

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Handwritten Note	[Notes]	2	N.D.	P5; P6/b6;
002	Email	Friday's Environment Briefing - To: Barbara Goergen, et al. - From: Peter Wehner	2	02/19/2004	P5;
003	Email	"National Response"/States' Rights Issues - To: Daniel Bartlett, et al. - From: Brett Kavanaugh	1	02/18/2004	P5;
004	Email	FW: Names You Requested - To: Karl Rove - From: Tim Goeglein	1	02/18/2004	P5;
005	Email	FW: Names You Requested - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Karl Rove	1	02/18/2004	P5;
006	Email	Fw: Deal Hudson's Note to Me - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Karl Rove	1	02/18/2004	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

607825 [2]

FRC ID:

9729

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
007	List	NCBA Ask List	1	N.D.	P5;
008	Email	Fw: Ambassador Argyros Returning to Washington - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Leonard Rodriguez	1	01/26/2004	P6/b6;
009	Email	Fw: January Mtg - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Barry Jackson	1	12/05/2003	P5;
010	Letter	[Interview] - To: Alan - From: Warren Rojas	1	12/18/2003	P6/b6;
011	Schedule	January 30, 2004	1	01/23/2004	P6/b6;
012	Email	Fw: Reconnect... - To: Karl Rove - From: Susan Ralston	1	02/02/2004	PRM;
013	Letter	[Request] - To: Karl Rove - From: Joe O'Neill	1	01/13/2004	PRM;

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
014	Memorandum	One Week Report - Overall Impressions - To: Distribution - From: Rich Galen	3	11/14/2003	P5;
015	Email	Response from Dan - To: Karl Rove - From: Peter Wehner	2	12/22/2003	P5;
016	Email	FW: Response from Dan - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Rebekah McDonald	2	12/23/2003	P5;
017	Email	RE: Suzanne Malveaux (CNN) - To: Claire Buchan, et al. - From: Daniel Bartlett	1	01/05/2004	P6/b6;
018	Email	Re: Cancer Patient Calls - To: Karl Rove - From: Michael Meece	1	12/09/2003	P5;

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607825

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 1/21/04

To: Tim Adams

From: **Strategic Initiatives** Karl Rove

FYI

Appropriate Action

Direct Response

Prepare Response For My Signature

Per Our Conversation

Let's Discuss

Per Your Request

Please Return

Deadline

Other

Comments: _____

Alicia Clark

To Tim Adams via

Ken - FYI,
Uma

January 18, 2004 Sunday
Bush met less than half of campaign pledges

BYLINE: By Ron Hutcheson and William Douglas;
KNIGHT RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

President Bush will spell out his plans for the new year and beyond in his annual State of the Union speech Tuesday night, but there's already plenty on his to-do list.

A Knight Ridder analysis shows that Bush has fulfilled about 46 percent of the promises he made during the 2000 campaign, leaving a lot of work to do in the last year of what he hopes is only his first term.

He's had some big wins.

He pushed two big tax cuts through Congress, added prescription drug coverage to Medicare and won passage of his plan to overhaul education.

He's also had some big setbacks.

Congress rebuffed many of his ideas for forging closer cooperation between the government and faith-based charities.

His producer-friendly energy policy is caught in a tug of war between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In fact, Congress has killed or stalled at least 25 percent of Bush's commitments, despite being controlled for much of the time by his own Republican Party.

The president's plans to overhaul Social Security and revamp the nation's legal system are on hold in the face of congressional opposition.

Administration officials say Bush remains committed to both, although no action is likely in this presidential election year.

In rare cases, Bush openly abandoned campaign commitments, such as his pledge to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by electric utilities.

On other issues -- the line-item veto, for example -- he proposed an idea to Congress but spent little time on it.

Because of the give-and-take involved in the legislative process, it is sometimes impossible to tell whether **Bush** dropped the ball or Congress thwarted his will.

For this assessment, what matters is the outcome.

Despite his mixed record of success, Bush has at least tried to follow through on the vast majority of his commitments.

Most have been presented to Congress as part of his annual budget or in the form of legislation.

Knight Ridder scores a promise as achieved only if it became a reality. Voters expect results. Promises made since **Bush** took the oath of office weren't included.

Of course, not all promises have equal weight, and much has changed since **Bush** became president.

He did not foresee the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks or their aftermath. The wars on terrorism and Iraq put new strains on the federal budget, diverting money that might have been used to fulfill some of his campaign spending proposals.

Still, a promise is a promise.

Abortion

PROMISE: Prohibit federal funds for international family-planning groups that provide abortion-related services. YES. By a directive issued Jan. 22, 2001.

PROMISE: Sign legislation banning a late-term procedure opponents call "partial-birth" abortion. YES. Nov. 5, 2003.

Agriculture

PROMISE: Give more emergency aid to farmers to help them transition to a market regime. YES. Included in 2001 farm bill.

PROMISE: Reform the crop insurance program. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish tax-deferred Farm and Ranch Risk Management accounts that farmers and ranchers could draw from in hard times. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Reduce and ultimately eliminate the estate tax for family farms and ranches. YES. Included in the 2001 tax bill.

PROMISE: Fight Europe's ban on importing biotech crops from the United States. YES. Bush has raised this issue with the European Union.

PROMISE: Exempt food from unilateral trade sanctions and embargoes. YES. New regulations permit food shipments to Cuba and other so-called rogue states.

PROMISE: Admit China into the World Trade Organization and continue working to open key export markets to U.S. goods. YES. China joined the WTO in 2001.

Budget

PROMISE: Reserve half of the budget surplus to strengthen Social Security by establishing personal retirement accounts. NO. The surplus disappeared under pressure of war, recession and tax cuts, and Bush has not yet pushed his Social Security plan before Congress.

PROMISE: Pay down the national debt to the lowest level since the Great Depression as a percent of the gross domestic product. NO. The budget surplus that Bush inherited has turned into an annual deficit, and the total federal debt has increased from \$5.7 trillion in September

2000 to \$7 trillion this month. The debt is 65 percent of GDP now, up from 57.6 percent when he took office.

PROMISE: Return one-fourth of the budget surplus through broad-based tax cuts. YES. Bush met his target of a \$1.35 trillion, 10-year tax cut in 2001.

Campaign finance reform

PROMISE: Prohibit unions and corporations from giving "soft money" to political parties. YES. Part of the campaign finance bill that Bush signed on March 27, 2002.

PROMISE: Give workers the right to block the use of their union dues for political activities. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Raise the limit on individual contributions by adjusting it for inflation. YES.

PROMISE: Require timely disclosure of contributions on the Internet. YES. The Federal Election Commission is working on details.

PROMISE: Prevent incumbents from transferring excess funds from a previous federal campaign to a subsequent campaign for a different office. NO.

PROMISE: Prohibit federally registered lobbyists from contributing to members of Congress while Congress is in session. NO.

Charity

PROMISE: Establish an Office of Faith-Based Organizations in the White House to make it easier for such organizations to participate in government programs. YES. By executive order in 2001.

PROMISE: Limit the civil liability of businesses that donate equipment, facilities, vehicles or aircraft to charitable organizations to protect them from lawsuits if the donated items turn out to be defective. NO. Stalled in Congress.

Children

PROMISE: Provide states with an additional \$1 billion over five years to help prevent cases of child abuse or neglect. NO. Congress cut **Bush's** request in half.

PROMISE: Require states to conduct criminal background checks on prospective foster and adoptive parents. YES. Signed June 25, 2003.

PROMISE: Provide \$300 million over five years for college or vocational-education vouchers of as much as \$5,000 for youths who reach college age in foster care. NO. Congress cut Bush's funding requests.

PROMISE: Set a goal to return children in foster care to their stable biological family or, with a judge's ruling, to adoption. NO.

PROMISE: Help states establish paternity registries. NO. Still working on legislation.

PROMISE: Provide \$200 million in competitive grants over five years for grants to promote responsible fatherhood. NO. Stalled in Congress.

Congress

PROMISE: Adopt two-year budgets. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Require a Joint Budget Resolution to promote early agreement on an overall framework, which the president must sign. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Enact legislation to prevent government shutdowns if funding is not enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. NO.

PROMISE: Support a bipartisan Commission to Eliminate Pork-Barrel Spending. NO.

PROMISE: Seek legislation to amend the Constitution to give the president line-item veto authority. YES, although Bush has not made it a top priority and Congress has not acted.

PROMISE: Ask Congress to act on presidential nominees within 60 days of submission of their names. YES. Bush has repeatedly prodded Congress to act.

Courts

PROMISE: Impose stiffer penalties for frivolous lawsuits. Lawyers who file lawsuits as a form of harassment would have to pay the other side's expenses and could face other sanctions. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Amend federal discovery rules to limit inquiry to issues in dispute to prevent legal "fishing expeditions." NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Raise the federal standard for admission of scientific testimony by requiring that the witnesses' findings be "generally accepted" by the scientific community. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Eliminate the private use of the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act for civil suits. Lawyers have used the law to seek bigger judgments by accusing companies of "racketeering." NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Take steps to make sure that national class-action lawsuits are heard in a federal court to prevent lawyers from shopping for friendly state judges. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Establish a "Client's Bill of Rights" to allow federal courts to hear challenges to attorneys' fees. Bush contends that clients who have been overcharged have very little recourse. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Require lawyers to disclose their fee ranges so potential clients will have more information before hiring an attorney. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Encourage reasonable settlements by making those who reject pretrial settlement offers and lose the case pay the other party's costs. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Require private lawyers who represent states and municipalities to return excessive fees to their governmental clients. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Prohibit federal agencies from paying contingency fees to private lawyers. Lawyers would be hired on an hourly rate. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

Crime

PROMISE: Increase prosecutions under federal gun laws. YES.

PROMISE: Increase funding for state gun-law enforcement. YES. New \$50 billion program signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Impose a lifetime ban on gun possession for juvenile weapons offenders. NO.

PROMISE: Establish Project Sentry, a federal-state program to prosecute juvenile weapons violations. YES.

PROMISE: Practice zero tolerance for terrorism. YES. Launched war on terrorism.

Defense

PROMISE: Prohibit putting U.S. soldiers under U.N. command. YES.

PROMISE: Pay U.N. dues in return for reforms and reduction of U.S. share of the costs. YES.

PROMISE: Increase military pay by \$1 billion a year. YES. Signed into law Jan. 10, 2002.

PROMISE: Deploy national and theater ballistic-missile defense as soon as possible. YES. Bush has ordered deployment in 2004.

PROMISE: Reduce the number of American nuclear weapons. YES. The 2001 Treaty of Moscow promised to scrap about two-thirds of the U.S. nuclear arsenal over 10 years.

PROMISE: Earmark at least 20 percent of the procurement budget for next-generation weaponry. YES.

PROMISE: Increase defense research and development spending by at least \$20 billion from fiscal year 2002 to 2006. YES. Funding levels are consistent with the goal.

PROMISE: Order comprehensive review of military weapons and strategy. YES. Although it came in the form of a series of reviews.

PROMISE: Order "immediate review" of overseas deployments. YES.

PROMISE: Renovate military housing. YES. The military has already upgraded about 10 percent of its inventory and expects to modernize 76,000 additional homes this year.

Disabilities

PROMISE: Triple the federal Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers' budget for technologies to assist the disabled. NO. Funding has fallen short of the goal.

PROMISE: Create a new fund to encourage technologies that help the disabled. YES. Funded at \$5 million.

PROMISE: Provide \$20 million to states to help people with disabilities work from home. YES. Signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Provide \$45 million for pilot transportation programs. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$5 million to help small businesses comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish a \$100 million matching-grant program for community-based transportation alternatives. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Issue an executive order implementing the Supreme Court's Olmstead ruling, which requires moving disabled people from institutions to community-based facilities when possible. YES, in 2001.

PROMISE: Increase funding for low-interest loan programs to help people with disabilities purchase devices to assist them. YES.

PROMISE: Increase funding for special education to meet the federal obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. NO. Funding has fallen short of the goal.

PROMISE: Create a national commission to recommend reforms of the mental-health service-delivery system. YES. The New Freedom Commission on Mental Health delivered its recommendations to Bush on July 22, 2003.

PROMISE: Make it easier for disabled people to vote. YES. Legislation signed on Oct. 29, 2002, requires states to make polling places more accessible.

PROMISE: Provide \$10 million in matching funds annually to increase access for people with disabilities to organizations exempt from Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, such as churches, mosques, synagogues and civic organizations. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Revise the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 rent subsidies to disabled people to permit them to use up to a year's worth of vouchers to finance down payments on homes. YES. HUD has started pilot programs in 11 states.

Education

PROMISE: Provide vouchers (cash subsidies) to low-income students in persistently failing schools to help with costs of attending private schools. NO. Blocked by Congress. A pilot

program for Washington awaits Senate action.

PROMISE: Increase maximum Pell grant (a need-based college scholarship) from \$3,300 to \$5,100 for first-year students. NO. The maximum increased to \$4,000 in 2002, but **Bush** has not requested any additional increase.

PROMISE: Provide \$1,000 Pell grant bonus to low-income students who take advanced math and science courses. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a \$1 billion math and science partnership program. YES. Bush is working toward his five-year funding goal.

PROMISE: Establish a \$3 billion Education Technology Fund. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Increase federal funding for minority colleges and universities by \$437 million over five years. NO. Funding has fallen behind the goal.

PROMISE: Focus Head Start program on reading and place it under the Education Department. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Launch a \$5 billion five-year Reading First program to ensure that every disadvantaged child reads by the third grade. YES.

PROMISE: Combine more than 60 federal programs into five flexible categories. NO. The education bill provides more flexibility, but retained 45 separate programs.

PROMISE: Require annual reading and math tests in grades three through eight. YES.

PROMISE: Require states to participate in the National Assessment of Education Progress, or an equivalent program, to establish a national benchmark for academic performance. YES.

PROMISE: Establish a \$500 million fund to reward states and schools that improve student performance. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$181 million over five years to expand the use of bonds for public school construction. YES.

PROMISE: Provide school-by-school accountability report cards. YES. School districts are taking steps to meet the requirement.

PROMISE: Establish 2,000 new charter schools -- double the current number -- within two years by providing \$3 billion in loan guarantees. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$1.5 billion to help states pay for merit scholarships. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a \$2.4 billion fund to help states enact teacher-accountability systems. YES.

PROMISE: Expand forgiveness of outstanding school loans from \$5,000 to \$17,500 for certain math and science teachers. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Increase funding for the Troops-to-Teachers program to \$30 million to recruit former military personnel to the classrooms. YES.

PROMISE: Let teachers deduct from their taxable income as much as \$400 in out-of-pocket classroom expenses. NO. A temporary measure that allowed teachers to deduct \$250 for out-of-pocket classroom expenses was enacted in 2001 and expired Dec. 31, 2003.

PROMISE: Establish a uniform reporting system to monitor school safety. YES.

PROMISE: Require districts to let students transfer out of dangerous schools. YES.

PROMISE: Change federal law so public school districts and local law enforcement can share information. NO.

PROMISE: Require schools to have a zero-tolerance policy for classroom disruption. YES.

PROMISE: Enact a Teacher Protection Act to protect teachers from discipline-related lawsuits. YES.

PROMISE: Triple funding for classroom education to improve character. YES.

PROMISE: Establish American Youth Character Awards to honor students' acts of character. NO.

PROMISE: Expand the role of faith-based and community organizations in after-school programs. YES. Signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Provide vouchers to lower-income students for after-school activities. YES.

PROMISE: Immediately eliminate an \$802 million backlog of school repairs on tribal lands. NO. Funding levels fell far short of that goal.

PROMISE: Provide \$126 million to replace six American Indian schools. YES.

Energy

PROMISE: Earmark a portion of federal oil and gas royalty payments for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program when energy prices increase. NO.

PROMISE: Double funding for weatherization programs by adding \$1.4 billion over 10 years. YES. Funding on track.

PROMISE: Require the Energy Department to notify Congress when the nation's fuel supplies are low. YES.

PROMISE: Establish an annual meeting of G-8 energy ministers or their equivalents to encourage international cooperation on energy. YES.

PROMISE: Open 8 percent of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge -- 1.5 million acres -- to oil exploration. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Support tax credits for electricity produced from renewable and alternative fuels at a cost of \$1.4 billion over 10 years. **NO.** Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish a comprehensive federal policy for gas and oil pipeline transportation. **NO.** Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$2 billion over 10 years for "clean coal" research. **YES.** Funding is slightly below but consistent with the goal.

PROMISE: Clarify tax issues related to purchasing nuclear power plants to relieve potential burden on purchasers. **NO.** Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Streamline the process for hydroelectric projects seeking government approval to remain in operation. **NO.** Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Require emission reductions by electric utilities for carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and other pollutants. **NO.** **Bush** abandoned his commitment to regulate carbon dioxide in the face of intense industry opposition.

PROMISE: Create a Home Heating Oil Reserve to protect against future shortages. **YES.** The reserve was actually created during the Clinton administration, but **Bush** has funded it.

Environment

PROMISE: Convert the \$35 million "brownfields" (contaminated properties) cleanup loan fund into a block grant program. **NO.** Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Make permanent the cleanup tax incentive, set to expire at the end of 2001. **NO.** Congress has passed a series of annual extensions.

PROMISE: Require all federal facilities to meet all environmental standards. **NO.** The administration has repeatedly sought exemptions for defense facilities.

PROMISE: Fully fund the \$900 million Land and Water Conservation Fund. **NO.** Blocked in Congress, but critics say **Bush's** proposal would have shifted money from other environmental accounts.

PROMISE: Provide matching grants for state programs that help private landowners protect rare species. **YES.**

PROMISE: Establish a \$10 million grant program to promote private conservation initiatives. **YES.**

PROMISE: Establish the President's Award for Private Stewardship and give as many as 50 awards annually. **NO.**

PROMISE: Offer capital-gains tax relief for land sold for conservation purposes. **NO.** Stalled in Congress.

Foreign policy

PROMISE: Substantially increase financial assistance to help Russia dismantle nuclear weapons. NO.

PROMISE: Support a moratorium on nuclear testing. YES. But the Pentagon is developing weapons that may soon require testing.

PROMISE: Improve relations with India. YES. Bush and Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee committed to a "strategic partnership" in 2001.

Government

PROMISE: Shrink the federal government by not replacing 40,000 senior and middle managers who will retire over the next eight years. NO. That goal has been abandoned, but each agency was ordered to draft a five-year plan to restructure itself, with fewer managers.

PROMISE: Create a governmentwide chief information officer to coordinate Internet services. YES. Appointed April 16, 2003.

PROMISE: Establish a \$100 million fund to support interagency e-government initiatives. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a bipartisan "sunset review board" to recommend elimination of unnecessary programs. NO.

PROMISE: Convert federal service contracts to performance-based contracts wherever possible so that the contractor has measurable performance goals. YES.

PROMISE: Establish performance-based incentives for the civil service. NO. This is under study.

PROMISE: Move all significant government procurement to the Internet. NO. Still in the early stages.

Health care

PROMISE: Enact a patients' bill of rights. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide a 100 percent tax deduction for long-term-care insurance premiums. NO.

PROMISE: Provide an additional \$2,750 personal tax exemption to the caregiver for each elderly family member who has home care. NO.

PROMISE: Provide a tax credit of as much as \$2,000 a year for health insurance for families that make less than \$30,000 a year. NO.

PROMISE: Increase the budget for Community and Migrant Health Centers by \$3.6 billion over five years. NO. Funding has increased, but not at that level.

PROMISE: Strengthen the National Health Service Corps to put more physicians in the neediest areas, and make its scholarship funds tax-free. YES.

PROMISE: Establish the Healthy Communities Innovation Fund, to provide \$500 million in

grants over five years to target specific health risks, such as childhood diabetes. NO.

PROMISE: Double the National Institutes of Health's research budget. YES.

Immigration

PROMISE: Establish a six-month deadline for processing immigration applications. YES, with goal of full implementation by 2005.

PROMISE: Split the Immigration and Naturalization Service into two agencies: one to protect the border and interior, the other to deal with naturalization. YES. Both of the new agencies are within the Homeland Security Department.

PROMISE: Provide an additional \$500 million over five years to improve immigration services. YES. First installment of \$100 million signed into law Nov. 28.

PROMISE: Encourage family reunification by allowing spouses and minors of legal permanent residents to apply for visitor visas while their immigration applications are pending. NO.

Medicare

PROMISE: Guarantee that all senior citizens are entitled to keep the current benefits if they choose, instead of selecting alternatives offered as part of any reforms. YES. Included in the Medicare bill that Bush signed on Dec. 8, 2003.

PROMISE: Give seniors the option of selecting plans that better fit their health-care needs. YES.

PROMISE: Cover the full cost of health-insurance coverage, including prescription-drug coverage, for seniors with incomes at or below 135 percent of the poverty level. Cover some of the cost for seniors with incomes up to 175 percent of poverty. YES.

PROMISE: Pay at least 25 percent of premiums for prescription-drug coverage for all seniors. NO. There is a gap in coverage for costs between \$2,220 and \$5,100.

PROMISE: Cover all catastrophic Medicare expenses in excess of \$6,000 annually for all seniors. NO. The law lowered the threshold to \$5,100 but covers only 95 percent of expenses over that amount.

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607825

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 11/21/04

To: Dan Bartlett
From: Strategic Initiatives Karl Love

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: _____

Alicia Clark

3/20/04

Dan-

FYE. We are getting their
past reviews of Clinton, 41
and Reagan. Lane

January 18, 2004 Sunday

Bush met less than half of campaign pledges

BYLINE: By Ron Hutcheson and William Douglas;
KNIGHT RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

President Bush will spell out his plans for the new year and beyond in his annual State of the Union speech Tuesday night, but there's already plenty on his to-do list.

A Knight Ridder analysis shows that Bush has fulfilled about 46 percent of the promises he made during the 2000 campaign, leaving a lot of work to do in the last year of what he hopes is only his first term.

He's had some big wins.

He pushed two big tax cuts through Congress, added prescription drug coverage to Medicare and won passage of his plan to overhaul education.

He's also had some big setbacks.

Congress rebuffed many of his ideas for forging closer cooperation between the government and faith-based charities.

His producer-friendly energy policy is caught in a tug of war between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In fact, Congress has killed or stalled at least 25 percent of Bush's commitments, despite being controlled for much of the time by his own Republican Party.

The president's plans to overhaul Social Security and revamp the nation's legal system are on hold in the face of congressional opposition.

Administration officials say Bush remains committed to both, although no action is likely in this presidential election year.

In rare cases, Bush openly abandoned campaign commitments, such as his pledge to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by electric utilities.

On other issues -- the line-item veto, for example -- he proposed an idea to Congress but spent little time on it.

Because of the give-and-take involved in the legislative process, it is sometimes impossible to tell whether Bush dropped the ball or Congress thwarted his will.

For this assessment, what matters is the outcome.

Despite his mixed record of success, Bush has at least tried to follow through on the vast majority of his commitments.

Most have been presented to Congress as part of his annual budget or in the form of legislation.

Knight Ridder scores a promise as achieved only if it became a reality. Voters expect results. Promises made since Bush took the oath of office weren't included.

Of course, not all promises have equal weight, and much has changed since Bush became president.

He did not foresee the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks or their aftermath. The wars on terrorism and Iraq put new strains on the federal budget, diverting money that might have been used to fulfill some of his campaign spending proposals.

Still, a promise is a promise.

Abortion

PROMISE: Prohibit federal funds for international family-planning groups that provide abortion-related services. YES. By a directive issued Jan. 22, 2001.

PROMISE: Sign legislation banning a late-term procedure opponents call "partial-birth" abortion. YES. Nov. 5, 2003.

Agriculture

PROMISE: Give more emergency aid to farmers to help them transition to a market regime. YES. Included in 2001 farm bill.

PROMISE: Reform the crop insurance program. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish tax-deferred Farm and Ranch Risk Management accounts that farmers and ranchers could draw from in hard times. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Reduce and ultimately eliminate the estate tax for family farms and ranches. YES. Included in the 2001 tax bill.

PROMISE: Fight Europe's ban on importing biotech crops from the United States. YES. Bush has raised this issue with the European Union.

PROMISE: Exempt food from unilateral trade sanctions and embargoes. YES. New regulations permit food shipments to Cuba and other so-called rogue states.

PROMISE: Admit China into the World Trade Organization and continue working to open key export markets to U.S. goods. YES. China joined the WTO in 2001.

Budget

PROMISE: Reserve half of the budget surplus to strengthen Social Security by establishing personal retirement accounts. NO. The surplus disappeared under pressure of war, recession and tax cuts, and Bush has not yet pushed his Social Security plan before Congress.

PROMISE: Pay down the national debt to the lowest level since the Great Depression as a percent of the gross domestic product. NO. The budget surplus that Bush inherited has turned into an annual deficit, and the total federal debt has increased from \$5.7 trillion in September

2000 to \$7 trillion this month. The debt is 65 percent of GDP now, up from 57.6 percent when he took office.

PROMISE: Return one-fourth of the budget surplus through broad-based tax cuts. YES. Bush met his target of a \$1.35 trillion, 10-year tax cut in 2001.

Campaign finance reform

PROMISE: Prohibit unions and corporations from giving "soft money" to political parties. YES. Part of the campaign finance bill that Bush signed on March 27, 2002.

PROMISE: Give workers the right to block the use of their union dues for political activities. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Raise the limit on individual contributions by adjusting it for inflation. YES.

PROMISE: Require timely disclosure of contributions on the Internet. YES. The Federal Election Commission is working on details.

PROMISE: Prevent incumbents from transferring excess funds from a previous federal campaign to a subsequent campaign for a different office. NO.

PROMISE: Prohibit federally registered lobbyists from contributing to members of Congress while Congress is in session. NO.

Charity

PROMISE: Establish an Office of Faith-Based Organizations in the White House to make it easier for such organizations to participate in government programs. YES. By executive order in 2001.

PROMISE: Limit the civil liability of businesses that donate equipment, facilities, vehicles or aircraft to charitable organizations to protect them from lawsuits if the donated items turn out to be defective. NO. Stalled in Congress.

Children

PROMISE: Provide states with an additional \$1 billion over five years to help prevent cases of child abuse or neglect. NO. Congress cut **Bush's** request in half.

PROMISE: Require states to conduct criminal background checks on prospective foster and adoptive parents. YES. Signed June 25, 2003.

PROMISE: Provide \$300 million over five years for college or vocational-education vouchers of as much as \$5,000 for youths who reach college age in foster care. NO. Congress cut Bush's funding requests.

PROMISE: Set a goal to return children in foster care to their stable biological family or, with a judge's ruling, to adoption. NO.

PROMISE: Help states establish paternity registries. NO. Still working on legislation.

PROMISE: Provide \$200 million in competitive grants over five years for grants to promote responsible fatherhood. NO. Stalled in Congress.

Congress

PROMISE: Adopt two-year budgets. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Require a Joint Budget Resolution to promote early agreement on an overall framework, which the president must sign. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Enact legislation to prevent government shutdowns if funding is not enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. NO.

PROMISE: Support a bipartisan Commission to Eliminate Pork-Barrel Spending. NO.

PROMISE: Seek legislation to amend the Constitution to give the president line-item veto authority. YES, although Bush has not made it a top priority and Congress has not acted.

PROMISE: Ask Congress to act on presidential nominees within 60 days of submission of their names. YES. Bush has repeatedly prodded Congress to act.

Courts

PROMISE: Impose stiffer penalties for frivolous lawsuits. Lawyers who file lawsuits as a form of harassment would have to pay the other side's expenses and could face other sanctions. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Amend federal discovery rules to limit inquiry to issues in dispute to prevent legal "fishing expeditions." NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Raise the federal standard for admission of scientific testimony by requiring that the witnesses' findings be "generally accepted" by the scientific community. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Eliminate the private use of the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act for civil suits. Lawyers have used the law to seek bigger judgments by accusing companies of "racketeering." NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Take steps to make sure that national class-action lawsuits are heard in a federal court to prevent lawyers from shopping for friendly state judges. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Establish a "Client's Bill of Rights" to allow federal courts to hear challenges to attorneys' fees. Bush contends that clients who have been overcharged have very little recourse. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Require lawyers to disclose their fee ranges so potential clients will have more information before hiring an attorney. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Encourage reasonable settlements by making those who reject pretrial settlement offers and lose the case pay the other party's costs. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Require private lawyers who represent states and municipalities to return excessive fees to their governmental clients. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

PROMISE: Prohibit federal agencies from paying contingency fees to private lawyers. Lawyers would be hired on an hourly rate. NO. Postponed action in the face of congressional opposition.

Crime

PROMISE: Increase prosecutions under federal gun laws. YES.

PROMISE: Increase funding for state gun-law enforcement. YES. New \$50 billion program signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Impose a lifetime ban on gun possession for juvenile weapons offenders. NO.

PROMISE: Establish Project Sentry, a federal-state program to prosecute juvenile weapons violations. YES.

PROMISE: Practice zero tolerance for terrorism. YES. Launched war on terrorism.

Defense

PROMISE: Prohibit putting U.S. soldiers under U.N. command. YES.

PROMISE: Pay U.N. dues in return for reforms and reduction of U.S. share of the costs. YES.

PROMISE: Increase military pay by \$1 billion a year. YES. Signed into law Jan. 10, 2002.

PROMISE: Deploy national and theater ballistic-missile defense as soon as possible. YES. Bush has ordered deployment in 2004.

PROMISE: Reduce the number of American nuclear weapons. YES. The 2001 Treaty of Moscow promised to scrap about two-thirds of the U.S. nuclear arsenal over 10 years.

PROMISE: Earmark at least 20 percent of the procurement budget for next-generation weaponry. YES.

PROMISE: Increase defense research and development spending by at least \$20 billion from fiscal year 2002 to 2006. YES. Funding levels are consistent with the goal.

PROMISE: Order comprehensive review of military weapons and strategy. YES. Although it came in the form of a series of reviews.

PROMISE: Order "immediate review" of overseas deployments. YES.

PROMISE: Renovate military housing. YES. The military has already upgraded about 10 percent of its inventory and expects to modernize 76,000 additional homes this year.

Disabilities

PROMISE: Triple the federal Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers' budget for technologies to assist the disabled. NO. Funding has fallen short of the goal.

PROMISE: Create a new fund to encourage technologies that help the disabled. YES. Funded at \$5 million.

PROMISE: Provide \$20 million to states to help people with disabilities work from home. YES. Signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Provide \$45 million for pilot transportation programs. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$5 million to help small businesses comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish a \$100 million matching-grant program for community-based transportation alternatives. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Issue an executive order implementing the Supreme Court's Olmstead ruling, which requires moving disabled people from institutions to community-based facilities when possible. YES, in 2001.

PROMISE: Increase funding for low-interest loan programs to help people with disabilities purchase devices to assist them. YES.

PROMISE: Increase funding for special education to meet the federal obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. NO. Funding has fallen short of the goal.

PROMISE: Create a national commission to recommend reforms of the mental-health service-delivery system. YES. The New Freedom Commission on Mental Health delivered its recommendations to Bush on July 22, 2003.

PROMISE: Make it easier for disabled people to vote. YES. Legislation signed on Oct. 29, 2002, requires states to make polling places more accessible.

PROMISE: Provide \$10 million in matching funds annually to increase access for people with disabilities to organizations exempt from Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, such as churches, mosques, synagogues and civic organizations. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Revise the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 rent subsidies to disabled people to permit them to use up to a year's worth of vouchers to finance down payments on homes. YES. HUD has started pilot programs in 11 states.

Education

PROMISE: Provide vouchers (cash subsidies) to low-income students in persistently failing schools to help with costs of attending private schools. NO. Blocked by Congress. A pilot

program for Washington awaits Senate action.

PROMISE: Increase maximum Pell grant (a need-based college scholarship) from \$3,300 to \$5,100 for first-year students. NO. The maximum increased to \$4,000 in 2002, but **Bush** has not requested any additional increase.

PROMISE: Provide \$1,000 Pell grant bonus to low-income students who take advanced math and science courses. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a \$1 billion math and science partnership program. YES. Bush is working toward his five-year funding goal.

PROMISE: Establish a \$3 billion Education Technology Fund. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Increase federal funding for minority colleges and universities by \$437 million over five years. NO. Funding has fallen behind the goal.

PROMISE: Focus Head Start program on reading and place it under the Education Department. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Launch a \$5 billion five-year Reading First program to ensure that every disadvantaged child reads by the third grade. YES.

PROMISE: Combine more than 60 federal programs into five flexible categories. NO. The education bill provides more flexibility, but retained 45 separate programs.

PROMISE: Require annual reading and math tests in grades three through eight. YES.

PROMISE: Require states to participate in the National Assessment of Education Progress, or an equivalent program, to establish a national benchmark for academic performance. YES.

PROMISE: Establish a \$500 million fund to reward states and schools that improve student performance. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$181 million over five years to expand the use of bonds for public school construction. YES.

PROMISE: Provide school-by-school accountability report cards. YES. School districts are taking steps to meet the requirement.

PROMISE: Establish 2,000 new charter schools -- double the current number -- within two years by providing \$3 billion in loan guarantees. NO. Blocked by Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$1.5 billion to help states pay for merit scholarships. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a \$2.4 billion fund to help states enact teacher-accountability systems. YES.

PROMISE: Expand forgiveness of outstanding school loans from \$5,000 to \$17,500 for certain math and science teachers. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Increase funding for the Troops-to-Teachers program to \$30 million to recruit former military personnel to the classrooms. YES.

PROMISE: Let teachers deduct from their taxable income as much as \$400 in out-of-pocket classroom expenses. NO. A temporary measure that allowed teachers to deduct \$250 for out-of-pocket classroom expenses was enacted in 2001 and expired Dec. 31, 2003.

PROMISE: Establish a uniform reporting system to monitor school safety. YES.

PROMISE: Require districts to let students transfer out of dangerous schools. YES.

PROMISE: Change federal law so public school districts and local law enforcement can share information. NO.

PROMISE: Require schools to have a zero-tolerance policy for classroom disruption. YES.

PROMISE: Enact a Teacher Protection Act to protect teachers from discipline-related lawsuits. YES.

PROMISE: Triple funding for classroom education to improve character. YES.

PROMISE: Establish American Youth Character Awards to honor students' acts of character. NO.

PROMISE: Expand the role of faith-based and community organizations in after-school programs. YES. Signed into law in 2001.

PROMISE: Provide vouchers to lower-income students for after-school activities. YES.

PROMISE: Immediately eliminate an \$802 million backlog of school repairs on tribal lands. NO. Funding levels fell far short of that goal.

PROMISE: Provide \$126 million to replace six American Indian schools. YES.

Energy

PROMISE: Earmark a portion of federal oil and gas royalty payments for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program when energy prices increase. NO.

PROMISE: Double funding for weatherization programs by adding \$1.4 billion over 10 years. YES. Funding on track.

PROMISE: Require the Energy Department to notify Congress when the nation's fuel supplies are low. YES.

PROMISE: Establish an annual meeting of G-8 energy ministers or their equivalents to encourage international cooperation on energy. YES.

PROMISE: Open 8 percent of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge -- 1.5 million acres -- to oil exploration. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Support tax credits for electricity produced from renewable and alternative fuels at a cost of \$1.4 billion over 10 years. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Establish a comprehensive federal policy for gas and oil pipeline transportation. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide \$2 billion over 10 years for "clean coal" research. YES. Funding is slightly below but consistent with the goal.

PROMISE: Clarify tax issues related to purchasing nuclear power plants to relieve potential burden on purchasers. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Streamline the process for hydroelectric projects seeking government approval to remain in operation. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Require emission reductions by electric utilities for carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and other pollutants. NO. **Bush** abandoned his commitment to regulate carbon dioxide in the face of intense industry opposition.

PROMISE: Create a Home Heating Oil Reserve to protect against future shortages. YES. The reserve was actually created during the Clinton administration, but **Bush** has funded it.

Environment

PROMISE: Convert the \$35 million "brownfields" (contaminated properties) cleanup loan fund into a block grant program. NO. Blocked in Congress.

PROMISE: Make permanent the cleanup tax incentive, set to expire at the end of 2001. NO. Congress has passed a series of annual extensions.

PROMISE: Require all federal facilities to meet all environmental standards. NO. The administration has repeatedly sought exemptions for defense facilities.

PROMISE: Fully fund the \$900 million Land and Water Conservation Fund. NO. Blocked in Congress, but critics say **Bush's** proposal would have shifted money from other environmental accounts.

PROMISE: Provide matching grants for state programs that help private landowners protect rare species. YES.

PROMISE: Establish a \$10 million grant program to promote private conservation initiatives. YES.

PROMISE: Establish the President's Award for Private Stewardship and give as many as 50 awards annually. NO.

PROMISE: Offer capital-gains tax relief for land sold for conservation purposes. NO. Stalled in Congress.

Foreign policy

PROMISE: Substantially increase financial assistance to help Russia dismantle nuclear weapons. NO.

PROMISE: Support a moratorium on nuclear testing. YES. But the Pentagon is developing weapons that may soon require testing.

PROMISE: Improve relations with India. YES. Bush and Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee committed to a "strategic partnership" in 2001.

Government

PROMISE: Shrink the federal government by not replacing 40,000 senior and middle managers who will retire over the next eight years. NO. That goal has been abandoned, but each agency was ordered to draft a five-year plan to restructure itself, with fewer managers.

PROMISE: Create a governmentwide chief information officer to coordinate Internet services. YES. Appointed April 16, 2003.

PROMISE: Establish a \$100 million fund to support interagency e-government initiatives. NO.

PROMISE: Establish a bipartisan "sunset review board" to recommend elimination of unnecessary programs. NO.

PROMISE: Convert federal service contracts to performance-based contracts wherever possible so that the contractor has measurable performance goals. YES.

PROMISE: Establish performance-based incentives for the civil service. NO. This is under study.

PROMISE: Move all significant government procurement to the Internet. NO. Still in the early stages.

Health care

PROMISE: Enact a patients' bill of rights. NO. Stalled in Congress.

PROMISE: Provide a 100 percent tax deduction for long-term-care insurance premiums. NO.

PROMISE: Provide an additional \$2,750 personal tax exemption to the caregiver for each elderly family member who has home care. NO.

PROMISE: Provide a tax credit of as much as \$2,000 a year for health insurance for families that make less than \$30,000 a year. NO.

PROMISE: Increase the budget for Community and Migrant Health Centers by \$3.6 billion over five years. NO. Funding has increased, but not at that level.

PROMISE: Strengthen the National Health Service Corps to put more physicians in the neediest areas, and make its scholarship funds tax-free. YES.

PROMISE: Establish the Healthy Communities Innovation Fund, to provide \$500 million in

grants over five years to target specific health risks, such as childhood diabetes. NO.

PROMISE: Double the National Institutes of Health's research budget. YES.

Immigration

PROMISE: Establish a six-month deadline for processing immigration applications. YES, with goal of full implementation by 2005.

PROMISE: Split the Immigration and Naturalization Service into two agencies: one to protect the border and interior, the other to deal with naturalization. YES. Both of the new agencies are within the Homeland Security Department.

PROMISE: Provide an additional \$500 million over five years to improve immigration services. YES. First installment of \$100 million signed into law Nov. 28.

PROMISE: Encourage family reunification by allowing spouses and minors of legal permanent residents to apply for visitor visas while their immigration applications are pending. NO.

Medicare

PROMISE: Guarantee that all senior citizens are entitled to keep the current benefits if they choose, instead of selecting alternatives offered as part of any reforms. YES. Included in the Medicare bill that Bush signed on Dec. 8, 2003.

PROMISE: Give seniors the option of selecting plans that better fit their health-care needs. YES.

PROMISE: Cover the full cost of health-insurance coverage, including prescription-drug coverage, for seniors with incomes at or below 135 percent of the poverty level. Cover some of the cost for seniors with incomes up to 175 percent of poverty. YES.

PROMISE: Pay at least 25 percent of premiums for prescription-drug coverage for all seniors. NO. There is a gap in coverage for costs between \$2,220 and \$5,100.

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Friday's Environment Briefing - To: Barbara Goergen, et al. - From: Peter Wehner	2	02/19/2004	P5;

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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

607825 [2]

FRC ID:

9729

OA Num.:

10753

NARA Num.:

10811

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	"National Response"/States' Rights Issues - To: Daniel Bartlett, et al. - From: Brett Kavanaugh	1	02/18/2004	P5;

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Email	FW: Names You Requested - To: Karl Rove - From: Tim Goeglein	1	02/18/2004	P5;

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U.S. Department of Defense

Talking Points – Guantanamo Detainees - Feb. 18, 2004

607825 ✓

The United States and its Coalition partners remain at war against al Qaeda and its affiliates, both in Afghanistan and in operations around the world. The law of armed conflict governs this war and establishes the rules for detention of enemy combatants.

- **Approximately 650 enemy combatants are being detained at the U.S. military facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.**
 - The detainees include:
 - Rank-and-file soldiers who took up arms against the Coalition in Afghanistan; and
 - Senior al Qaeda and Taliban operatives, including some who have expressed a commitment to kill Americans if released.
- **Enemy combatants are being detained because they are dangerous.**
 - Enemy combatants are not common criminals. They are being detained for acts of war against the United States, which is why different rules apply to them.
 - If they were not detained, they would return to the fight and kill innocent men, women and children.
- **Detaining the enemy provides the Coalition with intelligence that can help prevent future acts of terrorism.**
 - Detainees have revealed how al Qaeda structures its leadership, gets its funds, communicates and trains. They have also provided information on plans for attacking the United States and its allies.
 - Coalition leaders have used this intelligence to help forces on the battlefield, and to protect the homeland.
- **The United States does not want to hold enemy combatants any longer than necessary.**
 - The United States is working to release enemy combatants that are judged to no longer be a threat or no longer have information that could prevent future acts of terrorism. Eighty-seven detainees have been transferred for release.
 - The United States prefers to transfer detainees who continue to be a threat but are not guilty of war crimes to their native country for detention or prosecution. To date, four detainees have been transferred to Saudi Arabia for continued detention, and one to Spain.
 - The United States is instituting a process for annual review of detainees who continue to pose a threat.
- **A thorough process is in place for determining enemy combatant status.**
 - The United States follows an extensive, multi-step process for determining who is detained as an enemy combatant, and which enemy combatants should be transferred to Guantanamo.
 - Guantanamo detainees represent only a small fraction of those taken in to custody in the Global War on Terror.
 - Of the roughly 10,000 people originally detained in Afghanistan, fewer than 800 have been brought to Guantanamo.
 - The detainees are being treated humanely and in a manner that is consistent with the Geneva Convention.
- **Detainees prosecuted by the United States will likely be tried by military commissions.**
 - Under the law of war such tribunals are a recognized way to try enemy combatants. They are not new.

Links: ([DoD Briefing on Detainee Operations at Guantanamo Bay](#)); ([transcript of Secretary Rumsfeld's Remarks at the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce](#)); ([military commissions](#)).

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Email	Fw: Deal Hudson's Note to Me - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Karl Rove	1	02/18/2004	P5;

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EW/LACORR
2-18-04

FYI - Card/Miers/Rove/Bartlett/
Friedman/Mankiw/
McClellan

TOM DASCHLE

Office of the Democratic Leader

607825

S-221 U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5556

DATE: 2/18

TO: David Hobbs

FAX NO: 456-1806

FROM: _____

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

MESSAGE:

Damon Mulvey

re: President Fox's
Communications
Director is
coming to the WH -
would like to meet
with Staffers:
Please advise

202-647-9902

TOM DASCHLE
SOUTH DAKOTA

United States Senate
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, DC 20510-7010

February 18, 2004

Dear Mr. President:

We were disturbed to learn that your two top economic advisers are skeptical of the job growth projections released last week in the annual Economic Report of the President. We are writing today to urge the Administration to revise its report in light of the doubts expressed yesterday by Treasury Secretary John Snow and Commerce Secretary Donald Evans.

As they toured Oregon and Washington yesterday to promote your economic agenda, Secretaries Snow and Evans both refused to endorse the official White House prediction that an average of 2.6 million jobs would be created this year. They suggested that these projections are based on economic assumptions that may be overly optimistic.

While we hope that your projections are accurate, we are concerned that your economic report presents an unrealistic picture of the economy as the 2004 election year gets underway. These concerns have now been echoed by two cabinet members and, for the second time in a week, raise doubts about the veracity of the annual White House economic report. The Administration has still failed to repudiate the statements in the report that were summarized last week by your top economist, who stated that "outsourcing [of American jobs] is just a new way of doing international trade. More things are tradable than were tradable in the past and that's a good thing."

The 2.3 million Americans who have lost their jobs since you assumed office in 2001 need your economic information to be accurate and your policies focused on getting them back to work. When the White House's official economic report makes the wrongheaded suggestion that moving jobs overseas is beneficial to the economy and contains job projections that are not endorsed by your own cabinet members, serious questions are raised that the Administration's economic policies are in disarray.

And just today, your own spokesperson distanced you from your job creation prediction of last week. This comes on the heels of your repeated broken promises to the American people about job creation. You promised that your first tax bill would create 800,000 additional jobs by the end of 2002, but we lost 1.9 million jobs instead. Your latest round of tax breaks was supposed to create 510,000 additional jobs by the end of 2003, but we lost 53,000 jobs that year.

In light of these broken promises and mixed messages, we urge you to provide a meaningful jobs prediction that all Americans - including your own cabinet - would find credible. Further, we request that you dispatch your economic team to testify at a Congressional hearing to explain how they came up with the original economic projections, how they will come up with the revised predictions and what policies you will pursue to actually create jobs in this country.

Sincerely,

Tom Harkin
Barack Obama

Edward M Kennedy
Charles Schumer

Debbie Stabenow

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Carl Levin

✓ 607825

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/10/04

To: ~~Angela Flood~~ cc: BS Gougeon
From: Strategic Initiatives
From: Susan R.

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Direct Response
- Prepare Response For My Signature
- Per Our Conversation
- Let's Discuss
- Per Your Request
- Please Return
- Deadline
- Other

Comments: Karl wants you to call Dr. Appareddy & explain the policy. Then FR will write to say he knows you talked, thanks for your service, etc. Let me know.

Dear Dr. Appareddy,

Thank you for your February 5th letter regarding your service on the President's Committee on People with Intellectual Difficulties.

Except under extraordinary circumstances, it is the President's policy not to reappoint political appointees who have served a full term. Your service on the President's Committee on People with Intellectual Difficulties is greatly appreciated.

Thanks again.

Dr. Vijaya L. Appareddy
6918 Shallowford Road
Suite 200
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37421

KR:aej

language by
Angela
Flood

Angela - call to
expl policy
KR then to call



President's Committee on People with Intellectual Difficulties
U.S. Department Of Health And Human Services
ACF, Washington, D.C. 20447
www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/pcmr

WBYW
A. Flood to
respond
KRack

Vijaya L Appareddy, MD
Vice Chairwoman
6918 Shallowford Road, Suite 200
Chattanooga, TN 37421

Ph: (423) 503-8179
Fax: (423) 499-0693
appareddy@ramtec.com

February 5, 2004.

Karl Rove
White House
Washington D.C

Sub: Reappointment to the PCPID and request for appointment to meet.

Dear Mr. Rove

As you know President Bush appointed me as a member of the PCPID in September 2002 for a 2 year term ending May 2004. Subsequently, the committee members elected me as the Vice Chair of the PCPID.

The PCPID under Ms. Will and my leadership has worked very diligently and are in the process of submitting a report to the President later this year. I successfully initiated a name change for the committee from President's Committee for Mental Retardation to President's Committee for Intellectual Disabilities, and got the President to sign it.

Unfortunately, my term on the committee will expire this May. I understand from Ms. Laura Kechner who reports to Mr. Eric Molley that the administration has decided not to extend the term of any committee member.

Hence, I request you to kindly consider recommending me for renewing my term on the committee for an additional term of two years. I have to be in Washington DC on March 30th to attend a congressional reception on Capitol Hill. Rathna, my husband Ramesh and I would like to make a courtesy visit with you anytime between March 29th and March 31st 2004.

Thanking You,

Sincerely,

(Vijaya L Appareddy, M.D)



President's Committee on People with Intellectual Difficulties
U.S. Department Of Health And Human Services
ACF, Washington, D.C. 20447
www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/pcmr

Vijaya L. Appareddy, MD
Vice Chairwoman
6918 Shallowford Road, Suite 200
Chattanooga, TN 37421

Ph: (423) 503-8179
Fax: (423) 499-0693
appareddy@ramtec.com

To:
Mr. Karl Rove

Attn: B. J. Gorgan

fax: 202-456-0191

Kindly disregard the previous fax
from me and instead use this.
Sorry for the trouble

Thanks.

202 - 456 - 0191

THE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE OF MIDLAND, TEXAS 60782

Hometown of President George W. Bush and First Lady Laura Bush *Recommend*

for POTUS?

February 1, 2004 *NO*

Dear Mr. Rove,

I have been asked to notify you and the President **that the top leaders of the "house churches" in China will be in WDC on February 3rd-5th**. I became aware of just how significant these men are in the China underground church movement when I was asked to help them "slip in" during the prayer breakfast week when they would not be as noticeable. They encountered some visa complications this past week, and as I was assisting with this, I notified David Aikman to see if he knew exactly who there were and how important were their roles. As an expert on China, Aikman verified that they are the current top leaders and he was amazed that these men were able to get visas and travel to the U.S. Having realized their role, I feel compelled to do all we can to try and utilize the unique information they possess and suggestions they may have on how the U.S. can use our influence to help discourage the current human rights abuses that are being systematically carried out against Christians in China.

From the mutual friends I share with the President, I am aware of the great interest he has in the religious persecution in China and his desire to be kept informed so he can "pound" on Chinese leaders behind closed doors in the future as he did on his last visit there. I realize that the week of the National Prayer Breakfast is full of requests for the President's time but I don't know of **anyone he is scheduled to meet with next week, from a faith or political perspective, that could be more important or timely than these Chinese men.** As the public relations person for our alliance, I deal with just about every Protestant/Evangelical denomination in the U.S. and even work closely with key U.S. Catholic leaders. Because Midland is viewed as the President's "hometown", I get calls for our alliance to "do something" about the global persecution reports that are every day being more widely published due to the internet. My observation is that the increased awareness about Chinese persecution and the upcoming Olympics in Beijing will result in President Bush, in a second administration, having a very unique opportunity to use his **influence to make a significant difference in China in regards to a democracy evolving there**, of which religious freedom would have to be one of the core values.

At this late date, ~~only someone in your position can insure that the President meets personally with these Chinese leaders and I am asking you to give this request consideration.~~ **It is doubtful that this group of Chinese leaders will be allowed to come to the U.S. a second time and a personal meeting with the President next week will help provide a measure of safety for them when they return to China.** If the President should want to meet with these men, we can be reached at 432-559-6852 and will be staying at the Mayflower Hotel. Thanks for your help and warmest regards.....

Deborah Fikes

Deborah Fikes
Public Relations

cc: David Aikman
Charlie/Frances Younger
Ernie Angelo
Don Evans

*BIG called to decline on 2/3/04
- TOO SHORT NOTICE*



~~DUPLICATE~~
NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S BEEF ASSOCIATION

1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Suite 300 • Washington, DC 20004-1701
Phone 202-347-0228 • Fax 202-638-0607 • Web Site www.beef.org • E-mail cattle@beef.org

Trade Meeting

607825

F: Australia Trade

The Honorable George W. Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

January 23, 2004

Dear Mr. President:

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA), on behalf of the U.S. cattle industry, has been your Administration's strongest ally and advocate on trade. We worked tirelessly to pass Trade Promotion Authority and maintain support for your ambitious trade agenda. Your Administration has always asserted that all agricultural commodities are to be included in such negotiations, but has recently reversed its policy.

NCBA has worked to keep all agricultural commodities included in the U.S.-Central America and U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations. We encouraged our Senators and Congressmen to strongly express to your Administration that all agricultural commodities must be included in any agreement. In addition, bi-partisan letters have been sent to Ambassador Zoellick and yourself, warning of the danger of exclusions, from both houses of Congress. Such exemptions not only undermine long-standing U.S. trade negotiating philosophies, they also set an extremely dangerous precedent for future trade negotiations.

While NCBA never thought it wise to negotiate a U.S.-Australia FTA at this time, we waited to evaluate the agreement based on the final package, with the understanding that all commodities would be included. We have never asked for an exemption from these negotiations. We have long preferred the multi-lateral process where all commodities are eligible for negotiation and where our industry has the best opportunity to reduce high-tariff barriers to U.S. beef in countries such as Japan and Korea. Future beef trade liberalization is currently threatened by the resistance of foreign governments, and this recent change in policy to unilaterally exclude one commodity from the agreement, further exacerbates this situation.

*ask Barry it req, want to
Precedent for formal reply*

*NO
Barry to
handle*

AMERICA'S CATTLE INDUSTRY

Denver

Washington D.C.

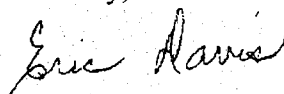
Chicago

President George W. Bush
January 23, 2004
Page 2

Mr. President, as a rancher you know first hand that cattlemen across this nation do not receive domestic supports nor use export subsidies to compete in the international trade arena. All we ask is that our government create opportunities for us to compete fairly with our trading partners. This recent decision undermines your trade agenda and the ability to negotiate commercially viable and economically meaningful trade agreements for our industry. If an exemption is allowed for this agreement, we fear the political ramifications regarding your trade agenda will be both broad and relentless.

The NCBA is disappointed in your Administration's decision to allow exemptions as part of the U.S.-Australia FTA. We respectfully request that you include all commodities in this agreement and future agreements.

Sincerely,



Eric Davis
President

Cc:

The Honorable Don Evans
The Honorable Robert Zoellick
The Honorable Ann M. Veneman

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

607825 [2]

FRC ID:

9729

OA Num.:

10753

NARA Num.:

10811

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 21, 2004

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to express our deep concern about the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations that are underway between the United States and Australia. These negotiations could have dire consequences for several of America's agricultural industries, including the dairy industry, unless your administration exercises great caution in drafting the trading terms that would apply under the negotiated FTA.

In particular, we want you to ensure that our dairy industry, especially dairy producers, will not suffer undue hardships if this agreement is put in place. Improper treatment of dairy in the U.S.-Australia FTA could concentrate Australia's exporting focus largely on the U.S., as we are one of the world's largest and most attractive markets for dairy products. If the U.S. gives Australia significantly increased access to our dairy market, this will greatly undermine milk prices, thwarting federal efforts to support dairy producers and their families.

The United States is home to thousands of dairy producers, with dairy farmers in every state in the Union. We ask that you take into account the livelihoods and families of the many dairy producers in our states during your negotiations. We will be following the U.S.-Australia FTA closely and want to make sure that the dairy industry's concerns are given the highest attention by your administration.

Sincerely,

Norman D. Fingold

Ly E. King

Cc: The Honorable Robert B. Zoellick

Page 2

Herb Kohl

Mike Cryer

Jim Jeffords

Paul Ryan

Joe Vitale

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Patrick Leahy

Mark Dayton

Art Bonard

Jim Henson

John Warner

NC

Allen Bester

WJ

Rebbie Stabenow

John Breaux

Tom Vascio

Charles Schum

Page 3

Jay Robjella

Robert A. Meluski

Paul Garbanes

Anthony J. Murray

Susan Collins

Paul Lewis

George Allen

Barbara Boyer

Mary J. Lombardi

Max Baucus

Don Wynn

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Fw: Ambassador Argyros Returning to Washington - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Leonard Rodriguez	1	01/26/2004	P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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2004 Presidential Travel: January through August

F: POTUS
Travel

12/17/05

607825

State	EVs	Adjusted Assigned # of Desired Days	% Allocation of Adjusted Total Days	# of Days to Date	# of Days Planned for '04	Total Days	Stops off Target
Tier I	92	34		0	2	2	32
FL	27	8	9.41%	0	1	1	-7
OH	20	7	8.24%	0	0	0	-7
MO	11	5	5.88%	0	1	1	-4
WI	10	5	5.88%	0	0	0	-5
AZ	10	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
NV	5	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
NM	5	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
NH	4	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
Tier II	77	26		0	0	0	-26
PA	21	5	5.88%	0	0	0	-5
MI	17	4	4.71%	0	0	0	-4
MN	10	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
IA	7	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
OR	7	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
AR	6	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
WV	5	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
ME	4	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
Tier III	136	10		0	0	0	-10
CA	55	3	3.53%	0	0	0	-3
IL	21	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
NY	31	2	2.35%	0	0	0	-2
NJ	15	1	1.18%	0	0	0	-1
WA	11	1	1.18%	0	0	0	-1
DE	3	1	1.18%	0	0	0	-1
Tier IV	74	9		0	4	4	-5
GA	15	2	1.92%	0	1	1	-1
NC	15	2	1.92%	0	0	0	-2
TN	11	1	0.96%	0	1	1	0
LA	9	1	0.96%	0	1	1	0
CO	9	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
KY	8	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
CT	7	1	0.96%	0	1	1	0
Tier V	159	6		0	0	0	-6
AK	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
AL	9	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
DC	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
HI	4	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
ID	4	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
IN	11	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
KS	6	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
MA	12	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
MD	10	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
MS	6	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
MT	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
ND	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
NE	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
OK	7	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
RI	4	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
SC	8	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
SD	3	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
TX	34	1	0.96%	0	0	0	-1
UT	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
VT	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
WY	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0
Total	538	85		0	3	3	-79

Assumes 85 domestic travel days before Labor Day



PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

Fourth Year Travel Analysis*

Office of Strategic Initiatives

December 8, 2003

Total Fourth Year Travel

	Reagan (1984)		Bush (1992)		Clinton (1996)	
	Days**	Stops***	Days	Stops	Days	Stops
Domestic	68	112	133	274	110	222
Foreign	15	12	19	15	12	15
Total	83	124	152	289	122	237

Total Post-Labor Day Travel in Fourth Year

	Reagan		Bush		Clinton	
	Days	Stops	Days	Stops	Days	Stops
Domestic	31	70	42	126	44	98
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	70	42	126	44	98

Post-Labor Day Travel by Month

	Reagan		Bush		Clinton	
	Days	Stops	Days	Stops	Days	Stops
September	11	18	18	56	17	43
October	15	37	22	61	23	39
November	5	15	2	9	4	16
Total	31	70	42	126	44	98

* Source: Public Papers of the Presidents

** A "travel day" is a day in which the President traveled outside the immediate Washington D.C. area for a public event. Traveling to more than one event or more than one state on a single day was still counted only as one day of travel. This count excludes all travel to Camp David. Personal travel and trips to places such as Kennebunkport or the Reagans' ranch in California also were not counted unless the purpose of the trip exclusively was to conduct presidential business, such as hosting a foreign leader.

*** "Stops" counts the number of cities the President had events in during the travel. Consecutive days spent in the same city were counted as 1 stop, and more than one event in the same city on a single day was also counted as 1 stop. (Counting consecutive days of domestic travel in the same city as separate stops, Reagan's domestic number is 117 stops; Bush's domestic number is 289 stops; Clinton's domestic number is 235 stops.)



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Fourth Year Travel Estimate*

Office of Strategic Initiatives

December 15, 2003

Total Fourth Year Domestic Travel Events** (to election day)

	Reagan (1984)	Bush (1992)	Clinton (1996)
Official***	37	95	84
Campaign	83	250	186
Total	120	345	270

* Source: Public Papers of the Presidents and News Accounts

** A "Travel Event" is every speech, public appearance, dedication, etc. that a President made outside of the Washington, D.C. area.

*** An event was classified as "campaign" related if the President consistently referred to his opponent; appeared at campaign rallies or fundraisers; appeared at party events; appeared on behalf of another candidate; clearly and consistently tried to demonstrate points of differentiation between himself and an opponent's or the other party's platform; gave a series of speeches in a state in the days immediately prior to a primary election; delivered a speech unveiling a platform or an agenda; or consistently referred to the upcoming election and the "choice" before voters. Otherwise, events were considered official Presidential business.



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BT 607825
referred to

APPROVED
for lunch

F: KR
Declined
events

December 4, 2003

The Honorable Karl Rove
Senior Adviser to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Karl:

On behalf of the members of the Healthcare Leadership Council, I want to offer our appreciation for your role and that of the President in the effort to achieve a better Medicare program and a prescription drug benefit for seniors.

HLC members – chief executives of the nation’s leading health care companies and institutions – provided extensive support for the Medicare campaign, through personal calls to lawmakers as well as their companies’ financial contributions to the Alliance to Improve Medicare’s “When Ya Gonna Get It Done?” media campaign.

Realizing that health care will again be a critical domestic issue in 2004, I would like to invite you to join us when our CEO members come to Washington for our January membership dinner. At this dinner, as well as the next day’s membership meeting, we will be discussing ways in which we can work with the President and Congress on key issues such as coverage for the uninsured and medical liability reform.

The dinner will take place on Tuesday, January 13, 2004 at the St. Regis Hotel (16th & K Street NW) at 7:00 p.m, with our meeting following on Wednesday, January 14 from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. If you are not able to join us at the dinner, we would appreciate meeting with you at a time convenient to you the next day.

I hope you will be able to join us. I have enclosed a list of our members. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 452-8700. Also, your staff can contact my assistant, Cathy Guttmann, regarding any logistical questions.

Sincerely,

Mary R. Grealy
President

MRG:cg/Enclosure

Did not work w/
KR's schedule

2003 Members

(Alphabetized by Company)

HLC Chairman

Ronald W. Dollens
President & CEO

Guidant Corporation

HLC Chairman Emeritus

Robert R. Waller, M.D.
President Emeritus

Mayo Foundation

Miles D. White
Chairman & CEO

Abbott Laboratories

David D. Halbert
Chairman & CEO

AdvancePCS, Inc.

Anthony Welters
Chairman & CEO

AmeriChoice Corporation

David Yost
President & CEO

AmerisourceBergen

Richard Nanula
Ex. VP, Finance, Strategy and
Communications and CFO

Amgen

Douglas D. French
President & CEO

Ascension Health

Harry M. Jansen Kraemer, Jr.
Chairman & CEO

Baxter International, Inc.

Joel Allison
President & CEO

Baylor Health Care System

Edward J. Ludwig
Chairman, President & CEO

BD

Charles E. Saunders, M.D.
CEO

Broadlane, Inc.

Robert D. Walter
Chairman and CEO

Cardinal Health

Edwin M. "Mac" Crawford
Chairman, President & CEO

Caremark Rx, Inc.

H. Edward Hanway
President & CEO

CIGNA Corporation

Floyd D. Loop, M.D.
CEO

Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Dan J. Thomas
President & CEO

Concentra Inc.

Thomas M. Ryan
Chairman, President & CEO

CVS Corporation

Gino Santini
President U.S. Ops & Global Mktg.

Eli Lilly and Company

Mark R. Neaman
President & CEO

Evanston Northwestern Healthcare

James C. Smith
Chairman

First Health Group Corp.

Paul Montrone
Chairman & CEO
Fisher Scientific International

John J. Finan, Jr.
President & CEO
**Franciscan Missionaries of Our Lady
Health System, Inc.**

David Stout
President, US Pharmaceuticals
GlaxoSmithKline

James H. Cavanaugh, Ph.D.
President
HealthCare Ventures LLC

James T. Lenehan
Worldwide Chairman, Medical Devices
& Diagnostics Group
Johnson & Johnson

David Barrett, M.D.
CEO
Lahey Clinic

Frederick Wesbrook, M.D.
President
Marshfield Clinic

Denis A. Cortese, M.D.
President & CEO
Mayo Foundation

John Hammergren
Chairman & CEO
McKesson Corporation

John Bardis
President, Chairman & CEO
MedAssets, Inc.

Raymond V. Gilmartin
Chairman, President & CEO
Merck & Company, Inc.

Herbert Pardes, M.D.
President & CEO
New York-Presbyterian Hospital

Karen Katen
President Pharmaceuticals Group
Pfizer, Inc.

Richard Norling
CEO
Premier, Inc.

Ken Freeman
Chairman & CEO
Quest Diagnostics Inc.

Trevor Fetter
President & Acting CEO
Tenet Healthcare Corp.

Barry P. Schochet
Vice Chairman
Tenet HealthSystem

Douglas D. Hawthorne, FACHE
President & CEO
Texas Health Resources

Collin J. D'Silva
Chairman and CEO
Transgenomic

James "Denny" Shelton
Chairman & CEO
Triad Hospitals, Inc.

William L. Roper, M.D.
Dean, School of Public Health
University of N.C. at Chapel Hill

Curt Nonomaque
President & CEO
VHA Inc.

Colleen Conway-Welch, Ph.D.
Professor & Dean
**Vanderbilt University School of
Nursing**

Alfred P. Moore
President & CEO
Wausau Benefits, Inc.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Fw: January Mtg - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Barry Jackson	1	12/05/2003	P5;

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

still writing?
yes

607825

Matt -

Jeanie suggested getting these answers from your office rather than Karl talking to the reporter. let me know if you have any questions

Thanks -
Allen
6-5133

EXEC. OFC. PRESIDENT
WH STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

2003 DEC 19 AM 10:22

KK did NOT speak
to him - deadline
passed
BJE, 11/26/04

Alan,

Just wanted to let you know that I am working on a Grover Norquist piece and I was hoping to get someone from the White House -- particularly Mr. Rove -- on the record.

Some of the main areas I would like to cover would include:

- 1) the administration's working relationship with Grover,
- 2) the administration's read on Grover's contribution to the GOP tax agenda (past, present and future),
- 3) the administration's take on ATR's political power (grassroots activism, state and local barnstorming, etc.),
- 4) what makes Grover the consummate conservative activist (or is he?), and,
- 5) does the administration ever call Grover in to help draft policy or does he serve more of a PR function?

Given his long-standing friendship with Norquist, I do believe Mr. Rove would be the ideal candidate for this interview. But if Rove can't spare the 15 to 20 minutes I would need on this, I would still like to connect with someone at the White House as I do think that your input would be invaluable in helping me frame Grover's unparalleled ascension through the D.C. tax ranks.

Please let me know if you think there will be any takers on this as I would like to wrap up all my interviews by December 29 at the latest. You can reach me most weekdays (from 9:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.) at my Falls Church office (703-533-4603) but I have included my cell phone number as well (b)(6) in case an after hours interview is necessary.

Thanks for your time and consideration.

Warren Rojas
Tax Notes magazine
wrojas@tax.org
703-533-4603 VA Office
(b)(6) Cell

F:OPA
607825

VICE PRESIDENT POLITICAL POSITION

Alicia Clark	EOP
Kevin Shuvalov	RNC
Marc Lampkin	Lobbyist
Kevin Murphy	Former DOC
Marie Wheat	USPC
John Shaw	DOE
Mike Torrey	USDA
Chris Furlow	DHS
Herb Jones	DOE
David Javdan	SBA
Tim Morrison	Lobbyist
Scott Morris	DHS
Patrick Purtill	DOJ
Janet Eissenstat	DOS
Roy Coffee	Lobbyist
Alan Sobba	CFTC

ACADEMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Biographies of Academic Participants

Need to draft short

Thank you to

607825

each.

Daron Shaw, Ph.D.

Professor Shaw received his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles. Before accepting a position at UT, he worked in several political campaigns as a survey research analyst. In 1999-2000, he served as a strategist in the presidential campaign.

Professor Shaw studies American Politics, Political Behavior; Public Opinion, Voting Behavior, Campaigns and Elections, and Political Parties Professor Shaw has published articles in the American Political Science Review, American Journal of Political Science, The Journal of Politics, Political Communication, The British Journal of Political Science, Political Research Quarterly, and American Politics Research. He teaches American Government, Campaigns and Elections, Political Parties, Public Opinion and Voting Behavior, and Applied Survey Research.

Source: http://communication.utexas.edu/strauss/projectnfp_files/faculty/shaw.html

Brian Gaines, Ph.D.

Professor Gaines received his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1995 and joined the department the same year. He is affiliated with the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, and was a visiting scholar at the Department of Applied Economics at the Catholic University of Leuven, in Belgium. In his doctoral thesis Professor Gaines compared the impact of incumbency on election returns in three Anglo-Atlantic democracies (Canada, the U.S., and Great Britain) in the postwar period. His current research focuses on elections, electoral law, voting behavior, and mass and elite attitudes in modern democracies. He has served on two Royal Commissions in his native Canada.

Source: <http://www.pol.uiuc.edu/people/faculty/members/gaines.html>

James G. Gimpel, Ph.D.

I am a professor of government at the University of Maryland, College Park. I have been on the faculty there since January 1992. From 1989 to 1991 I worked on Capitol Hill in the U.S. Senate, then did a brief stint at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Office of Policy Development and Research. My recent research and teaching interests include American politics, political geography, voting and elections, state politics, U.S. immigration policy, and public opinion.

As of July 2003, I am the editor of *American Politics Research*, a scholarly journal specializing in the empirical study of American political behavior and institutions.

As a specialist in geographic and demographic targeting for campaigns and elections, I am available to consult with state and local political parties, interest groups, candidates, and others interested in outreach to particular constituencies.

I went to college at Drake University, in Des Moines, Iowa, taking a B.A. in political science and philosophy in 1984. While in college I met Veronica Yacobucci, a foreign-student from Uruguay studying for a degree in education. Veronica soon became my sweetheart and later my spouse. I went to graduate school at the University of Toronto, in Toronto, Ontario, earning an M.A. in political science in 1985.

I returned to Iowa in the summer of 1985, married Veronica, and moved to Chicago, Illinois, in December of that year. In Fall 1986, I began the Ph.D. program in political science at the University of Chicago. In Spring of 1989, having completed my coursework, I left the University of Chicago to take a job in the US Senate with the office of newly appointed Senator Daniel R. Coats (R-IN). The job in Coats' office was the most intense experience of my life, partly because he had to run two US Senate elections in the space of just four years. He survived both elections then retired from the US Senate in 1999 (his seat is now occupied by Evan Bayh). Coats was appointed US Ambassador to Germany by President George W. Bush and is currently serving in that position.

Source: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/gvpt/gimpel/html/biography.html>

KK: confirmed meeting
yes
607825



British Embassy Washington

Fax Cover Sheet

Chancery
3100 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington DC 20008
Tel: (202) 588 6536
Fax: (202) 588 7859
E-mail: mary.helmer@fco.gov.uk

To..... : **Israel Hernandez**
At..... : **Office of Karl Rove**
Fax Number..... : (202) 456 0191
From..... : **Mary Helmer**
Date..... : **23 January 2004**
Pages to follow..... : - 1 -

Message:

Dear Ms Hernandez,

Matthew Rycroft is now No2 in Tony Blair's Downing Street Foreign Policy team. He is visiting Washington on 30th January. I would like your help in setting up a meeting with him. I would like to request a meeting with Karl Rove. Matthew will arrive mid afternoon on 29th January so would be available for a meeting late in the day if 30th January is unsuitable.

If you require any more information I shall be happy to help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Mary Helmer
Assistant Visits Officer

January 30, 2004

Friday

January 2004

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

February 2004

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

	Jim Olinger (WH Mess - need to make reservations)
7 am	Morning Meeting/Senior Staff Meeting
8 00	☒ Dan Bartlett, Ken Mehlman, Nicole Devenish and Susan Blaker (Conference Call)
	☒ Directors Meeting (KR's Office)
9 00	
10 00	☒ Sam Dornan Daily Briefing (Oval Office)
	☒ Haley Barbour (KR Office)
11 00	☒ Policy Deputies Meeting (Mikra's Office)
12 pm	Dan Bartlett (WH Mess)
1 00	☒ Sam Dornan Policy Dms (Oval Office)
2 00	
	(b)(6)
3 00	
4 00	
	☒ Ken Mehlman (Conference Call)
5 00	
	(b)(6)
6 00	
7 00	
8 00	

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Fw: Reconnect... - To: Karl Rove - From: Susan Ralston	1	02/02/2004	PRM;

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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - FG006-27 (Office of Senior Advisor - Karl Rove)

FOLDER TITLE:

607825 [2]

FRC ID:

9729

OA Num.:

10753

NARA Num.:

10811

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0037-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
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- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Letter	[Request] - To: Karl Rove - From: Joe O'Neill	1	01/13/2004	PRM;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	One Week Report - Overall Impressions - To: Distribution - From: Rich Galen	3	11/14/2003	P5;

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*INFO FROM the first Medicare/cancer
call campaign*

*F. Medicare
call
campaign*

hold on to this.

607 825

Goergen, Barbara J.

From: Lineberry, Stephen M.
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2003 2:00 PM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: ASCO - From Oct. 31

You should have a letter from Connie Mack at Shaw Pittman that says that they are not involved in the current call to action - Mike said yesterday that they did admit to the call to action from two weeks ago. Below is information re: that action started on Oct. 31 and information re: the Hastert message that was posted.

http://www.asco.org/ac/1,1003,_12-002031-00_18-0030984-00_19-0030985-00_20-001,00.asp

Alert: October 31, 2003

Last Updated: November 03, 2003

MEMORANDUM 2 pages total

DATE: October 31, 2003
TO: U.S. ASCO Members
FROM: Margaret Tempero, M.D., President

RE: UNPRECEDENTED CANCER CARE CUTS IMPENDING

Action Needed Immediately

Last night, Medicare conferees are reported to have decided to include unprecedented cuts to cancer care in the Medicare Prescription Drug legislation. This legislation, if enacted, would cut more than a billion dollars a year from cancer care.

Congressional leadership has publicly stated that a final bill will be released in the next few days. We appreciate the tremendous effort you have made so far, but your calls over the next week are vital to stopping the impending cancer cuts. The leadership listed below will have the ability to influence the final outline of what is included in the Medicare legislation. Please make a commitment to set aside time to call every person on the following list and let them know that the AWP proposal currently under consideration will devastate cancer care.

Senator Bill Frist, Senate Majority Leader 202-224-3135
Rep. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House 202-225-0600
Rep. Tom DeLay, House Majority Leader 202-225-4000
Senator Tom Daschle, Senate Minority Leader 202-224-5556
Senator Chuck Grassley 202-224-3744
Senator Max Baucus 202-224-2651
Senator John Breaux (rhymes with "grow") 202-224-4623
Senator Ted Kennedy 202-224-4543
Karl Rove, Senior Advisor to the President 202-456-2369
Josh Bolten, Director, Office of Management and Budget 202-395-4840
Secretary Tommy Thompson 202-690-7000

11/19/2003

Tell Them:

* If the Medicare conference committee settles on a proposal, it will take over a billion dollars a year from cancer care.

* You cannot let this cut go through because it will have a devastating effect on access to cancer care.

Also attached is a press release that was sent out today. Please contact ASCO's Cancer

Published as E-mail from the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Nov. 6, 2003:

Subj: Urgent Request from Speaker Hastert

Date: 11/06/2003 10:21:47 AM Pacific Standard Time

From: asco@xmr3.com (asco@asco.org)

To: [deleted]

**From the American Society of Clinical Oncology.
Your calls have made a difference.**

This afternoon we have heard from Speaker Hastert that he is willing to help us with resolution of the AWP issue. He has asked that, while this dialogue is underway, calls to his office cease immediately.

We appreciate Mr. Hastert's offer and ask that you honor his request. Please do not call Speaker Hastert's office until further notice.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Response from Dan - To: Karl Rove - From: Peter Wehner	2	12/22/2003	P5;

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	FW: Response from Dan - To: Barbara Goergen - From: Rebekah McDonald	2	12/23/2003	P5;

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Goergen, Barbara J.

From: Jackson, Barry S.

Sent: Tuesday, December 23, 2003 8:21 AM

To: Goergen, Barbara J.

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The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	RE: Suzanne Malveaux (CNN) - To: Claire Buchan, et al. - From: Daniel Bartlett	1	01/05/2004	P6/b6;

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F: KR said NO

607825

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING ROOM 186

WASHINGTON, DC 20502

PHONE: 202-456-2380

FAX: 202-456-2130

TO: BJ FROM: Jenica

COMPANY: _____ DATE: 11/25

FAX: 6-0191 TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: _____

RE: _____

COMMENTS:

Gravel!!

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TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

DATE OF REQUEST: 11/24/03

Please Print

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER: _____

Last Name Henderson		First Name Shelley			
Extension: 67811	Room: 182-EEOB	Title: Deputy Associate Director	Office: Office of Public Liaison		
Contact Person: <i>please print</i> Jenica Baldwin			Extension: x66641		
ATTACHMENTS:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invitation/Documentation Regarding Event					
<input type="checkbox"/> Travel Expenses From Outside Sources Form					
PURPOSE OF TRAVEL (include event dates and host information, if applicable):					
<u>African-American Outreach, speak to Gospel Music Artists Retreat</u>					
DEPARTURE:					
Date: 11/30/03	Time: 8:00am	Mode: air	RETURN:		
			Date: 12/02/03	Time: 11:19pm	Mode: air
ITINERARY (List all cities including those through which flights are routed):					
Origin: <u>National Airport</u>					
Destination: <u>Las Vegas, Nevada - McCarran Airport</u>					
Return to: <u>National Airport</u>					
FUNDING SOURCE:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> 501 (c)(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
NOTE: For travel funded by political, 501(c)(3) or other sources, an approved "Travel Expenses From Outside Source" form must be attached.					
SPECIAL EXPENSES (Please Read Instructions Regarding Travel Expenses on Reverse Side of this Form):					
Hotel: _____	Per Diem: _____	Privately Owned Vehicle: _____			
Air Fare: <u>\$693.50</u>	Taxi: _____	Standard Vehicle Rental: _____			
Train Fare: _____	Mini-Van Rental: _____	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES:		<u>\$693.50</u>	
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Office Head: _____			Chief of Staff or Designee: _____		
White House Management: _____			Political Travel: _____		

(REV. 7/01)

ORIGINAL (WH MANAGEMENT COPY)

F:KR Dealined Grants

607825

Ralston, Susan B.

From: Wehner, Peter H.
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2004 7:56 AM
To: Ralston, Susan B.; Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: FW: Lincoln Prize Award Banquet

Could you make sure Karl sees at the appropriate time? Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Lewis Lehrman [mailto:lewis.lehrman@lehrman.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 21, 2004 5:59 PM
To: Wehner, Peter H.
Subject: Lincoln Prize Award Banquet

Peter,
The date for this year's Lincoln Prize Award Banquet is Wednesday, April 14, 2004. It will be at the Union League Club in New York. Formal invitation will be sent closer to event. Lew

P.S. Could you pass this on to Karl? He, too, seemed interested.

Goergen, Barbara J.

From: Frank Trotta [frank.trotta@lehrman.com]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2004 12:59 PM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.
Subject: OFF THE RECORD

BJ:

Spoke with Lew about this event. Lew would very much like Karl to speak, should Karl wish to attend the event -- but there are "politics" involved. Most of the history scholars are Democrats, and Lew needs to negotiate with others on the committee. The details are: Wednesday, April 14, 2004 at Union League Club of New York City, 38 E. 37th St., off Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. The exact times have not yet been set, but in the past it has been Reception at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. and adjournment by 9 p.m.

Let me or Lew know if you need anything else.

Regards,
Frank

Postscript: Got a hold of Kara and things are all set.

-----Original Message-----

From: Frank Trotta
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2004 11:56 AM
To: 'Goergen, Barbara J.'
Subject: RE: Lincoln Prize Award Banquet

Hi BJ:

Lew is traveling. I will bring this to his attention when he calls in.

Regards,
Frank

Frank P. Trotta, Jr.
President & Chief Operating Officer
L. E. Lehrman & Company
One Fawcett Place, Suite 130, Greenwich, CT 06830
203 661 6100 extension 229
frank.trotta@lehrman.com

I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E

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-----Original Message-----

From: Goergen, Barbara J. [mailto:Barbara_J_Goergen@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2004 10:32 AM
To: lewis.lehrman@lehrman.com
Subject: FW: Lincoln Prize Award Banquet

Mr. Lehrman,

Pete Wehner forwarded us your request for consideration. Do you have any additional information that you can send us at this time? Are you asking Mr. Rove to attend or speak at the banquet? Do you have any idea what time the event will begin and end? Whatever you can send would be much appreciated. Thanks.

Sincerely,
BJ Goergen
Office of the Senior Advisor
(202) 456-2321

-----Original Message-----

From: Lewis Lehrman [mailto:lewis.lehrman@lehrman.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 21, 2004 5:59 PM
To: Wehner, Peter H.
Subject: Lincoln Prize Award Banquet

Peter,
The date for this year's Lincoln Prize Award Banquet is Wednesday, April 14, 2004. It will be at the Union League Club in New York. Formal invitation will be sent closer to event. Lew

P.S. Could you pass this on to Karl? He, too, seemed interested.

Barry/Meece

ShawPittman LLP

A Limited Liability Partnership Including Professional Corporations

CONNIE MACK
(202) 663-9128
connie.mack@shawpittman.com

DR. MFG

F: cancer calls

November 18, 2003

*Barry -
re: Mike Meece
and BT*

607825

The Honorable Karl Rove
Senior Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

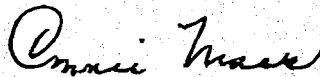
Dear Karl:

It has come to my attention that the Community Oncology Alliance has instructed their membership to contact your office regarding the cancer reimbursement provisions of the Medicare prescription drug bill. I want to let you know that neither our client, US Oncology, nor the American Society of Clinical Oncology support or condone this action taken by the Community Oncology Alliance.

In my discussions with Senate Majority Leader Frist and House Speaker Hastert, I have stressed that oncologists and cancer patients are very interested in reaching an amicable agreement on Medicare cancer care reform. We remain committed to working with Congress and the Administration on achieving balanced reform that provides savings to the Medicare program and simultaneously reforms the current system of cancer care reimbursement while maintaining patient access to community-based cancer care.

I deeply regret that you and your staff are being inconvenienced by telephone calls from the Community Oncology Alliance membership.

Sincerely,



Connie Mack

cc: The Honorable Barry Jackson

Washington, DC
Northern Virginia
New York
Los Angeles
London

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Re: Cancer Patient Calls - To: Karl Rove - From: Michael Meece	1	12/09/2003	P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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FOLDER TITLE:

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FRC ID:

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Meeu

F: KR Declines Events
A.G. Lafley
 Chairman of the Board,
 President and Chief Executive
 The Procter & Gamble Company
 1 Procter & Gamble Plaza
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-3315
 tel 513 983 2605
 fax 513 983 9181
 lafley.ag@pg.com
 www.pg.com

January 9, 2004

607825

Mr. Karl Rove
 Senior Advisor to the President
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20500

*Sent to Meeu
 1/16 for consideration*

VIA FAX: 202.456.0191

Dear Mr. Rove:

On behalf of the Business Council, a group of approximately 125 CEOs representing the largest corporations in the U.S., I'm inviting you to speak at our February 18-20, 2004 meeting at the Boca Raton Resort and Club in Boca Raton, Florida. Ideally we would like you to join us for as much of the program as possible, but certainly in time for dinner on February 19. SEC Chairman Donaldson will be our guest speaker. We would like you to be on the program the morning of February 20th at approximately 8 a.m. Our program concludes by 10 a.m. that day.

Mr. Rove, our organization is only too aware of your time commitments and constraints. That said, our members are most anxious to speak with you about the Bush Administration's agenda for 2004 and opportunities to proactively work with and engage senior business leaders. U.S. companies will continue to play a huge role in strengthening the U.S. economy and in building democratic principles both here and in strategic parts of the world.

We will follow up with the appropriate individuals in your organization to determine your availability. All best wishes to you and we look forward to seeing and hearing from you in February.

Sincerely,

A.G. Lafley
 A.G. Lafley



National Government Relations
801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 720
Washington, DC 20004
202-393-3400
202-393-4606 fax
www.pg.com

Facsimile

Date: January 9, 2004
To: Karl Rove
Fax: 456.0191
From: Jane Hoover, Vice President
Total Pages: 2 (including cover page)