does not devote even a bullet to our Civil Rights Enforcements Initiative.

below is the bullet's we used...

Civil Rights Enforcement Initiative. The Administration proposed in its Fiscal Year 1999 budget a package of civil rights enforcement initiatives that places new emphasis on prevention and non-litigation remedies for discrimination and strengthens civil rights agencies, ability to enforce anti-discrimination law. The plan promotes prevention by providing increased resources for compliance reviews and technical assistance, and offers an alternative to expensive litigation by funding a dramatic expansion of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. The plan also sets specific performance goals for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to speed processing of complaints and reduce case backlog, and provides for greater coordination across federal agencies and offices. The Clinton Administration's Fiscal Year 1999 balanced budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million, or more than 16 percent, over last year's funding.

Reforming and Strengthening the EEOC. The centerpiece of this initiative expands the EEOC's ADR program over three years to allow as many as 70 percent of all complainants to choose mediation, rather than the lengthy process of investigation and litigation. In the first year of this expansion, the EEOC will provide ADR in a projected 16,000 cases -- 20 percent of all incoming cases and double the number currently sent to mediation. The Administration's budget also sets specific performance goals for the EEOC to reduce its backlog. Through a combination of the increased use of mediation, improved information technology, and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time it takes to resolve private sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months, and reduce the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000. In total, the budget requests \$279 million for the EEOC for FY 1999 -- \$37 million or 15 percent more than the enacted 1998 budget. More than one-third of the proposed increase (\$13 million) goes to expansion of the agency's ADR program.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 11:33:48.00

SUBJECT:

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

TEXT:

Maria is waiting in Roosevelt Room at immigration mtg. for you

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 14:46:00.00

SUBJECT: Race/Crime Outline

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena:

My comments/edits to the Crime section of Edley's document:

1. Overemphasizes "fairness issues," underemphasizes "victimization." The truly "bold" approach to Race/Crime is not to focus so much on those issues that are already part of Washington's polarized debate on Race/Crime (i.e., police brutality, death penalty disparities), but on clearly defining and making the case for how the criminal justice system "underserves" minority communities. While there is much less literature and data on how minority communities are underprotected, there is ample evidence of its existence -- and the President's One America report could be the document that finally energizes leaders at all levels, and from all races, to come together on take on the issue of crime in minority neighborhoods.
2. Should include discussion of firearms violence in victimization section. Guns and the high victimization rates for young minority males go hand-in-hand, and offer a powerful example of how the Race/Crime discussion does not always include critical issues.
3. Discussion of responsibility, adults and non-governmental response to keeping young minorities out of the criminal justice system. The introduction of Chris' memo talks about the importance of non-federal and non-governmental challenges that should be included in the report. I would suggest that this section is perfect for such suggestions. For instance, what more can communities, local leadership, minority leadership, business, etc., be doing to keep young minorities from coming into contact with the criminal justice system. This might also be a good opportunity to discuss the Chicago Study, which found that communities of all races with certain informal social controls -- i.e., adults intervening to reinforce certain behaviors/standards -- had 40% lower rates of violent crime. How can non-government entities strengthen and support these social controls -- and, thus, reduce crime, violence and the number of minority kids coming into contact with the criminal justice system.
4. Think about toning down language on racial profiling, police brutality and misconduct. It seems to me that Chris' language here may be problematic. First, these issue deserves serious thought and action, but I don't see how we propose "zero tolerance" against these practices when there is little consensus on what all of these terms mean. We should by

all means be tough on brutality, but misconduct and racial profiling are much broader categories that means different things to different people. We need to think about exactly what law enforcement will be prohibited from doing before we propose "zero tolerance."

5. Miscellany. I think it's a great idea to talk about a "right" to community safety, as Chris suggests. I think "coerced abstinence" -- or drug testing and treatment -- is worth talking about in the incarceration section. And my reaction is that most of what needs to be done in this section will fall on state and local governments, not the feds.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 17:12:04.00

SUBJECT: REVISED LIST OF NEW IDEAS FOR TOMORROW'S MEETING

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

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

CC: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
BRING THIS TO TOMORROW'S MEETING.

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

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D54]MAIL411452150.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504346050000010A020100000002050000005739010000020000542C5F5F5EE32557997C20

September 8, 1998

**MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN**

FROM: Domestic Policy Council Staff
SUBJECT: Compilation of Preliminary New Ideas

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

- 1. Child Care.** While this is not a new idea, we must maintain our support for our child care initiative in order to have credibility on the rest of a new “families first” agenda.
- 2. Paid Parental Leave.** Funding for paid-parental leave for the purpose of looking after a newborn baby, or a newly-adopted child for 12 weeks (although we may reduce the length of time, depending on costs). A leave initiative may be targeted to families whose incomes are below a certain level.
- 3. Home Visitation.** Funding for programs that counsel and support parents in the parenting process. These programs are often conducted by trained professionals, such as nurses and counselors, and they tend to dramatically decrease levels of abuse, which in turn decreases rates of delinquency and crime amongst children and youth.
- 4. Child Welfare.** Additional funding and improvements of independent living. (Specifics to follow.)
- 5. Child Tax Credit.** Double the Child Tax Credit, from \$500 per child to \$1000, for parents of children aged 0 to three.
- 6. Home Office Tax Deduction.** Expand the allowable expenses for those who work out of their home.
- 7. Flex-Time.** Offer tax incentives for companies that offer flexible work hours for their employees, compressed work weeks, part-time work with benefits, job sharing, career sequencing, and extended parental leave.
- 8. After-School Programs.** Support after-school programs in both school-based and non-school-based settings, with a priority to those programs that are tailored to work hours.

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Enhance the CRS program at Justice. The Community Relations Service at Justice has been a significant force in cooling racial tensions in communities all over the country. Since the 1980s, their budget has been decimated. This initiative could (1) enhance CRS's ability to provide mediation services to resolve community civil rights concerns as an alternative to litigation; and (2) provide CRS conflict resolution training and technical assistance to communities. The CRS is very popular with the AG and she often talks of wanting it strengthened.

2. Inter-Agency Task force on Discrimination. This initiative would create an inter-agency task force (headed by the Civil Rights Division at Justice) to expand research on the extent of racial discrimination in the country. The research would focus on developing uniform testing protocols in housing, employment, and access to capital and then using these tools to assess the nature and extent of discrimination in these areas. This effort could be linked to agency compliance and/or enforcement work.

3. Improve Civil Rights Information Sharing. This proposal would provide funds to establish and maintain a system that links the data bases of agencies with civil rights enforcement responsibilities -- thus allowing, for example, OCR at Education to have better access to work being done by the Education Section at Civil Rights.

4. Becoming an American. A national effort to focus on easing the transition to the U.S. for new immigrants. We could provide grants to community-based organizations that fund English and civics classes for new immigrants. Also, we could encourage the development of programs that provide practical transition-type help to new immigrants -- such as understanding the public education system; understanding the housing system, etc. According to the INS, there is a bit of this being done on the community level, but they do not fund any of it. Also, some of the education bits are done by the Dept. of Ed. (adult education and/or literacy), but not in a coordinated way. HHS funds some transition work for refugees. This general idea was first talked about by the Jordan Commission.

5. Sweat-Shop Initiative. Expand enforcement against labor abuses in "sweatshops" and on farms that employ migrant farm laborers. Many of the wage & hour laws in place to protect low-wage workers are not adequately enforced by the Department of Labor, in part because of dramatic reduction in funding for these efforts during the 1980s. These workplaces often serve

as places of gateway employment for new immigrants, and thus the abuses disproportionately affect Latinos and Asians.

6. Equal Pay. A program that could be run by the EEOC and DOL to increase outreach to businesses to educate them about the legal requirements for paying equal wages, provide technical assistance, improve training for EEOC employees and resources for increases in enforcement capabilities.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

1. Access To Capital For All Americans.

- *CDFI Tax Credit.* In 1996, we proposed a tax credit for investors in CDFIs. We could re-propose this \$100 million non-refundable tax credit. The maximum amount of credit allocable to a particular investment would be 25 percent of the amount invested.

- *Voluntary CRA.* Launch a bully pulpit effort to encourage non-bank financial institutions to develop and implement principles for community investment.

- *Micro-Enterprise.* Provide authorization and funding for CDFI Fund to provide technical assistance to micro enterprise organizations and micro-entrepreneurs (PRIME Act, Kennedy-Domenici).

- *Secondary Market.* Develop coordinated administration initiative to take first steps towards secondary market for community development loans, including data collection, education, standardization, regulatory review, and the creation of a loan loss reserve fund to back pools of community development loans pooled and sold by the private sector.

- *Fair Lending.* Continue to push the Fed to permit collection of data on race and income of small business borrowers; consider legislation if this fails.

- *Capital Access Programs.* Push to give the CDFI Fund authorization to launch small business capital enhancement program to back state-run loan loss reserve funds that permit banks to make more difficult small business loans.

2. Sustainable Development.

- *Environmental Activity Bonds.* In response to the growing needs of urban areas, an environmental bond would help cities meet the environmental goals set by the Clinton Administration. EPA has identified three areas which would be candidates eligible to receive funding: brownfields, drinking water, urban river/waterfront cleanup, and the

creation of parks and other public spaces. Drinking water (as cities need to improve infrastructure to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act) and brownfields are two areas that cities continue to seek assistance for financing. Our preference is to be more inclusive and allow municipalities increased flexibility to identify their priorities. However, there should be attention paid to how this financing would intersect with other Administration initiatives like the Clean Water Action Plan, Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund, and TEA-21.

- ***Urban River Corridors and Wetlands Restoration Projects.*** EPA proposes urban river corridor and wetlands restoration efforts tailored to improve the human health and economic opportunities in urban communities. To date, EPA has made small grants to a number of cities and municipalities for these types of projects. With additional grants to local communities, the Agency could provide the necessary funding for projects to improve community water resources. These projects would provide employment opportunities for residents, benefit the economic welfare and technical competence of local residents, and empower the community to build for a better future. Restored areas can serve to attract and sustain business as well as provide outlets for recreation.

- ***Community Preference and Visualization Tools.*** Building the social capital necessary to change transportation and land-use policies to create more livable communities also requires tools that the average citizen can use to understand the implications of major policy choices. EPA proposed to act as a catalyst in the development and use of such innovative decision making tools. The types of tools would include: 1) Community Preference Surveys, which show communities pictures of different neighborhood types, and help the community reach a consensus about the types of development that are desirable; 2) simulation tools, which would get a community "development ready" or help a community experiment with alternatives that have been proposed; and 3) new software, accessible to the public as well as urban planners, to view and evaluate alternative urban designs for any community.

- ***Asthma Initiatives.*** Through better implementation and new investments, EPA believes the Federal government can take action that will show immediate and long term results to reduce asthma rates among children.

- ***Air Quality Credits.*** EPA proposes to provide incentives to transportation planning by developing protocols for potential air quality credits toward state attainment plans for locally-initiated strategies and projects that create less auto-dependent communities. Similarly, the Agency proposes to create the next generation of the Clean Air Brownfields Partnership Pilot by continuing and expanding its ongoing efforts to link air quality goals and brownfields/infill redevelopment. After 2000, EPA proposes to partner with cities

that have a significant brownfield site in the decision-making phase of redevelopment, work with the city, state, and developer to come up with a project design that maximizes air quality benefits, and allow credit for these activities under the State Implementation Plan.

3. Job Creation in Distressed Communities.

- ***Local Infra structural Improvement and Economic Revitalization Fund.*** Emil forwarded this idea to establish a Federal grant program to fund local Infra structural improvements. This would spark revitalization of declining or stagnant low-income areas by providing funds to upgrade local infrastructure. These Federal dollars could leverage State, local, and private funds for such Infra structural efforts.

- ***Community Revitalization Tax Credit.*** LISC proposes a Community Revitalization Tax Credit (CRTC) --similar to the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit --to help stimulate private-sector investment in commercial property in under served neighborhoods.

- ***Community Development Corporation Tax Credit.*** In 1993, we put in place a demonstration tax credit for investors in 20 CDCs. According to this report for Bruce Katz' shop at Brookings, this program has been effective. We could propose expanding this CDC tax credit to more areas. The author of this report also proposes some changes to make the tax credit more effective.

- ***Expand and Rationalize Employer-Side Tax Incentives.*** This includes EZs, Welfare to Work, WOTC, DC Jobs Credit.

- ***Working Ventures Fund.*** Fund one or more national non-profits to fund, evaluate, share best practices, develop networks, and link non-profits to their business community, in the job training and placement field, as LISC and Enterprise do in the housing

- ***Community Empowerment Fund.*** a) Include targeting for welfare to work projects; b) allow links to venture capital focused on minority-owned or small business in distressed areas; c) eliminate mandatory pledge of CDBG dollars for CEF loans.

- ***Metro Jobs/Community Development Corporation (CDC) Links.*** Would target job-poor but CDC-served central-city neighborhoods to create or strengthen a welfare-to-work infrastructure that is place-based but people-focused and regional in orientation (where the jobs are). Would build on HUD's Bridges to Work and complement DOL and HHS efforts, focusing on concentrations of assisted housing run by CBOs.

4. *Low Income Savings.*

- *Asset Development for Section 8 Voucher Recipients.* Currently, an individual still sees the size of their subsidy reduced for each extra dollar he/she earns. This new idea from Liebman and Orszag would roll-over any savings --or a part of the savings --from an individual earning more money into an Individual Development Account (IDA). That is, if the size of a person's Section 8 voucher is reduced by about 30 cents for each extra dollar he/she earns, we could put this savings --up to 30 cents --in an IDA. We could also the capabilities created by EFT '99 to electronically transfer money to efficiently establish IDAs for more Americans.

- *Brownfields Meets Community Development.* Under this proposal, we would push banks to invest in brownfields as part of their CRA commitments.

5. *Affordable Housing.*

- *Elderly Housing Initiative.* 1) Housing modernization grants to existing elderly housing projects for modernization, physical redesign, and/or conversion to assisted living; 2) Expanded and more flexible service coordinator grants to meet needs of increasingly frail population in public and assisted housing; 3) authority for PHAs to use vouchers for the housing component of assisted living costs.

- *Regional Affordable Housing Initiative.* Targeting regions with severe jobs-housing imbalance and established partnerships for regional collaboration, HUD would provide grants and loan guarantees to support planning, regulatory streamlining across jurisdictions, and development.

- *Vouchers.* An expanded request will focus on incrementals, welfare to work, and homeless.

6. *Promoting Homeownership In Distressed Communities.*

- *Low-Income Homeownership Tax Credit.* Self-Help --a community group in North Carolina --proposes a tax credit for investors who provide second mortgages to low-income families. This could significantly reduce the barriers to homeownership among low-income families, who do not really benefit from the home mortgage interest deduction.

- *Increase Allocation of Mortgage Revenue Bonds.* Each state receives a supply of

tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds. These bonds help low-income families become homeowners and help develop affordable rental housing. There are currently 53 co-sponsors of legislation in the Senate and 316 co-sponsors of legislation in the House to increase the allocation of mortgage revenue bonds by slightly more than 50 percent and then index it to the rate of inflation.

•*Expand Use of Mortgage Credit Certificates.* Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCCs) are credits against federal income tax equal to between 10 and 50 percent of mortgage interest (to a limit of \$2,000 per homeowner) issued by state governments. MCCs count *against* state's ability to issue mortgage revenue bonds. We could propose to expand the MCC program to allow the limit to be \$4,000 for homeowners in EZs or ECs. We could also propose allowing states to not have to count MCCs against their mortgage revenue bond base.

•*First-Time Homebuyer Tax Credit.* The 1997 tax law put in place a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers in the District of Columbia. To boost homeownership in Empowerment Zones, we could propose allowing any first-time homebuyer in an EZ to take advantage of this tax provision.

•*Historic Homeownership Assistance Tax Credit.* The National Trust for Historic Preservation proposes a 20-percent tax credit to homeowners who rehabilitate or purchase a newly rehabilitated historic home and occupy it as a principal residence.

•*Homeownership Vouchers.* Already authorized, would apply rental subsidies to mortgage-related expenses for first-time homebuyers who were Section 8 tenants.

EDUCATION

1. Class Size Reduction. Reintroduce President's proposal to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to an average of 18. Needs to be funded on the mandatory side. If necessary, we could combine this with a teacher quality/recruitment initiative, so that funds in the early years of the program are devoted to (1) incentives for people to enter teaching and/or (2) teacher training and professional development.

2. School Modernization. We've tried this on the mandatory side and we've tried this on the tax side. Assuming we don't get it this year, we've got to try again next year.

3. School Discipline/Safety. We are working on an overhaul of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, that will: (1) focus the program on comprehensive, proven approaches

to improve school discipline and safety; (2) better target the funds to schools/communities with the greatest needs; and, (3) improve data collection and reporting, including school report cards on safety/discipline issues. Because the program currently spreads (small amounts of) funds around to almost all school, and because of its initial emphasis on keeping schools drug-free, the politics of this program will probably require that any shift in emphasis on greater targeting will require additional resources.

4. Teacher Supply and Quality. Here are three initial ideas for improving teacher quality. The first two came out of our initial discussions on the President's race report. We can decide down the road whether to keep them focused on high poverty schools, or make them more universal. We can also break out particular pieces of them into separate initiatives if we want to:

- **Make sure there are qualified teachers in high poverty schools.** First, encourage and support state and local efforts to improve the preparation, certification, recruitment, selection, induction, retention, evaluation, reward and dismissal of teachers overall. Support necessary R&D on critical components of an upgraded system, such as assessing teacher competence in the classroom. Second, work to end the practice of disproportionately placing and keeping unqualified teachers in high poverty schools. Require states to require prospective teacher to pass basic skills/subject matter tests (and help them develop more demanding assessments) in order to be licensed. Prohibit school districts receiving Title 1 funds from staffing Title 1 funded classes (what about schoolwides???) with unqualified teachers, and bar those without an effective system for teacher evaluation (including removal of incompetent teachers) from receiving Federal (or just Title 1) funds. Require K-4 teachers in Title 1 schools to successfully complete training in teaching reading, and fund the training. Third, help attract and retain the best teachers for high poverty schools. Fund induction and continuing professional development programs in high poverty schools. Provide incentives for Board-certified teachers to teach in high poverty schools.

- **Recruit More Minority Teachers.** Many believe that a major factor influencing children's success in education is role models. Enhance current recruitment programs with effective incentives to attract more minorities to the teaching profession. Minority teachers, administrators, and school personnel serve as role models for minority students and can provide an important link between schools and parents.

- **Establish subject-specific teacher/administrator training institutes/academies/centers in every state.** There are crying needs to train existing teachers in key subject areas, such as reading, technology use, math/science and other academic subject. We should establish subject specific

training centers in each state (or perhaps in geographic regions within states). The idea is to create a place, probably at a university, that has the subject-matter capacity and can work with school systems to develop and implement a strategy for ensuring that every teacher who needs it gets high quality, intensive and ongoing training in the subject and how to teach it. This could either substitute for or complement the current teacher training program (Eisenhower Professional Development Program), which provides funds to states and school districts on a formula basis, with broad discretion on how the funds can be used for professional development. We could also establish training centers for principals and other school leaders.

· **Continuing the Troops to Teachers (TTT) program (due to phase out in Oct 1999).** TTT provides stipends to encourage retired military personnel to teach and school districts to hire and train them. TTT attracts more minorities and men into the teaching profession than are traditionally represented, they have background in understaffed subjects such as math and science, and are more willing to teach in inner-city classrooms.

5. Recruiting and Training Principals. Most states and communities lack good strategies for recruiting and preparing individuals with the knowledge and skills to provide the kind of leadership and management schools need right now. We could propose a competitive demonstration program to provide focus, leadership and effective models for the field. This would not be a big-ticket item.

6. Urban/Rural Initiative. This could take two forms. One would be some version of Education Opportunity Zones--a competitive grants program that rewards performance and requires accountability. A second would be to create local performance partnerships, in which local communities agree to create schools that are safe, have high standards and qualified teachers, after-school programs, tutors and other forms of extra help for kids, technology, etc. The districts would be responsible for creating schools with these opportunities, and would be accountable for improving achievement across the board (perhaps as measured against national standards). In return, the districts would (1) be able to combine funds from relevant ED and other programs, so they can figure out the best way to provide the learning opportunities; (2) get extra funding over and above the funding from the existing categorical programs; and (3) gain or lose additional funding based on performance (with some floor established to minimize the risk for districts).

7. Choice Demonstration Program. Establish a demonstration program to challenge states and school districts/cities to expand the range of high quality schools students and families can choose among, thereby enabling students in low performing schools to move to better ones. A variety of approaches should be encouraged, including:

· **Community College Enrollment.** High school students should be permitted to

enroll in community colleges, for high school level or college level courses. This step could provide inner city students with access to more qualified teachers, because most community colleges have faculty with subject matter expertise (whereas urban high schools often have teachers teaching out of field). It could also help boost minority enrollment in college. [see if this can build on existing tech-prep programs, or other articulation agreements.]

· **Contract School System.** Transform urban school systems from bureaucracies which operate large numbers of schools into systems in which the local governing body contracts out the operation of each school--to teachers, nonprofits, school management firms, etc. In effect every school becomes a charter school, with a distinct mission, control over its own staffing and budget, and accountable for results. The local school board is responsible for selecting the schools, identifying new types of schools that might be needed and soliciting proposals to operate the school, monitoring the performance of each school and holding it accountable. Under this approach, all schools would eventually be schools of choice.[see Paul Hill's work for background on this]

· **Schools located at large employers.** Encourage large employers to provide facilities on site for schools for children of their own employees, while the school district provides the teachers, curriculum, instructional materials, etc. Dade County's Satellite Learning Centers provide the model for this approach. Dade's experience shows that these schools can (1) be more diverse than other schools, because work sites are more diverse than residential neighborhoods (2) save the school districts the cost of new facilities (3) save employers costs associated with employee turnover and (4) increase parental involvement in the schools.

· **Expanding choice through smaller, schools-within-schools.** Transform large, impersonal schools into smaller schools-within-schools that would dramatically expand choices within public education for families without requiring students to leave their neighborhoods. Many parents want more choice in education but don't want to send their children to school far from home. This proposal would address that need and enable many more students to get the personalized learning attention that so many families want; it also may reduce discipline and violence problems. A grants program could support networks of schools or school districts to plan and implement this concept and provide information and counseling to help students and their families make good choices. This proposal could be linked or combined with the "contract" schools concept by creating a competitive process to award contracts to manage each school-within-a-school to teachers, non-profits, charter schools, etc.

8. English Language Acquisition. As part of the planned overhaul of the Bilingual Education Program, we should consider a number of initiatives:

· **Make every LEP child competent in English within 3 years of obtaining services. English language competency is the key to success in schooling and the economy. ESL and similar services should be made universally available to all students who need them. Federal funding can provide matching grants to States to do this. The requirement--including funding and accountability--for serving LEP kids and helping them become competent in English within 3 years should be built into the Title 1 program. Other programs, such as after-school and technology, should also be designed so that in schools with significant numbers of LEP kids, they are also focused on helping kids learn English within 3 years.**

• **Support English Plus. In addition to ensuring that all LEP students learn English, we should promote foreign language learning, starting in the early grades, for student's whose native language is English. The objective is to dramatically increase the number of students who leave school fluent in two or more languages, regardless of their native language.**

· **Support demonstrations of, and if effective greatly expand "Newcomer High Schools" for recently arrived immigrant students. Many school districts are facing an increasing number of secondary immigrant students who have low level English or native language skills, and in many cases, have had limited formal education in their native countries. In order to prevent these students from dropping out (and these children are a significant factor in the 40% Hispanic drop-out rate), these students must learn English, take the required content courses and catch up to their U.S. peers. Some district have developed Newcomer programs --either a separate school or a school-within-a-school. These programs typically educate students for a limited period of time (most for less than two years) before enrolling them in their home schools. Three such schools are 4-year high schools. The programs reach beyond the students themselves, providing classes to orient parents to the U.S. and 63% offer adult ESL classes. There are currently 75 such programs in 18 States and the Center for Applied Linguistics has sponsored an evaluation of their effectiveness.**

9. **Quality pre-school education. We can propose an initiative to make quality pre-school universally available, or at least universally available for poor kids. There should be two key components to this. One is to provide a number of funding streams to pay for it. Head Start should be the base, though we should also look at ways in which Title 1 could play a larger role. Second, we should provide incentives to both preschools and school districts that receive federal funds, to work together to help ensure that the preschools programs are focused on helping kids get ready for school, by requiring the schools to reach out to preschools and let them know what they expect kids to know and be able to do when they come to kindergarten, and by giving the**

preschools the help they need to provide an appropriate curriculum.

10. Federal Matching Funds for AP courses and for AP and SAT/ACT Preparation. The President has made universal access to two years of higher education a priority, and has created ways to alleviate the financial hurdles. A logical next step in improving the quality of access is to make all students more competitive by closing the gaps in advanced course availability as well as SAT and ACT test scores. The Federal government could establish funding matching mechanisms to encourage states to improve access to AP courses and preparation for AP tests in low-income schools; in areas where AP courses are not available, funds could be used for partnerships with community colleges that offer similar courses. Similarly, matched funds could be used to do one of a number of things for SAT/ACT preparation: pay for low-income youth to attend prep courses (e.g., Kaplan; Princeton Review); fund poor school districts to set up their own test prep programs; as in America Reads, waive the federal match for Work Study students who help prepare disadvantaged students for the tests.

11. "High Hopes" for Adults. While the President has made enormous progress in making available resources for higher education for people of all ages, the primary focus of Administration informational campaigns and initiatives like High Hopes have been to encourage young people to go to college. A new initiative could combine two efforts. First, the Administration could launch an informational campaign encouraging adults to go back to school and inform them of new resources available to help, including Lifetime Learning and Hope Scholarship Tax Credits, Individual Training Accounts under the new Workforce Investment Act, and Pell Grants (which apparently few realize can be used for part-time students). Second, a new "High Hopes" grants program targeted at adults, partly focused on encouraging minorities and women to go back to school, could support local partnerships of business, community colleges, labor unions, one-stop centers and others to provide the information and counseling needed to encourage and assist adults to enroll in courses and programs that will help them succeed in their local job market.

12. Encourage High Schools to Offer/Require Service Learning. We should consider expanding the service learning initiative (Learn and Serve) to encourage more school districts to incorporate service into their education programs. The service learning program could be expanded to provide a stronger infrastructure, e.g., service coordinators for high schools, in order to make the service experience both more rewarding and educational for students.

HEALTH

1. Long-Term Care and Medicare Reforms for Elderly, Disabled and Their Families.

· **Long-term care tax credit.** Along with the lack of coverage of prescription drugs, the poor coverage of long-term care represents a major cost burden for the elderly and their families. Long-term care costs account for nearly half of all out-of-pocket health expenditures for Medicare beneficiaries. This proposal would give people with two or more limitations in activities of daily living (ADL) or their care givers a tax credit of \$500 (or more, if affordable) to help pay for formal or informal long-term care. This initiative would be coupled with other long-term care policies (e.g., offering private long-term care insurance offering to Federal employees). (Cost: About \$4 billion over 5 years, offset by closing some tax loopholes, and would help about 3.4 million people).

· **Offering private long-term care insurance to Federal employees.** Since expanding Federal programs alone cannot address the next century's long-term care needs, the Federal government --as the nation's largest employer --could illustrate that a model employer should promote high-quality private long-term care insurance policies to its employees. Under this proposal, OPM would offer its employees the choice of buying differing types of high quality policies and use its market leverage to extract better prices for these policies. There would be no Federal contribution for this coverage. (Cost: Small administrative costs; OPM estimates about 300,000 participants).

· **Tax credit for work-related impairment expenses for people with disabilities.** Almost 75 percent of people with significant disabilities are unemployed; many of those within the population cite the cost of employment support services/devices, as well as the potential to lose Medicaid or Medicare coverage, as the primary barriers to seeking and keeping employment. This proposal, strongly advocated by your Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities, would give a 50 percent tax credit, up to \$5,000, for impairment-related work expenses. It could be a stand alone proposal in the budget or packaged as a long-term care initiative if we decide to defer announcing the long-term care tax credit. (Cost: About \$500 million over 5 years, offset by closing tax loopholes, and would help about 300,000 people).

· **New Family Care giver "One-Stop-Shop" Support Program.** About 50 million people provide some type of long-term care to family and friends. Families who have a relative who develops long-term care needs often do not know how to provide such care and where to turn for help. This proposal would give grants from the Administration on Aging to states to provide for a "one-stop-shop" access point to assist families who care for elderly relatives with 2 or more ADL limitations and/or severe cognitive impairment. This assistance would include

providing information, counseling, training and arranging for respite services for caregivers. (Cost: About \$500 -750 million over 5 years).

• Adding prescription drug coverage to Medicare (new policy). The lack of coverage for prescription drugs in Medicare is widely believed to be its most glaring shortcoming. Recognizing the medical community's reliance on prescriptions for the provision of much of the care provided to Americans, virtually every private health plan for the under-65 population has a drug benefit. Medicare's lack of coverage is largely responsible for the fact that drug costs are the highest out-of-pocket cost for three out of four elderly. This burden will only become more acute in the next century as the vast majority of advances in health care interventions will be pharmacologically-based. Responding to this fact, Republicans and Democrats on the Medicare Commission, as well as almost every health care policy expert, are consistently stating that reforming Medicare without addressing the prescription drug coverage issue would be a mistake. We are developing a wide variety of options, including a means-tested option, a managed care benefit only approach, and a traditional benefit for all beneficiaries. If desirable, a proposal could be included in the budget or coordinated with the March release of the Medicare Commission's recommendations. (Cost: Varies significantly depending on proposal, but could be \$1 -20 billion a year; assumed offset would be Medicare savings, which might more easily be achieved in context of a broader reform proposal).

• Cancer clinical trials demonstration (FY 1999 budget; not passed). Less than three percent of cancer patients participate in clinical trials. Moreover, Americans over the age of 65 make up half of all cancer patients, and are 10 times more likely to get cancer than younger Americans. This proposed three-year demonstration, extremely popular with the cancer patient advocacy community, would cover the patient care costs associated with certain high-quality clinical trials. (Cost: \$750 million over 3 years).

• Redesigning and increasing enrollment in Medicare's premium assistance program (extension of July executive action and new policy). Over 3 million low-income Medicare beneficiaries are eligible but do not receive Medicaid coverage of their Medicare premiums and cost sharing. Many more may not get enough assistance through the new, BBA provision that is supposed to help higher income beneficiaries. We are developing a range of proposals that build on the President's actions in this area to better utilize Social Security Offices to educate beneficiaries about this program, to reduce administrative complexity for states and to give them incentives to engage in more aggressive outreach efforts. (Costs vary depending on policies; probably about \$500 million to \$2 billion over 5 years).

2. Health Insurance Coverage Expansions.

• **Providing new coverage options for people ages 55 to 65 (FY 1999 budget; not passed).** Americans ages 55 to 65 have a greater risk of becoming sick; have a weakened connection to work-based health insurance, and face high premiums in the individual insurance market. This three-part initiative would: (1) allow Americans ages 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare, through a premium designed so that this policy is self-financed; (2) offer a similar Medicare buy-in to displaced workers ages 55 and over who have involuntarily lost their jobs and health care coverage; and (3) give retirees 55 and over whose retiree health benefits have been ended access to their former employers' health insurance. A proposal such as this would be minimally necessary for any serious consideration of proposals to raise Medicare's eligibility age. (Cost: About \$1.5 billion over 5 years, which would assist about 300,000 people).

• **Health coverage for the temporarily unemployed (FY 1997 and 1998 budgets; not passed).** Because most health insurance is employment based, job changes put families at risk of losing their health care coverage. Many families do not have access to affordable health insurance when they are between jobs because they work for firms that do not offer continuation coverage or cannot afford individual insurance. The proposal would provide temporary premium assistance for up to six months for workers between jobs who previously had health insurance through their employer, are in between jobs, and may not be able to pay the full cost of coverage on their own. (Costs depend on whether it is done as a demo (about \$2.5 billion over 5 years, which would help about 600,000 people) or nationwide (about \$10 billion over 5 years, which would cover about 1.4 million persons)).

• **Children's health insurance outreach (FY 1999 budget; not passed and new policy).** By the first anniversary of CHIP, we expect about 45 states to have CHIP plans approved. These new expansions have great potential to help uninsured children, but not if families do not know or understand the need for insurance. Moreover, over 4 million uninsured children are eligible for Medicaid today. Last year's budget included several policies to promote outreach, including allowing states to temporarily enrolling uninsured children in Medicaid through child care referral centers, schools, etc; and allowing States to access extra Federal funds for children's outreach campaigns. An additional proposal is to pay for a nationwide toll-free number that connects families with state eligibility workers. NGA is sponsoring this line for one year only; such a line is essential for the nationwide media campaign that we are planning to launch in January with the NGA and America's Promise (Colin Powell's group).

(Cost: Between \$400 and \$1 billion over 5 years.)

- **Parents of children on CHIP (new policy).** Since children who are uninsured usually have parents who are uninsured, an easy way to target uninsured adults is to extend eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP to parents of children covered by these programs. This has been done successfully in some states, through Medicaid 1115 waivers, and would be a logical next step to covering low-income adults. (Cost: Depends on the proposal and assumed take-up rates by the states).

- **Optional state coverage expansion through eligibility simplification (new policy).** In the wake of welfare reform, Medicaid eligibility rules have become even more complex since states must cover people who would have been eligible for AFDC under the old rules. Additionally, Medicaid law allows states to cover parents but not adults without children—even if they are very poor. This proposal would allow states to opt for a pure poverty standard for Medicaid eligibility for all people (like we do for children) rather than the old categorical eligibility categories. Not only would such an approach simplify the Medicaid program for families and states; it would provide an opportunity for significant coverage expansion. While any change in Medicaid almost always raises concerns amongst some advocates, this proposal would be strongly supported by the Governors and advocates such as the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. (Cost: Depends on the proposal and projected coverage expansion take-up rates).

- **Voluntary purchasing cooperatives (FY 1997, 1998, and 1999 budgets; not passed).** Workers in small firms are most likely to be uninsured; over a quarter of workers in firms with fewer than 10 employees lack health insurance—almost twice the nationwide average. This results in large part because administrative costs are higher and that small businesses pay more for the same benefits as larger firms. This proposal would provide seed money for states to establish voluntary purchasing cooperatives. These cooperatives would allow small employers to pool their purchasing power to try to negotiate better rates for their employees. (Cost: about \$100 million over 5 years).

3. Increase the Indian Health Service budget. In order to reach more of the targeted population, we should provide a significant increase to the IHS budget in order to address areas such as substance abuse, elder health care, injury prevention, domestic violence and child abuse, and sanitation facilities.

HOMELESS

1. Homeless Veterans. The National Coalition of Homeless Veterans estimates that there

are as many as 275,000 homeless veterans on any given night. According to the Department of Veterans Affairs, an approximately \$60 million increase in funding would constitute the single largest investment into breaking the cycle of homelessness among veterans. This proposal would seek to increase residential alternatives, community-based contracted care, job preparation activities, stand down activities (community-sponsored events that conduct one-stop service delivery programs for homeless veterans), the distribution of clothing, and long-term housing. The VA estimates that this proposal would positively impact approximately 100,000 to 150,000 veterans annually.

2. Allow VA to sell surplus property with 10 percent of proceeds going to homeless veterans. OMB proposes to amend the Property Act of 1949 to create a 5-year pilot project for the VA to sell off property with 10 percent of the proceeds going to local homelessness projects under the McKinney Act (with this 10 percent being earmarked for homeless veterans) and the other 90 percent going to the VA for capital funds (buildings, equipment, infrastructure, but not staff). Currently, the way the law works is that all the proceeds from surplus property goes to homelessness, but this has not provided an incentive to the agencies to sell property because they do not get to keep any of the proceeds. OMB states that since 1989, only one piece of property has been sold under this provision. OMB will be circulating their proposal within a couple of weeks. OMB would propose to permit VA to sell 25 pieces of property, but does not have a cost estimate yet.

3. Homelessness Demonstration Project Modeled after TANF. Funds could be set aside in the FY2000 budget to create a demonstration project so that one state, region, or locality could try to move persons from homelessness to self-sufficiency. The demonstration project should set up performance goals similar to TANF so that there is a measure of how many persons have been made self-sufficient. There could be a performance bonus for the demonstration project if the goal of the project is met.

4. Medicaid Outreach Project for Homelessness. A Medicaid outreach project could be set up, similar to the CHIP outreach project, that would reach out and cover homeless persons. We should develop a cost estimate to determine that, over time, dollars would be saved if persons are treated under Medicaid rather than on an as-needed basis in emergency rooms and clinics. This idea could be expanded to reach out to more than simply the homeless population to include all groups who are Medicaid-eligible.

CONSUMERS

1. Consumer Bill of Rights. A consumer bill of rights could address a number of areas such as enforcement, notice to consumers, and dissemination of information. We could announce this bill of rights as a package, but then pull out separate pieces for separate events like we do in the Patients' Bill of Rights area. We could include a

number of different areas such as the following:

- **Auto Insurance Fraud.** Auto insurance fraud is a \$13 billion-a-year problem in America. We could propose significant funding for a Justice Department anti-auto insurance fraud. Since an estimated 13 percent of auto-insurance premiums go to pay for fraud, we could claim that this effort will help drive down auto-insurance premiums.

- **Slamming/Cramming.** Cramming, in which con artists add bogus charges to consumers' telephone bills, and slamming, the unwanted switching of long-distance telephone service from one carrier to another, and are the top two respective complaints reported to the National Fraud Information Center in 1998. In 1997, the FCC received more than 20,000 complaints from customers who were slammed. So far, the FCC has fined slammers, announcing a \$5.7 million fine this year, and announced voluntary guidelines for cramming that local telephone companies say they will follow. We could add money for enforcement to the FCC and/or DOJ. In May, the Senate overwhelmingly passed legislation that would impose new penalties on slammers and would eliminate common slamming methods, such as contest entry forms that, when signed by unsuspecting customers, authorize a switch of their long-distance carriers.

- **Telemarketing Fraud.** Telemarketing fraud is among America's worst white-collar crimes, robbing unsuspecting victims of an estimated \$40 billion per year. We could increase the FBI budget to increase investigations of this type of fraud. Recently, the Washington Post reported that volunteers from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) work undercover for the FBI, posing as potential victims to catch telemarketers on the prowl. Because telemarketing fraud often is targeted against the elderly, we could combine this piece with the elder abuse in a separate event.

- **ATM Proposal.** Weinstein proposes that Treasury publish an annual report on consumer financial issues, including ATM fees. In each report, Treasury would provide a list of insured financial institutions based on geographic divisions and size. Treasury would report on the following categories: (1) Fees charged to depositors at ATMs at their home branches; (2) Fees charged by institutions to depositors using other banks ATMs; (3) Fees charged by ATM networks; (4) ATM fees charged to non-member depositors by institutions; (5) Minimum deposit requirements for checking and savings accounts; (6) Fees for overdrafts; and (7) Checking account fees. We will need to develop categories which underscore the differences in types of accounts. If we just list checking account fees, the fees that aren't reported would increase.

TOBACCO

1. Tobacco Counter advertising. Fund a \$200 million per year tobacco Counter advertising and education campaign, as proposed in the President's 1999 budget and McCain legislation. This campaign would develop Counter advertising and purchase enough media time to reach teens at least four times a week. The campaign would also fund an extensive school-and community-based anti-tobacco education campaign.

2. Tobacco Cessation. Each year, 20 million smokers attempt to quit, but only 1 million, or 5 percent, succeed. More than 90 percent smokers who attempt to quit do so on their own, and the vast majority fail within 2 to 3 days. However, research shows that effective cessation methods could raise success rates to 10-20 percent (over 2 million people annually). The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) endorsed 5 smoking cessation methods that have been proven to be effective in helping people to quit: gum, patch, nasal spray, inhaler, and pill (Zyban). A full course of these treatments costs around \$200-300 (for a three months supply, without counseling). However, less than half of managed care organizations provide coverage of any AHCPR-approved therapies, and those that provide coverage may impose cost-sharing requirements that hinder access to treatment. In fact, a study of managed care in Washington State found that eliminating copayments for smoking cessation services significantly increased participation rates.

3. Continued call for comprehensive legislation to stop children from smoking before they start. Total combined cost of all these initiatives: \$855 million over 5 years. We could make a series of proposals, some part of the budget and some not: (1) Fall --announce new DOD anti-tobacco plan, and new DOL and OPM tobacco-free workplace programs; (2) Winter --propose Medicaid and Veterans coverage of cessation benefits through FY2000 Budget; and (3) Spring --tax coverage of cessation as a medical expense and expanded coverage of cessation benefits in FEHBP.

- **New Department of Defense anti-tobacco plan.** This plan is still being vetted at the agency but will likely include covering over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies under military health care coverage as part of a comprehensive military-wide anti-tobacco plan. Cost: \$60 million per year.
- **Anti-tobacco workplace initiatives by DOL and OPM.** DOL could expand its drug-free workplace initiative to provide information to employers on steps they can take to reduce tobacco use among employees (cost: \$63,000 per year). OPM could disseminate a model workplace cessation program for all federal agencies (agencies would use existing appropriated funds).
- **Medicaid coverage.** Currently, smoking cessation prescription and non-prescription drugs are optional state benefits under the Medicaid statute.

We could propose to require states to cover cessation, as the McCain bill did (CBO estimated cost: \$120 million over 5 years, HCFA estimated \$114 million). Alternatively, we could propose an enhanced federal matching rate for smoking cessation treatments, in order to offer the states an incentive to cover these services. The Hansen-Meehan bill establishes a 90 percent match rate for state costs of smoking cessation services at an estimated cost of about \$110 million over 5 years. Currently, 23 states cover Zyban, 6 states cover non-prescription treatments, and 5 states cover cessation counseling. A study by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University found that over 42 percent of Medicaid recipients smoke, as compared to 25 percent of the general population and that nearly 10 percent of all Medicaid hospital days are attributable to smoking.

- **Veterans.** We should re-propose the plan from the President's 1999 budget which created a new discretionary program open to all veterans who began using tobacco products while in the service, regardless of their eligibility for other VA health care services (currently less than 15 percent of veterans receive their health care through the VA system because of statutory limits --veterans must be low income or have a service-related injury.) The VA would contract with private sector entities to furnish AHCPR-approved services to interested veterans. OMB estimates that this proposal would cost \$87 million for the first year, and \$435 million over 5 years. Thirty-six percent of the 25 million veterans in this country smoke.

- **Tax Treatment.** Currently, the cost of cessation treatment cannot be claimed as a deductible medical expense because the IRS does not recognize smoking or tobacco addiction as a "disease." The IRS has indicated in written opinions that an official medical authority classification of smoking as a disease would allow cessation to deduct these expenses. Treasury is interested in pursuing this in 1999. This would be done outside of the budget.

- **Federal Employees Health Benefit Program.** We could require enhanced coverage of smoking cessation services. One option is to raise coverage limits to more accurately reflect the cost of AHCPR-approved treatments, and to raise the number of treatments allowed per lifetime to account for the fact that the average smoker requires three to five cessation attempts before they successfully quit (i.e., require coverage of \$300-400 per treatment, with three maximum treatments covered per lifetime). Another option is to waive the deductible and copayment requirement for cessation benefits. Currently FEHBP fee for service plans, which cover 70 percent of beneficiaries, are required to provide only \$100 in smoking cessation benefits. Generally, this coverage does not kick in until after the calendar-year deductible has been met, and most plans restrict benefits to once per lifetime. Many plans only cover prescription drugs. HMO

coverage of smoking cessation benefits varies greatly. This would be done outside of the budget, but would have to occur in the spring as part of OPM's annual letter to contracting plans, establishing the terms for the following year of coverage.

WELFARE

1. Helping the Hardest-to-Employ Get and Keep Jobs.

- **Extend Welfare-to-Work Grants and Strengthen Focus on Fathers.** Funding for the \$3 billion grant program that the President fought for in the Balanced Budget Act ends in FY 1999. These funds are targeted at the hardest-to-place welfare recipients, and non-custodial parents of children on welfare, and at concentrated areas of poverty. 75% of the funds are allocated to states, who in turn pass them to local Private Industry Councils and 25% of the funds are available on a competitive basis. We expect DOL to propose extension of the grant program in their FY 2000 budget proposal. We should consider revising the statutory language to increase the focus on increasing employment of fathers. While there is a significant level of interest in serving this population, there is likely more we could do to increase the quantity and quality of services. This should also increase support from the Ways & Means committee as Shaw is very interested in fatherhood issues. Possible approaches include requiring states and communities to designate a minimum portion of WTW formula funds for fathers, setting aside a portion of competitive grant funds for this purpose, or earmarking funds for needed technical assistance and capacity building on this relatively new area. Other changes worth considering: shifting more funds toward competitive grants, increasing tribal set aside (currently 1%), and streamlining data collection requirements. Assuming level funding, this would cost \$1.5 billion annually.

- **Request Additional Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers.** We are unlikely to get the full 50,000 housing vouchers requested for FY 99. This approach continues to have merit, both in helping families move from welfare to work and as a catalyst for changing the way local housing authorities, and HUD, do business. Cost to fully fund 50,000 vouchers is \$283 million. Some, including Deich and Edley, have also suggested allowing housing authorities to convert Section 8 vouchers that are turning over to the more flexible approach of the WTW vouchers.

- **Invest in Increasing English Language and other Literacy Skills.** There is evidence that those with low education levels have a harder time leaving welfare. There is also emerging evidence that English language may be a barrier for

some minority welfare recipients, including immigrants. We may want to explore whether there is more the federal government could do to increase access to ESL and other basic education that is combined with work, though this does not necessarily have to be done with TANF funds. We need to first explore what is available, whether there are successful models that can be replicated, and what the demand is.

2. Helping New Workers Succeed in the Workforce/Achieve Self-Sufficiency.

There are several ways to ensure people moving from welfare to work can get to their jobs:

- **Request full \$150 million authorized for Access to Jobs for FY 2000 (TEA-21 set guaranteed funding from the Highway Trust Fund at \$60 million for FY 2000). This would allow DOT to fund more competitive grants. Note these funds can be spent on current and former welfare recipients, as well as families up to 150% of poverty so they help the working poor as well.**
- **Donate surplus federal vehicles to welfare to work programs. These could be given, leased, or sold to current and former welfare recipients for whom public transit is not a viable option, including those living in rural areas. Cars could be allocated through community-based organizations or intermediaries. This could be modeled after the initiative to donate federal computers to schools.**
- **Help former welfare recipients access funds to purchase cars. In some areas, public transit is not a viable option for a family moving from welfare to work. In addition, owning a car is something many poor families aspire to, and something that helps them become part of the economic mainstream. Family Services of America, and other organizations, currently offer revolving loans for low income families to purchase cars. FSA's model currently operates in 20 sites and is scheduled to expand to 60 sites later this Fall, with partial funding from foundations and private financial institutions. They are also seeking federal funding to help with this expansion. Possible sources include: HUD, Treasury, DOL WTW grants, as well as existing federal and state TANF funds. Another option is to expand allowable uses of IDAs to include purchasing a car needed to go to work.**
- **Connection between TANF and Unemployment Insurance. There is growing interest in exploring the relationship between these two systems. Historically, few welfare recipients have qualified for UI, and some have essentially used AFDC as a form of unemployment insurance. As more welfare recipients joining the labor force, we need to consider the most appropriate way to provide income support to them between jobs. Various approaches include: (a) changing rules of the UI system that make it hard for former welfare recipients**

to qualify for UI once they go to work and in the event they lose a job and (b) creative uses of federal TANF or state MOE funds to provide income support to people in between jobs. Either approach should be accompanied by a strong effort to promote job retention and rapid re-employment. This could be considered as part of a more comprehensive UI reform initiative that NEC has been considering, but it would not depend on that. NOTE: NGA has a grant to explore this issue and several states are trying innovative approaches. While we do not have to frame the issue in terms of planning for economic downturns, it seems prudent to address this issue earlier rather than later.

- *Optional State Coverage Expansion Through Eligibility Simplification* (new policy).

In the wake of welfare reform, Medicaid eligibility rules have become even more complex since states must cover people who would have been eligible for AFDC under the old rules. Additionally, Medicaid law allows states to cover parents but not adults without children --even if they are very poor. This proposal would allow states to opt for a pure poverty standard for Medicaid eligibility for all people (like we do for children) rather than the old categorical eligibility categories. Not only would such an approach simplify the Medicaid program for families and states; it would provide an opportunity for significant coverage expansion. While any change in Medicaid almost always raises concerns amongst some advocates, this proposal would be strongly supported by the Governors and advocates such as the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. (Cost: Depends on the proposal and projected coverage expansion take-up rates).

- **Transitional Medicaid.** Families can currently receive Transitional Medicaid for up to 12 months after leaving welfare, but only about 20 to 30 percent of eligible families are enrolled. The program has many procedural hurdles that make it more difficult to access than regular Medicaid coverage and the 12 months transitional period is too short for many families. The budget could eliminate some of the current prescriptive reporting requirements now in the law (that, for example, requires families to report earnings in the fourth, seventh, and tenth months of coverage and divides the 12 months of coverage into two 6 month segments with different co-pay and benefit rules) and allow states to provide a full 12 months of coverage without regard to changes in family circumstances, similar to the 12-month option for children that was adopted in the Balanced Budget Act. In addition, the budget could provide states the option of extending transitional Medicaid to 24 or 36. These ideas need to be fully discussed, vetted, and costed out. The current program reauthorization sunsets in 2001.

- **Extend the Work Opportunity Tax Credit and Welfare-to-Work Tax Credits (WOTC has already expired and WTW will expire in 1999).**

DISABILITY POLICY

1. Expanding the Defense Department's "CAP" program. The Defense Department's Computer Accommodations Program ("CAP") purchases equipment for DOD employees with disabilities to allow them to keep working if they become disabled, or for new employees just joining the workforce. By using a central \$2 million fund for such purchases, individual offices do not have to bear the cost within their own budgets, and are less likely to be deterred from hiring a person with a disability. CAP is also able to get better prices on equipment through its bulk purchases and expertise. It has a showroom to help employees try out appropriate adaptive devices (CAP makes the decision on what equipment is purchased, not the employee). It has provided over 9,000 accommodations since its inception in 1990. This program is a good example of how employers and employees are taking advantage of new (and increasingly cheap) technology, such as computers for the blind that talk and listen, and alternative computer keyboards for people with dexterity problems, that allow people with disabilities to work. Expanding the program has the strong support of the Administration's appointees with disabilities, in particular for Tony Coelho, chair of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities.

Defense has estimated that it would cost \$8 million a year to expand CAP government-wide, but this is likely overstated since CAP now serves the entire Defense Department for \$2 million a year. A more realistic range is \$2 -5 million a year. While having DOD perform this service for all federal employees is a bit unusual, they have a great deal of expertise at this task and they are ready to take on the added responsibility.

2. Tax Credit for Disability Related Expenses. New tax credit for employers and/or individuals with disabilities with extraordinary disability-related expenses, such as assistive technology or a personal assistant. The proposed credit would allow a credit of 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of disability-related work expenses. [Need Treasury information on scoring.]

3. New BRIDGE grant program. This program would create interdisciplinary consortiums of service providers (employment, transportation, etc.) to better assist people with disabilities in going to work. NEC and DPC will receive revised proposal shortly from the President's Task Force on Employment of People with Disabilities and will evaluate and vet.

4. Information and Communication Technologies for People with Disabilities. NEC has developed draft proposals now being vetted to ensure that new technologies will be designed from the beginning to be accessible to people with disabilities. Ideas include

leveraging federal government procurement, investing in R&D, funding industry consortia, training the next generation of engineers, etc. (Tom Kalil is working on this, coordinating with DPC and OMB).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 17:39:38.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Everyone is assembled fro INS mtg. & Deich has to leave at 6:15

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1998 18:19:15.00

SUBJECT: Q&A for 9/9 event

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D80]MAIL42169215Q.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750437E070000010A02010000000205000000124100000002000049857578E64ED603ACBDAD

**Q&A on Orlando Hillcrest Elementary School Event
September 9, 1998**

Q. What is the Department of Education report on School Poverty and Academic Performance?

The Department of Education released a report to day that examines student achievement in the context of school poverty in the United States. The report presents analyses of recent and long-term data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assessment results in reading and math for 4th grade students in high- and low- poverty schools. Student achievement data reveal that students in schools with concentrated poverty tend to begin school academically behind their low-poverty peers and are often unable to close this gap as they progress through school. The report examines trends in this long-standing gap in academic performance between students in high-poverty and low-poverty schools. The key findings of the report are:

Math

- Math scores show significant achievement gains in for 4th grade students across all levels of school poverty from 1992-1996. In high-poverty schools, the percentage of 4th graders that scored at least at the basic level was 42 percent in 1996, up from 26 percent in 1992. Twenty-seven states showed significant gains for 4th grade math students in high-poverty schools.
- Achievement gap in math narrowing. In 1996, students in high-poverty schools scored an average of 22 points below their peers in low-poverty schools -- this is down from a 28 point gap in 1992 and a 24-point gap in 1994.

Reading

- 4th Grade Reading scores remained relatively flat from 1992-1994. Five states demonstrated significant gains in reading for 4th grade students in high-poverty schools.
- Achievement gap in reading shows slight improvement. The average difference in reading achievement between high poverty and low poverty schools is higher than in math -- the gap was 38 points in 1996, but it is down from a gap of 40 points in 1994.

Q. How many schools face the problems with poverty and academic achievement?

Overall, 34% of the nation's schools have student populations where half or more of the students come from low-income families. Urban communities, in particular, are faced with dense concentrations of poverty that pose formidable challenges for schools. In Baltimore, for example, more than 80% of the schools have populations where more than half the students fall below the poverty line.

Q. What education disadvantages are faced by children in poverty?

The effects of poverty on learning is severe. On an individual level, poverty correlates to many experiences that impair learning, including family instability, neglect, abuse, poor health, crime, limited parental involvement, fewer well-prepared teachers, enrollment in less challenging courses and increased probability of dropping out of school. The effects are not isolated to individual students -- research shows that achievement levels of both poor and non-poor students decline as poverty levels of schools increase.

Q. What steps is the administration taking to address the impacts of poverty on academic performance?

President Clinton's is calling on Congress for immediate funding for programs and new initiatives to help all children reach challenging academic standards, strengthen accountability, provide access to technology, improve the quality of teaching, expand Head Start and after school programs, and make our schools safe and drug free. We are targeting specific resources to better address the needs of students attending schools with high concentrations of poverty.

Education Opportunity Zones. President Clinton's Education Opportunity Zones initiative will strengthen public schools and help students master the basics where the need is the greatest: in high poverty urban and rural communities where low expectations, too many poorly prepared teachers, and overwhelmed school systems create significant barriers to high achievement. The Education Department will select approximately 50 high poverty urban and rural school districts that agree to: (1) end social promotion and turn around failing schools; (2) prevent students from falling behind by ensuring quality teaching, challenging curricula, and extended learning time; and (3) use high standards and tests of student achievement to identify and provide help to students, teachers and schools who need it. The President's initiative will invest \$200 million in FY99, and \$1.5 billion over 5 years, to raise achievement and share lessons learned with school districts around the country.

Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged). President Clinton is pushing Congress to fund the title I program at the level in his budget request. Title I provides approximately \$7.5 billion in federal assistance to improve learning for students in economically disadvantaged communities who are at risk of educational failure. Resources are distributed to schools where needs are greatest -- and encourage the adoption of schoolwide programs to improve teaching and learning to help children master the basics.

The House bill cuts the Presidents request for Title I by \$392 million, denying additional help to nearly 520,000 students in high-poverty communities. The Senate bill adds \$301 million over FY 1998, but remains \$91 million below the President's budget.

School Safety

Q. Are these school-based partnerships grants new? And how are they different from other actions the President has recommended with regard to putting more law enforcement in schools?

- A. The \$16.4 million in grants released earlier today are the first ever to go out under the COPS School-Based Partnerships grant program. The President first highlighted the program in March, when the Justice Department announced the availability of the funds. The new initiative not only encourages partnerships between local police departments and schools, but also emphasizes using community policing principles to help prevent and combat school crime.

The President has also called on Congress to pass legislation introduced by Representative James Maloney (D-CN) to help provide for the hiring of more school safety officers through the COPS program. The COPS Office has already provided funds for localities to hire school safety officers -- including Jonesboro, Arkansas which last month received a grant to hire 15 school safety officers.

Q. What else is the Administration doing on school safety?

- A. In addition to continuing to challenge the Congress to pass his comprehensive youth violence strategy to address the overarching problem of juvenile crime, the President has taken many actions to address the safety of our nation's schools:
- ***White House Conference On School Safety.*** In July, the President announced a White House Conference on School Safety, and proclaimed October 15, 1998, National School Safety Day. The White House Conference will be linked by satellite to communities and schools across the country, including those communities affected by the recent wave of school shootings.
 - ***Early warning guide.*** Last month, the President released a guide he directed the Attorney General and Secretary of Education to develop -- for teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. Last week, copies were sent to every school in the country for the start of the school year.
 - ***First Annual Report on School Safety.*** In December, the President called for the development of an Annual Report on School Safety, which will be released on School Safety Day, October 15. The report will include: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use, and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime, including a local safety checklist; and resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.
 - ***Safe and Drug-Free Schools.*** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of

this program, and has proposed to increase funds for the program by \$50 million in FY 99. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97 of the nation's school districts.

- *Zero Tolerance for Guns in Schools.* In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" for guns in schools -- if a student brings a gun to school, that student will be expelled for a year. In 1997, over 6,000 students were expelled for bringing guns to schools.
- *School Uniforms.* School uniforms have been found to be a promising strategy to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect in school. Because of this, the Clinton Administration has encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies by sharing with every school district a school uniforms manual prepared by the Department of Education in consultation with local communities and the Department of Justice.
- *Cracking Down on Truancy.* Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. The President, through the Education Department, issued a guidebook to the 15,000 school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Christopher Edley, Jr." <edley@law.harvard.edu> ("Christopher Edley, Jr."

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 07:25:08.00

SUBJECT: POTUS meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Last I heard, it is still likely that we will have a small group discussion with POTUS concerning the race book some time this Friday. That could change, but

We should get together to share ideas about how best to use that time. Maria is probably traveling with POTUS tomorrow (Wednesday), but the three of us could try. Would late afternoon or early evening work? That way, if we agree on some additional piece of paper, I'd have time to write it on Thursday.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 09:42:19.00

SUBJECT: INS Restructuring

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
FYI.

----- Forwarded by Julie A. Fernandes/OPD/EOP on 09/09/98
10:00 AM -----

From: Ingrid M. Schroeder on 09/09/98 09:39:56 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: INS Restructuring

Justice (Ffirst) just reported that the INS restructuring bill is on the agenda for the House Judiciary Committee markup tomorrow, Thursday, September 10th. They are busy putting together the AG's letter (per Peter's guidance) and will ship it over here for clearance ASAP.

Will keep you posted.

Message Sent

To: _____
Michael Deich/OMB/EOP
Steven M. Mertens/OMB/EOP
Julie A. Fernandes/OPD/EOP
Peter G. Jacoby/WHO/EOP
Charles E. Kieffer/OMB/EOP

Message Copied

To: _____
Jeffrey A. Weinberg/OMB/EOP
James J. Jukes/OMB/EOP
David J. Haun/OMB/EOP
Kenneth L. Schwartz/OMB/EOP
Kate P. Donovan/OMB/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 10:05:18.00

SUBJECT: Air Bags/Math and Science Awards/Drug Free Grants

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I wanted to check in with everyone on the status of the pending Air Bags, Math & Science Awards, and Drug Free Grants events.

Air Bags

Air Bags event is off for tomorrow. It will be replaced by the Math and Science Awards. Last night, I thought we would just let DOT announce the new air bag rule on their own. Elena said this morning that she and Bruce may want to raise the possibility of doing air bags as the Saturday radio address -- so this is just pending for now. Christa -- will you let us know if Elena and Bruce are going to push for this to be the radio address?

Math and Science Awards

The President will award Math and Science Teacher awards in a Roosevelt Room ceremony tomorrow. We assume the pool will be brought in for remarks only, but are waiting for OSTP to confirm that they can build a 50 person audience for the event. President will announce a new policy to encourage more hiring of minorities and women in science and technology areas. There is a 10:45 am meeting on this event in Stacie's office (Room 173).

Drug-Free Community Grants

Drug-Free Community Grants are still a possibility for Saturday's radio address, if air bags falls through. Anne McGuire -- please make sure ONDCP does not confirm plans for the radio address yet. Let me know if this is a problem.

Thanks, all.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 10:17:36.00

SUBJECT:

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

TEXT:

Nicole & Jen are in Mrs. Clinton's office ready for you

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa N. Benton (CN=Melissa N. Benton/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 10:47:31.00

SUBJECT: EDUCATION Amendment(s) on HR6 Higher Education Amendments of 1998

TO: US@2=TELEMAIL@3=GOV+TREAS@5=DO@4=MS01@7=LLR@6=TREASURY@mrx@lngtwy (1=US@2=TELEM
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet R. Forsgren (CN=Janet R. Forsgren/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur W. Stigile (CN=Arthur W. Stigile/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Daniel I. Werfel (CN=Daniel I. Werfel/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Kathryn B. Stack (CN=Kathryn B. Stack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: justice.lrm (justice.lrm @ usdoj.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Winifred Y. Chang (CN=Winifred Y. Chang/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John E. Thompson (CN=John E. Thompson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
Total Pages: _____

LRM ID: MNB224
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: Janet R. Forsgren (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Constance J. Bowers
PHONE: (202)395-3803 FAX: (202)395-6148

SUBJECT: EDUCATION Amendment(s) on HR6 Higher Education Amendments of 1998

DEADLINE: 4 p.m. Thursday, September 10, 1998

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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Janet R. Forsgren
Constance J. Bowers

LRM ID: MNB224 SUBJECT: EDUCATION Amendment(s) on HR6 Higher Education Amendments of 1998

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

You may also respond by:

- (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or
- (2) sending us a memo or letter

Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Constance J. Bowers Phone: 395-3803 Fax: 395-6148
Office of Management and Budget
Branch-Wide Line (to reach legislative assistant): 395-7362

FROM: _____ (Date)
_____ (Name)

_____ (Agency)

_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

Little-Known Subsidy
"Complements" Guaranty Agencies

The Federal Family Education Loan program includes provisions under which guaranty agencies ostensibly bear a small portion of the cost of each defaulted loan. A little-known payment called the collection complement, however, effectively repays guaranty agencies for their share of default costs. Here's how it works:

A loan with a balance of \$1,000 (outstanding principal and accrued interest) defaults.

The lender submits a claim to their guaranty agency and is paid \$980, or 98 percent of the principal and accrued interest. The guaranty agency then submits a reinsurance claim to the Department of Education and is paid \$960, or 98 percent of the amount paid to the lender. (Under the House and Senate HEA Reauthorization bills, this amount would be reduced to 95 percent beginning October 1, 1998.) Thus, the agency temporarily loses 2 percent of the amount it paid the lender. (We should note that agencies generally pay lenders from their reserve funds, which are Federal property, so even this temporary loss is underwritten fully by the government.)

Guaranty agencies then collect on the loan:

-- Agencies are required to charge a fee of up to 18.5 percent to cover their collection costs; this fee is added to the default balance owed by the borrower. The Department of Education and many efficient guaranty agencies have collection costs below this level.

-- Agencies are allowed by statute to retain 27 percent of all collections to cover their costs, even though students only are charged a maximum of 18.5 percent.

-- Agencies may retain an additional 2 percent, called the collection complement, to compensate the agency for the 2 percent risk-sharing deducted from their reinsurance payment from the Department.

-- Thus, if an agency collects \$100 a month on the \$1,000 loan discussed above, each monthly payment would be allocated as follows:

Allocation of Payments		Allocation of Cash Between Agency and Department	
in Borrower Account			
\$18.50 applied to collection fee		\$27 to guaranty agency for	collect
retention			
\$81.50 applied to principal and interest		\$71 to Department to cover	
principal and interest			
		\$2 complement to guaranty agency for recovery of risk-sharing paymen	

As the table shows, for each \$100 the guaranty agency collects on the defaulted loan, it retains \$27, or 27 percent, plus a \$2 complement, for a total of \$29 dollars. The balance of the collection--\$71--goes to the Department.

-- The agency continues to retain the 2 percent complement even after the initial risk-sharing has been fully offset. For example, on the \$1,000 loan discussed above, the agency risk-sharing totaled \$20 (\$980-\$960=\$20). Deducting \$2 from each of the first 10 \$100 monthly repayments would recoup this \$20 "loss"--agencies, however, can continue to retain the 2 percent complement on all subsequent repayments, effectively making money on the defaulted loan at the taxpayer's expense.

Both the House and Senate reauthorization bills reduce the amount agencies may retain to 24 percent from 27 percent.

-- Under these bills, the agency would retain \$24 of every \$100 collected, plus a \$5 complement. (The complement increase corresponds with the increased risk-sharing discussed above.) As a result, the agency would retain a total of \$29, the same amount as under current law.

Under either current law or the House or Senate reauthorization proposals, guaranty agency risk-sharing is thoroughly undermined by the complement. Eliminating this provision would create a true incentive for agencies to prevent defaults, while producing five-year savings of \$138 million at 98 percent reinsurance and \$347 million at 95 percent reinsurance under OMB scoring.

July 24, 1998
Budget Service

draft 9/7/98 11:30 a.m.

[page and line numbers refer to the Senate version of H.R. 6]
[elimination of the "complement"]

Page 169, line 15, add "and" at the end thereof.

Page 169, strike out lines 16-21.[? do we want to eliminate this provision?]

Page 169, line 22, strike out "[+](3)[+]" and insert "[+](2)[+]".

Page 193, strike out lines 13-23 and insert the following: "[+under this subsection has deducted from such payments an amount equal to 24 percent of such payments for use in accordance with section 422B, except that, beginning on September 30, 2003 [date taken from the bill; shouldn't this be October 1?], this paragraph shall be applied by substituting "23 percent" for "24 percent".[+];".

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 11:56:27.00

SUBJECT: The Religious Liberties Protection Act (RLPA)

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

You are invited to a meeting in 472 OEOB, Thursday, 9/10, at 3:00, to talk about RLPA. As you may know, the House Constitution Subcommittee recently reported RLPA favorably, but the committee split along party lines. All the Republicans voted for it; all the Democrats voted no (or in the case of Nadler, a co-sponsor, voted present). We understand the Senate Judiciary Committee may mark it up soon as well. Hatch and Kennedy are co-sponsors, but the same concerns that troubled House Democrats will probably arise in the Senate, too.

As you will recall, RLPA responds to the Supreme Court's decision striking down RFRA, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. RFRA was intended to restore a constitutional standard that the Court had followed for many years, which gave substantial protection to religious liberties. However, the Court struck down most of the provisions of the statute on the grounds that Congress does not have the power to define the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment. RLPA is intended to provide another basis for Congress to act to achieve the same goals.

The President strongly supported RFRA and, therefore, we have supported the goals of RLPA, too. We have worked with the coalition of religious organizations supporting the bill. They are still supportive, though some have concerns about the form in which the bill was reported in the House. However, some civil rights groups, particularly those in the gay community, have recently raised concerns about the effects of RLPA on civil rights laws, such as local ordinances banning discrimination in housing. In addition, the Constitution Subcommittee deleted the Commerce Clause as a basis for Congressional power to enact the bill, leaving only the Spending Clause as a basis. This, too, raises some concerns about the ultimate effect and constitutionality of the bill. All these developments

suggest that we talk about the administration's position and approach to the bill.

If this suggested time creates a problem, would you please let me know, or ask your scheduler to work Alissa Brown, 62615.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 12:51:29.00

SUBJECT: Affirmative Action Query

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As you know, the President will speak very briefly tomorrow about how mentoring can help reduce racial disparities in the fields of science and technology. Disparities in these fields are already high and likely to grow, according to at least one study which shows that first year enrollments in related graduate programs by African Americans and Hispanics have decreased by 20 and 18 percent, respectively.

Issue is: study attributes the drop to Adarand and Hopwood, Prop 209, etc. My inclination is to reference the report, while steering clear of any mention of affirmative action or our position on the issue.

Does this make sense to you? Please let me know as soon as you can.
Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 13:58:28.00

SUBJECT: RE: Earlier Query

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I spoke to Judy Winston, who agrees that we shouldn't mention affirmative action in the President's brief remarks tomorrow.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 15:17:55.00

SUBJECT:

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

TEXT:

Jen Klein is back at her desk if you need her 62599

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 15:32:46.00

SUBJECT: Gov. Chiles

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Please advise me regarding how you suggest we handle the request from Gov. Chiles below. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 09/09/98
03:31 PM -----

Emory L. Mayfield
09/09/98 12:16:50 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP
cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP, Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP
Subject: Gov. Chiles

Gov. Chiles wants to meet with Erskine on Tues., Sept. 22 regarding tobacco. The Governor's primary objective during his last few months in office is to finalize Florida's stake in the tobacco settlement. The Governor is holding his afternoon open between 1:00 and 6:00 for this meeting.

I didn't know if you wanted to handle this directly w/ Erskine, or if you wanted me to deal with it on a staff level. Please advise. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 15:44:47.00

SUBJECT: Women's Mtg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Rebecca M. Blank (CN=Rebecca M. Blank/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/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: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/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: Lucia F. Gilliland (CN=Lucia F. Gilliland/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Janet L. Graves (CN=Janet L. Graves/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Francine P. Obermiller (CN=Francine P. Obermiller/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

There will be a Women's Mtg on Thursday at 9:00am in room 100. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa N. Benton (CN=Melissa N. Benton/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 16:46:22.00

SUBJECT: LABOR Report on Amendment to Increase the Minimum Wage

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

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

TO: Steven N. Braun (CN=Steven N. Braun/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Janet R. Forsgren (CN=Janet R. Forsgren/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Justine F. Rodriguez (CN=Justine F. Rodriguez/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Larry R. Matlack (CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow (CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Total Pages: ____

LRM ID: MNB225
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: Janet R. Forsgren (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Melissa N. Benton
PHONE: (202)395-7887 FAX: (202)395-6148

SUBJECT: LABOR Report on Amendment to Increase the Minimum Wage

DEADLINE: 11 a.m. Thursday, September 10, 1998

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: The subject amendment may be offered by Senator Kennedy to the consumer bankruptcy reform bill (S. 1301) being considered by the Senate.

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Karen Tramontano
Steven N. Braun
Janet R. Forsgren
James J. Jukes
Ronald E. Jones

John E. Thompson
LRM ID: MNB225 SUBJECT: LABOR Report on Amendment to Increase the
Minimum Wage

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

You may also respond by:

- (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or
- (2) sending us a memo or letter

Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Melissa N. Benton Phone: 395-7887 Fax: 395-6148
Office of Management and Budget
Branch-Wide Line (to reach legislative assistant): 395-7362

FROM: _____ (Date)
 _____ (Name)
 _____ (Agency)
 _____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

- _____ Concur
- _____ No Objection
- _____ No Comment
- _____ See proposed edits on pages _____
- _____ Other: _____
- _____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

Honorable James Jeffords
Edward Kennedy
Chairman
Ranking Member
Committee on Labor and Human Resources
United States Senate
United States Senate

Honorable

Committee on Labor and Human

Washington, D.C. 20510
D.C. 20510

Washington,

Dear Chairman Jeffords/Senator Kennedy:

I am writing in strong support of [Senator Kennedy's/your] amendment to legislation under consideration in the Senate that would increase the minimum wage to \$6.15 an hour by January 1, 2000. Earlier this year, President Clinton strongly endorsed raising the minimum wage to "help ensure that we pay people a decent wage and that parents who work hard and play by the rules can lift their children and themselves out of poverty. It's right for America and right for America's workers."

When we last raised the minimum wage and expanded the earned-income tax credit, we took important steps to reward work and help millions of Americans raise their families with dignity. The real value of the minimum wage had fallen to nearly a 40-year low by the time President Clinton signed the last increase in 1996. But even after that increase, the minimum wage's purchasing power remains well below its historic value in the 1960's and 1970's. It does not provide enough to lift a family of [three or two ?] out of poverty. The time has come to give our lowest paid working families this raise.

Many of us are benefitting from the strongest economy in a generation, and we can well afford to share our prosperity through another increase in the minimum wage. Inflation and unemployment are low and steady, and family incomes have begun to grow with corporate profits. But millions of people are still struggling to make ends meet -- the people who clean our offices, sew our clothes, serve our food, and care for our children and our infirm parents. [The Kennedy/your] amendment offers 12 million Americans a greater opportunity to share in our nation's prosperity. Seventy percent of all workers who would benefit are adults, age 20 or over, and about three out of five are women, many of whom are the sole breadwinners for their families.

As people move from welfare to work, one of the most important lessons they can learn is that work pays. A full-time worker earning the current minimum wage for 50 weeks of work receives only \$10,300. This is not enough to move families from dependency to self-sufficiency and create a long-term attachment to the workforce. Without this minimum wage increase, too many of these hard-working families will continue to fall below the poverty line. The minimum wage should be the first rung on the ladder of opportunity, not a dead end for the working poor.

A one-dollar increase in the minimum wage would make an enormous difference in the lives of these workers and their families. It would mean an additional \$2,000 a year for someone working year-round, full-time -- enough to buy an average family of four 6.5 months of groceries, or pay for almost 7.5 months rent, or three-quarters of the tuition and fees at a two-year college.

Opponents of a minimum wage increase argued two years ago, and seemingly in every previous debate over increasing the minimum wage, that it would cause inflation and job loss. But since President Clinton signed the last minimum wage increase into law in August 1996, the economy has created more than 6 million new jobs, and the inflation rate has been cut nearly in half. The unemployment rate is at 4.5% and has been below 5% for more than 14 consecutive months. Unemployment rates this low have not been seen for almost three decades. For teenagers, African Americans, and women, unemployment is trending down and employment rates are trending up. In

fact, almost 330,000 more teenagers are employed than in October 1996, and employment is up by nearly 90,000 for African-American teens.

[I urge you to support Senator Kennedy's amendment/I strongly support your amendment.] Our bipartisan efforts to overhaul the education and job training system and expand the Earned Income Tax Credit have significantly advanced our common goal of assuring every worker a good job at a fair wage. Working together, we can make work pay for America's minimum wage workers.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Alexis M. Herman

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 17:06:40.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Strategy Meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David W. Beier (CN=David W. Beier/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

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: 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: Rhonda Melton (CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jocelyn Neis (CN=Jocelyn Neis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The weekly Health Care Strategy Meeting will be held in tomorrow, September 10, in Room 211, OEOB, at 4:00 p.m. (Please note the change in location)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 17:27:43.00

SUBJECT: Radio Address

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I am not having great success in fighting for the radio address to be on Air Bags, because the President has already signed off on the proposal for either Drug Free Communities Grants or Food Stamp Fraud and Ann Lewis isn't likely to change the recommendation. Is it possible that one of you could please talk to Erskine about changing the topic to Air Bags.

I know you have been fighting for this, but I just want to add that it seems really crazy not to do an event on this b/c there are so many very moving stories from victims (mothers and fathers) who can praise the President for taking direct action to solve the problem that killed their children. I don't think we have ever had a better story line before, so I'm stunned we're passing on this opportunity. I have heard one of the concerns Maria raised is that car manufacturers will be pissed off, but according to Jerry DOT believes that they won't be as upset as expected once they see the details of the rule.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 17:46:07.00

SUBJECT: H1B and INS reform

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Peter/Elena:

According to Steve M., Doris told Michael Deich that Abraham would be willing to strongly support our efforts to remove INS reform from CJS if we give him something on H1B. We need to consider, I suppose, whether we want the INS reform discussion to be part of what we are doing on H1B. I am both unsure what Abraham is giving by supporting our INS reform efforts (he already has made statements that this should be done by authorizers (him) and not through the appropriations process) and what else we can give up in the H1B negotiation (we have already made lots of concessions to Abraham and the business community). I have mentioned this to Ceci for her to solicit Gene's input, as well.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 18:18:25.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

markup for INS letter is cancelled for tomorrow per Ingrid S. & Julie
-Laura

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 18:31:02.00

SUBJECT: Riggs bilingual bill

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

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

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

TEXT:

We expect the bilingual bill to come up tomorrow; the whip count suggests it will pass, roughly 220-209. I've asked OMB to get our SAP up there tomorrow; we had developed it last August in anticipation of a vote before recess. Elena--you signed off on this; I'll make sure that OMB sends the one we have approved.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan (CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 18:42:38.00

SUBJECT: URGENT: HOUSE FOREIGN OPERATIONS LETTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Kerri A. Jones (CN=Kerri A. Jones/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP@EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: FARRAR_J@A1@CD@VAXGTWY (FARRAR_J@A1@CD@VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Below is the draft House Letter regarding the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Markup is tomorrow (Thurs. 9/10) at 10am; therefore, we need your comments/clearance by 7:30pm tonight (sorry for the short notice). Thank you.

The Honorable Bob Livingston
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, FY 1999, as reported by the House Subcommittee. As the Committee develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Subcommittee to accommodate certain of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. However, the allocation is simply insufficient to make the necessary investments in programs funded by this bill. As a result, a number of key programs are seriously under-funded, which raises issues of congressional support for an effective foreign policy, a strong national security policy, and continued economic prosperity. In addition, and of grave concern, the major portion of the request for the International Monetary Fund is not approved, and there are a number of objectionable restrictions on the funding that is provided in the bill. If the bill were presented to the President in its current form, the President's senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill.

This legislation is a critical element of America's national security budget. At the dawn of a new century, America faces unique challenges and unprecedented opportunities to strengthen our national security, enhance our global leadership, extend the reach of our democratic values, and deepen our own prosperity. The challenges we face are formidable. If this bill in its current form were to become law, however, it would erode our ability to promote effectively critical American interests at home and abroad. It would require us to walk away from problems that can and must be solved. The responsibility for safeguarding our national security and exercising U.S. leadership must be foremost when allocating scarce fiscal resources. We urge the Congress to provide the leadership needed to keep America safe, strong, and prosperous.

The only way to achieve the appropriate investment level for the programs funded through this bill is to offset discretionary spending by using savings in other areas. The President's FY 1999 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending for FY 1999 that conform to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings through user fees and certain mandatory programs to help finance this spending. In the Transportation Equity Act, Congress -- on a broad, bipartisan basis -- took similar action in approving funding for surface transportation programs paid for with mandatory offsets. In addition, this year, as in

the past, such mandatory offsets have been approved by the House and Senate in other appropriations bills. We want to work with the Congress on mutually-agreeable mandatory and other offsets that could be used to increase funding for high-priority discretionary programs, including those funded by this bill.

International Monetary Fund

While the Administration welcomes the Subcommittee's efforts to provide funding for the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), we are extremely concerned by the Subcommittee's failure to include in its bill the requested appropriation for the \$14.5 billion U.S. share of the IMF's critically needed quota increase. Since February of this year, the President has repeatedly called on Congress to approve the full amount of his \$18 billion budget request for the IMF. To reject or delay this funding not only would undermine America's leadership in the world; it also would expose American workers, savers, farmers, and businesses to unacceptable economic risks.

The IMF's financial resources are nearing historic lows, necessitating the recent activation of the IMF's emergency credit lines, the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), for the first time in twenty years. Without the entire \$18 billion in new funding, composed of the quota increase and the U.S. share of the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), the IMF -- and hence the United States and the world -- will remain vulnerable if new, escalating, or spreading systemic crises occur. To protect America's economic strength, Congress must act now to pass the full quota.

The Subcommittee's bill proposes several conditions on IMF funding that, while directed at objectives we share, are unworkable in their current form and, therefore, would have the effect of delaying indefinitely the availability of these critical resources to the IMF. We urge the Congress to respond to these concerns as the bill moves through the process.

New Independent States

As recent events have indicated, the incomplete, peaceful transition of the New Independent States (NIS) to stable, market democracies is vital to the U.S. national security. The Congress has shared this view and provided considerable support for this program in the past. The current political/economic situation in Russia highlights how great the stakes are for the United States to continue to help Russia achieve this peaceful transition. The enormous economic potential of the Caspian Basin represents great opportunities to advance our mutual goals. Therefore, the cuts embodied in the Subcommittee's funding level for USAID assistance programs to the NIS are especially unfortunate. These cuts would make it extremely difficult to push for market reforms and support democratic forces across the region. With respect to continued restrictions on U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan, the Administration strongly favors repeal. These restrictions are a disincentive for securing peace in the Caucasus and do not serve U.S. national interests.

Middle East Assistance

The Administration welcomes the efforts of the Subcommittee to work with us in encouraging changes in traditional levels of assistance to countries in the Middle East. We believe that Israel's initiative to reduce Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance provides an important basis

on which to build future assistance programs that meet our needs in the Middle East and beyond. However, due to the very constrained funding levels for international affairs programs, the Administration has proposed an accelerated approach to the reduction of Israel's ESF. We would encourage the Committee to give strong consideration to such an approach as the bill proceeds through the process.

Economic Support Fund

The Administration is concerned with the overall funding level for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account. At the Subcommittee mark, the account would not nearly have sufficient resources to continue supporting economic and political stability in Latin America, and in other emerging democracies in Africa and Asia. We strongly encourage the Committee to support a higher funding level for the ESF account as the bill moves forward. In addition, the restrictions on assistance to Haiti need to be balanced with a national interest waiver to ensure that the President has sufficient flexibility to pursue our national interests.

Global Environment Facility

The Administration is concerned with the refusal of the Subcommittee to fund the President's request for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is helping to reduce long-term environmental risks that will affect all Americans. The \$300 million request for GEF (of which \$192.5 million is arrears) is needed to assure that the GEF does not run out of resources in FY 1999. Concerns that funding the GEF would prejudice debate on the Kyoto Climate Protocol are misplaced: the new replenishment agreement is funded at the same level as the prior one, and the GEF will continue with precisely the same broad work program that it had prior to Kyoto. The GEF is among the best vehicles that the United States has to encourage developing countries to shoulder greater responsibility for protecting both the local and global environment. It is manifestly in our interests to clear our arrears and keep the GEF running, and the Administration strongly urges the Committee to restore funding for this critical program.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)

The Administration is concerned with the \$64 million, or 30 percent, cut to the \$216 million request for NADR. This reduction would undermine the multi-prong effort that NADR supports to reduce the proliferation threat to U.S. national and global security. Lack of funding for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission would harm U.S. national security interests as it would eliminate planned improvements in our ability to monitor nuclear testing worldwide. The recent Indian and Pakistani tests are a stark reminder of the importance of this monitoring. As well, we would be forced to reduce support for NIS science centers, demining efforts, and other related activities.

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

The Agreed Framework reached between the United States and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in 1994 remains the key tool with which we are able to engage with North Korea on a range of bilateral and multilateral issues, including missile tests. In addition to the unacceptable certification language and funding cuts currently in the bill, we would strongly oppose additional congressional cuts in, or elimination of U.S. funds for KEDO. These cuts would allow North Korea to blame the United States for not fulfilling our commitment to the Agreed

Framework and, in essence, give the North an "out" to begin reprocessing fissile material currently monitored under international safeguards. Such an action would seriously destabilize security on the Korean peninsula, place U.S. troops in greater danger, and exacerbate the Asian financial crisis.

Peacekeeping Operations

The Subcommittee has reduced the \$83 million request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) by 25 percent. PKO provides vital assistance and support for many important national security and foreign policy activities, including commitments in Bosnia and Haiti, conflicts in Africa, and potential trouble spots such as in the Balkans. This reduction would severely limit the President's ability to respond to these and other evolving events.

Trade and Investment Financing

The Administration appreciates the Subcommittee's effort to increase substantially the funding for the Export-Import Bank and to support the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency (TDA). However, Export-Import Bank funding still falls short of the level needed to meet the expected demand of U.S. exporters in FY 1999. Support for TDA, at 17 percent below the President's request, is insufficient to allow the agency to remain engaged around the world, especially given its growing program in the Caspian region.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses

The Administration is concerned with the \$24 million cut in the request for USAID Operating Expenses. This reduction would not only make it impossible for USAID to carry out Presidential initiatives in Africa and Latin America, but also would interfere with the agency's ability to manage its ongoing programs effectively, including congressional priorities in areas such as infectious diseases and child survival, as well as to address management priorities. In particular, this reduction, combined with the House action striking the emergency fund in the Treasury and General Government Appropriation bill, would make it difficult for USAID to implement fully its Year 2000 conversion. Even if USAID were to begin closing missions and eliminating additional positions immediately, the fixed costs of doing so would prevent AID from achieving the savings necessary in FY 1999 to respond to this cut. For these reasons, we urge the Committee to restore funding for USAID Operating Expenses.

International Disaster Assistance

In light of the continuing needs created by both natural disasters and ongoing civil conflicts, we urge the Committee to provide a higher level of funding for this account. The Subcommittee mark would cripple our efforts to respond expeditiously and effectively to countries in transition from crisis caused by political and ethnic conflict and could undercut our ability to address man-made and natural disasters.

U.S. Agency for International Development Credit Programs

The Administration is concerned that the Subcommittee has not funded the modest \$6 million request for credit subsidy for the Urban Environment (UE) credit program, or provided transfer authority for USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA). As the Congress and the Administration agreed in the FY 1998 appropriations legislation, USAID has

taken substantial steps towards developing the capacity to manage both its existing and future credit portfolios. We urge the Committee to restore the transfer authority for the DCA and the subsidy request for the UE program. Failure to do so would limit the ability of USAID to use credit to promote development in urban areas and to encourage the development of needed private sector financial mechanisms.

U.S. Agency for International Development Child Survival, Diseases, and Basic Education

The prohibition on the use of funds from the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund for non-project assistance, which is specifically authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act, would weaken USAID's current leadership position with bilateral and multilateral donors to encourage and support policy reforms in sub-Saharan African countries.

Exchange Stabilization Fund

The Subcommittee bill contains a provision that would limit the President's flexibility to utilize the Exchange Stabilization Fund as necessary to protect America's economic and security interests. For this reason, and because the Exchange Stabilization Fund is not germane to the purposes of this appropriations bill, the Administration opposes this provision.

Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance Program

The Administration is disappointed that the Subcommittee has not funded the \$5 million request for this program, which could significantly enhance the transition to stronger private sector-led growth and more efficient, transparent, and better supervised financial institutions in emerging economies, including reforming countries in Africa and financial crisis countries in Asia. Given the large potential benefits and modest cost of this program, which provides technical assistance in tax policy, development of domestic capital markets, and privatization of state enterprises, we urge the Committee to fund the request.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P): U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)

The Subcommittee bill reduces the request for IO&P by \$55 million and, unfortunately, eliminates funding for UNFPA, which provides support for women in family planning matters in a number of countries not served by U.S. assistance programs. UNFPA does not fund abortions. The overall reduction in IO&P would limit U.S. ability to participate and support a number of international organizations.

Peace Corps

The Administration regrets that the bipartisan Peace Corps initiative to fund 10,000 volunteers by the year 2000 has not received the full request of \$270 million from the Subcommittee. However, we are heartened by report language stating that the Subcommittee is prepared to approve a further increase should there be a reallocation of funds later in the appropriations process.

Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP)

The Administration is concerned with the Subcommittee's failure to fund the Community Adjustment and Investment Program, a program initially

funded through the North American Development Bank, a multilateral development bank. The CAIP was established to help communities affected by adverse trade patterns associated with implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement. To date, the program has assisted in more than 120 loans in 20 states, leveraging private sector financing of over \$70 million. The \$37 million requested would significantly bolster the CAIP's ability to continue this work, as well as to support technical assistance, grants, and micro-lending. The Administration urges the Committee to restore funding for this innovative program.

Year 2000 Conversion

In the FY 1999 Budget, the President requested more than \$1 billion for Year 2000 (Y2K) computer conversion, including specific amounts in the requests for the agencies funded in this bill. In addition, the budget anticipated that additional requirements would emerge over the course of the year and included an allowance for emergencies and other unanticipated needs. On September 2nd, the President transmitted to the Congress a request for \$3.25 billion in FY 1998 contingent emergency funding for Y2K computer conversion activities. This supplemental request would create a funding mechanism that is consistent with both the needs anticipated in the President's budget and the Senate's action creating a \$3.25 billion contingent emergency reserve to provide the resources and the flexibility necessary to respond to critical unanticipated Y2K-related requirements. It is essential that this contingent emergency funding be enacted as quickly as possible, whether through the Treasury/General Government bill or another legislative measure moving through the process earlier, particularly in light of the decision of several Subcommittees, including the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, not to fully fund the base requests of a number of agencies for Y2K conversion. We urge Congress to leave as much as possible of the reserve unallocated so that funds are available to address emerging needs.

We look forward to working with you to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable Bob Livingston,
The Honorable David R. Obey, The Honorable Sonny Callahan,
and The Honorable Nancy Pelosi

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 18:46:52.00

SUBJECT: Meeting re: DOL and immigration

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

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

TO: Larry R. Matlack (CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

Maria Echaveste has requested a meeting on Friday September 11th at 1:30pm to discuss the Department of Labor's role in enforcing compliance with the I-9 verification process. The room is still TBD. I hope to see you there.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1998 21:36:03.00

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom - Business as usual

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Eric W. Woodard (CN=Eric W. Woodard/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: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/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: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Antony J. Blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

There will be a meeting tomorrow at 10:30 AM (change from 10:00 am) in Room 180 OEOP to begin discussing candidates to recommend to the President for the Medal of Freedom.

I've circulated a memo and lists of names under separate cover to be discussed at the meeting.