

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. transcript	Personal (2 pages)	09/15/1994	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 8297

FOLDER TITLE:

Interns---Past

2014-0209-S

ms751

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Jen-

—
This is for you
to keep. Thanks
again. John
—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1994

The Thomas J. Watson Fellowship
Selection Committee
The Thomas J. Watson Foundation
217 Angell Street
Providence, R.I. 02906-2120

re: John L. Budetti

Dear Selection Committee Member:

I am pleased to recommend John for the Thomas J. Watson Fellowship. I am confident that he will succeed in carrying out his extraordinarily creative proposal to study the nurses, people and politics of the health care system for black South African citizens.

John spent this past summer as an Intern working on health care reform for me in the Office of the First Lady at the White House. Because of his outstanding performance, he was invited to remain this Fall and to work in the West Wing of the White House for the Director of Political Affairs. John is a quick and enthusiastic learner. He assumed and carried out a wide range of responsibilities with regards to policy, all the time showing maturity and skill. He worked on analyzing health care proposals, preparing comparative analyses, and drafting responses to high-level inquiries. He was dedicated to this demanding work and remained personable, energetic and reliable under often long and stressful situations. I believe that his engaging intellect and captivating personality demonstrate exceptional leadership promise.

I am particularly gratified that John's proposed project in South Africa grew in part out of his work with us on health reform. He has certainly come to appreciate the many facets of health care delivery, including its technical and organizational complexity and its sensitivity to political forces. I believe that his interest in applying this experience to South Africa reflects a deeply held concern for enhancing the lives of individuals in need. In addition, it demonstrates that he recognizes the importance of first-hand experience in understanding those needs and their solutions.

Watson Fellowship, page 2
re: John L. Budetti

John's proposed project is highly relevant to his political and humanitarian concerns. It is a project that will require him to exercise his independence, cultural sensitivity and resourcefulness. He has the intelligence necessary to prepare properly for such an experience and the integrity and strength of character to carry it out.

I feel that John would benefit greatly from his year in South Africa, and that he would be an outstanding Watson Fellow. I would expect him to be a credit to the Fellowship during the year and throughout his career, and I strongly encourage you to accept his proposal.

Very truly yours,

Jennifer Klein
Senior Policy Analyst

PROJECT PROPOSAL

When former South African President F.W. de Klerk called for the abolition of the apartheid system in 1990, he opened the door for the creation of unprecedented opportunities to improve the lives of black South African citizens. The momentous change in South Africa's constitution provided the springboard from which all other social reforms are being, and will continue to be, launched. Now, President Nelson Mandela, the first democratically elected, black President, is struggling to turn these promises and hopes into reality, just as he helped turned the promise of a free South Africa into reality.

I propose to study the critical issue of health care for blacks in post-apartheid South Africa, by examining the working lives of two groups integral to the improvement of the system: nurses and politicians. The project will focus on grassroots clinics, while also devoting attention to government policy makers at the provincial and national levels.

South African blacks do not have ready access to doctors. Instead, they must rely primarily on care recieved at local clinics staffed by Primary Health Care Nurses (PHCNs), the great majority of whom are black and female. Although the Mandela government and the African National Congress have ambitious plans to up-grade health care, for the foreseeable future the PHCNs will continue to be the backbone of the system. Thus, I intend to spend the bulk of my time observing the everyday workings of the clinics and trying to understand the intricacies of the lives, personalities, motivations, and experiences of the PHCNs

who run them.

In a new South Africa, the PHCN will retain her role as a primary medical provider, but must expand her knowledge base to improve the quality of care. While many of these nurses are to be commended for their altruism and hard work, substantial problems persist with regard to their training, work habits, and attitude toward work.

I propose to study these PHCNs in different parts of the country, to find out what problems individual clinics face, and what problems the clinics have in common. I intend to observe the operation of clinics in at least half of the nine provinces, and preferably in all of them. In order to understand the range of work that PHCNs do, I will observe in both urban and rural clinics and for comparison purposes observe a non-clinic health care delivery site unique to each province. For example, in the Eastern Transvaal Province I will spend time at the Health Services Development Unit, where they are trying to create the first model Health District. I will then study at least three and probably no more than seven local clinics in the province. In Johannesburg I will study at clinics which belong to the Soweto Clinic Network in Soweto, after spending time at a hospital or similar facility; and in the Northern Transvaal Province, I will probably visit two of the mission hospitals still operating there and then move on to clinic observation.

Through participant-observation and standardized interviews with PHCNs, I will gain insight into the lives of the nurses, the adequacy of their training, the day-to-day challenges they face,

their attitudes toward their patients, and their aspirations for the future. The specific questions I will attempt to answer will include: What strategies have the PHCNs developed to cope with the poor equipment, inadequate supplies, and other shortcomings that are a legacy of apartheid? What do they want and need in terms of resources, enhanced skills, improved working conditions, greater communication with other health care workers, and increased compensation and status? What are their expectations of the post-apartheid regime, and are they optimistic about the prospects for reform? And from the patients point of view, how adequate are the PHCNs and the quality of care provided at the clinics, and what changes in the health care system do they hope for?

By holding in-depth conversations, and by praying and sharing food and drink with the PHCNs, I hope also to get a grasp of the personal framework within which these women work. This is very important because many motivational issues exist that directly affect the quality of the health care being provided. For example, if a nurse is upset about working long hours, does not have a working phone, lacks necessary supplies, or became a nurse solely as a means of earning a living, then her attitude toward work and care will presumably suffer. The health of her patients depends, in large part, on her ability to deliver care to the best of her ability, and that cannot be accomplished if she lacks motivation, her own health is poor, or her frustration level is high. In fact, those blacks who have access to care often complain of being treated shabbily once they make it to a

clinic.

In order to have a larger context in which to view the clinics, I will spend the first part of my time in South Africa, at least a few weeks, meeting with national government officials and policy makers to learn about the health care system and any plans to reform and improve it. Additionally, in each of the provinces I will confer with provincial leaders, policy makers, and health care experts.

While working on health care reform at the White House this summer I discovered -- along with the rest of the country -- that health care and politics are inseparable. This is even more true in South Africa, where the words politics and health care could almost be used interchangeably. Health care for blacks has long been a political tool of apartheid, used to keep blacks impoverished, unhealthy, and subordinated. Now, health care is potentially one of the sweetest political fruits of a new system designed and intended to be equal and fair. Thus, it is essential to talk with the provincial and national officials and policy makers who will be instrumental in determining whether this goal is realized. What role do they see the PHCNs playing in the near future? In the long run? Do they plan to upgrade the skills for the current nurses, and will the training of new nurses be better than it was under the old regime? Will increased resources be allocated to the clinics in the national health budget? Will other kinds of institutions be created to take over some of the clinics' functions? Only by learning the perspectives of people at the top, as well as those of the PHCNs

and patients at the grassroots, can I gain a comprehensive understanding of the existing system and of what needs to be done to ensure that black South Africans ultimately get the high-quality health care they deserve and that has been denied them for so long.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, an American philanthropic organization, provides funding and management for health care demonstration sites -- community health centers, local clinics, and facilities for community health worker education and preventive care education for local residents -- in South Africa. I have been in contact with officials at Kaiser and they have agreed to allow me to observe their sites and to use their resources, knowledge, and contacts. I think getting my hands dirty and becoming a part of the system will increase my understanding of the lives of black nurses and patients exponentially. This agreement is not contingent on my receiving a Watson fellowship, and I hope to execute it regardless. However, it is the Watson Foundation that would most readily provide the necessary resources.

South Africa is a hotbed of international investment, politics, and attention, and has the opportunity to become one of the planet's premier nations. When looked at in this way, it becomes clear that PHCNs provide much more than a helping hand in health care; they are to be part of the backbone of a radically changing country. I want to go to South Africa to work with, observe, and learn from those women who, for the last thirty years, have provided the sparse health care that blacks have had.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Webster, the Dictionary Czar, once wrote, "experience is the direct observation of or participation in events as a basis of knowledge." We can infer from this that those with the most experience have a larger base of knowledge and information from which to work. Although I am a 21 year-old, white, wealthy male, who has had the privilege of attending a private boarding school and exceptional New England liberal arts college, I would not categorize myself as lacking unconventional experience.

I attended a middle school named Malcolm X in Berkeley, California, where most of my closest friends were black because Berkeley was the first school district in the country to bus white kids into black neighborhoods and vice-versa. Two years later, after my family moved cross-country to Virginia, I enrolled at a high school named for Confederate Army General J.E.B. Stuart, where the vast majority of students were white and more openly racist than anyone I had known previously. Ever since then I have been enthralled by the struggles of minority and oppressed peoples and disillusioned by the pervasiveness of racism both in the U.S. and around the globe. I believe the foundation for my interest in South Africa was laid at an early age.

I have learned about life by shovelling manure from beneath dairy cows at a farm on the brink of financial collapse as easily as I have escorted a debutante to her cotillion ball. As a result of the ferocious shyness I experienced as a youth, I once

had a panic attack in the back seat of my mother's car before my first little league draft; yet I have since introduced myself to and conversed with the President and First Lady of the United States. I have felt scared to death as howler monkeys screamed above me in the pitch black night of the Costa Rican rainforest, and I have bathed in sheer joy as I witnessed my boyhood idols, the Notre Dame football team, score a one point victory over their arch-enemies, the University of Miami, one day after my fifteenth birthday. I have had fistfights at the mall with public school classmates, and I have participated in Wednesday night chapel services with my boarding school buddies. I have been threatened with violence on urban basketball courts in Hartford, and I have rowed before English royalty at the Henley Royal Regatta.

My life has been one of home-made dog food, no-nitrate hot dogs, and skim milk, yet it has in also been a life of large lakefront houses and golf lessons. To a degree my divergent experiences parallel those of black and white South Africans. This contrasting but complementary background has formed me, and as Mr. Webster suggested, I have a strong knowledge base. I pride myself on my experiences, because they have given me insight into many people and their lives, and that has helped me understand who I am. As Mark Mathabane, author of *Kaffir Boy*, learned growing up in South Africa, I too "learned to prefer peace to war, cleverness to stupidity, love to hate, sensitivity to stoicism, humility to pomposity, reconciliation to hostility, harmony to strife, patience to rashness, gregariousness to

misanthropy, [and] creation to annihilation." I have experienced both the selfish and honorable ways of life, and I believe I am on an honorable path.

I was born in Portland, Oregon, and spent most of my early life in Berkeley, with the rest of my years split between the Washington, DC, area, St. Andrew's boarding school in Delaware, and Trinity College. The slow and mellow yet progressive way of life in Berkeley was good because I learned acceptance of all others. The inside-the-beltway, I-am-important, always-travelling-full-speed, work-late mentality of D.C. was useful as well because I learned that Berkeley is the exception, not the rule. I cannot think of two cities more different than these two, and since I spent about half my life in each, I benefitted from both ways of life. In Berkeley, I worked every afternoon of third grade with Harold, a retarded 19-year old, and along with my family and neighbors recycled everything from aluminum cans to yogurt containers long before it was commonly accepted as necessary and useful. In Washington, I have worked in the ultimate corridors of power in the West Wing of the White House, and I have been mushed together with seven hundred thousand other Washingtonians as we gleefully and drunkenly spilled into city streets to celebrate our beloved 'Skins winning the Super Bowl.

Over the course of my life I have developed four passions: friends, sports, politics, and the functioning of the human body and mind. My grandfather and father are both physicians, and my minor at Trinity is Health Studies. I have always enjoyed learning about medicine and physical and psychological effects,

and while I do not consider medical school a priority, I may end up there yet. I spent the past summer working on the President's health care initiative, and while at the White House became fascinated by politics, policy making, law, and government. Although health policy is only a portion of what I might do in the future, it attracts me as a compelling portion of a potential career in which medicine and politics are inter-twined.

While some of my experiences have confirmed my distrust of our political leaders, I believe I have found my calling. That is why I want to study nurses, their lives, and politics in South Africa. I have learned a lot about the American political and health care systems, and a lot about the people who run them. I have garnered innumerable insights as a participant in the modern American political system that I would have had no access to had I simply taken a 20th century politics class. Likewise, there is much I can learn about South African culture, PHCNs, health care, and politics by becoming a first hand participant in their system.

My happiest moments have included personal athletic championships, spending time with family -- immediate and extended -- falling in love, and shooting the breeze with my soulmates. It is at those times in my life that I do not have a single worry and experience my purest form of happiness. My saddest moment was when I went from being a member of a happy family to being a latch-key kid with divorced parents and felt the entire weight of the world in my backpack as I walked to school each day. I have experienced happiness highs and

depressive lows, but I have not experienced enough.

I have never felt the desperation of being oppressed or the raw ecstasy of being freed from oppression. South African black citizens have, and I want to travel to South Africa to expand my experience by sharing life with them. When Nelson Mandela came to the White House earlier this fall, as the first freely elected, black President in South Africa's history, I believe that when I stood in his presence I **experienced** some small part of his struggle.

JESSELYN A. BROWN

Permanent Address:
11008 Balantre Lane
Potomac, MD 20854
(301) 983-0895

Current Address:
P.O. Box 8A, Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520
(203) 436-2552

EDUCATION

Yale Law School, New Haven, CT
Juris Doctor candidate, May 1995

Honors: *Yale Journal of Law & Feminism*; Class Representative '92-'93 (re-elected '93-'94, re-elected '94-'95); Director, Capital Defense Project; Justice of the Peace, State of Connecticut.

Brown University, Providence, RI
Bachelor of Arts with honors in each major, May 1992

Majors: American Civilization, Political Science, Women's Studies

Honors: *Magna cum laude*; Phi Beta Kappa (elected junior year); Class of 1873 Prize (American Civilization Award); Class of 1952 Prize (Outstanding Junior); The Feminist Majority Foundation's 1990 Feminist of the Year Award.

WORK EXPERIENCE

White House Domestic Policy Council/Office of the First Lady, Washington, DC
Legal Intern, July 1994 - Present

Conduct research on legal issues surrounding President Clinton's health care initiative. Prepare comparative analyses of various provisions of health care bills before Congress. Address questions and concerns from Members of Congress and their constituents on health care reform. Attend the daily "War Room" meetings on planning and strategy.

Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, Washington, DC
Summer Associate, May - July 1994

Conducted research and wrote memoranda for a variety of practice areas including health law, environmental law, employment, and litigation. Participated in the Trial Advocacy Program and initiated my own pro bono project.

Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization, New Haven, CT
Disability Clinic Law Student Intern, Summer 1993

Represented children and adults with mental and/or physical disabilities in a variety of situations including special education cases, Social Security disability hearings, and class actions. Responsibilities included interviewing clients and writing complaints, memoranda, and briefs.

Brown, Nietert & Kaufman, Washington, DC
Paralegal, Summer 1992

Conducted marketing research on wireless cable. Helped to prepare licensing applications and to edit FCC filings, memoranda, and briefs.

Part III - 1994-1995 Honor Program Application Booklet

OMB No. 1105-0030

Side I

United States Department of Justice Attorney General's Honor Program

This form **must** be typed (excluding check marks) and **both sides** must be completed. Send **four** copies of each of the following: 1) this form; 2) resume; 3) law school transcript, to the address on the first page of Part I.

NAME: (Brown) (Jesselyn) (A.)
(LAST NAME ONLY) (FIRST NAME ONLY) (MIDDLE INITIAL)

ADDRESS FOR REPLY:

11008 Balantre Lane
(Street) (Apt.)
Potomac Maryland 20854
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

TELEPHONE NUMBER: Must indicate both numbers:

DAY: (202) 456-5542 EVENING: (301) 983-0895

LAW SCHOOL NAME: Yale Law School LAW SCHOOL CITY/ST: New Haven, CT

(If you are visiting another law school this semester, please indicate that law school on the line above.)

Telephone number where you can be reached during November/December vacation breaks:

(301) 983-0895 FROM: _____ TO: _____
(Month/Day) (Month/Day)

NOTE FOR JUDICIAL LAW CLERKS (JLCs): If you have graduated from law school and are currently serving, or will serve prior to the Honor Program application deadline, as a JLC, please answer the questions in this section. (Note, the clerkship must begin no later than seven months post-J.D. and cannot exceed two years. Also, if your clerkship concludes prior to October 1, 1994, you are not eligible to apply. If your clerkship will conclude in 1996, apply to the 1995-1996 Honor Program **next** autumn.)

Name of Judge: _____ Telephone No. (Chambers): (_____)
COURT - CHECK ONE: _____ U.S. Supreme Court _____ Federal Circuit _____ Federal District _____ Other Federal _____ State
Location: _____ Court (full name): _____
(City, State)

Dates of clerkship (beginning to end): _____ (If you are a JLC, you **must** answer this question. You may indicate approximate dates.)

CURRENT YEAR IN SCHOOL: (Must check appropriate line.) ☒ 3L J.D. expected: <u>5/95</u> (mo./yr.) ____ Received J.D. in: _____ (mo./yr.) ____ LL.M Program; LL.M Program began: _____ (mo./yr.) ____ LL.M expected: _____ (mo./yr.)	CHECK ONE: (NOTE: This must be answered.) ☒ United States Citizen ____ Other-Please specify country of citizenship: _____
--	--

CLASS RANK-YOU MUST CHECK ONE (Estimate if no official class rank given. If your school does not approve of this practice, check "not applicable.")

____ Top 10% ____ Top 20% ____ Top 33% ____ Top 50% ____ Lower 50% ☒ Not Applicable

INDICATE INTERVIEW CITY SITE: Washington, D.C.
(CITY ONLY)

Please refer to the Schedule (Part II) and indicate the interview site most convenient for you. **You must indicate a city site (not the law school).**

Please make your selection very carefully, since changes are virtually impossible. Travel expenses normally are your own.

CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT: Indicate your two preferences in order by placing a 1 and 2 next to your first and second choices. Your application will be forwarded to both your first and second choices. **Please note that failure to indicate your choices using the format described above will result in an arbitrary decision of your preferences being made for you.** You may not change your choices. The number of anticipated hires is indicated in parentheses by each organization. The number of projected Honor Program hires is subject to change, depending on budgetary factors.

____ Federal Bureau of Prisons (7)	____ 2 Civil Division (20)
____ 1 Civil Rights Division (8)	____ Tax Division (5)
____ Environment & Natural Resources Division (20)	____ Criminal Division (5)
____ Antitrust Division (12)	____ Immigration & Naturalization Service (15-20)
____ Executive Office for Immigration	____ Executive Office for United States Trustees (5)
____ Review (26) [one-to-two-year clerkships only]	

*** DEADLINE DATE FOR RECEIPT, SEPTEMBER 23, 1994 ***

(OVER)

CHECK APPROPRIATE LINES:**LAW REVIEW/JOURNAL PARTICIPATION:**

Selected based on grades _____
 Selected based on writing competition _____
 Article/Comment Published ☒
 Editorial Position ☒

MOOT COURT:

Voluntary _____
 National/Regional Team _____
 Moot Court Board _____

BOOK AWARD: _____**CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION:** _____**VOLUNTEER-LEGAL AID OR CLINICAL PROGRAM:** ☒**GRADUATE DEGREE (NON-LEGAL):** _____

(Please indicate field of study and degree awarded.) _____

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXPERIENCE

(including U.S. Attorneys' Offices): _____

If checked, please indicate employing organization, name of supervisor and telephone number: _____

LAW SCHOOL COURSES BEING TAKEN THIS QUARTER/SEMESTER (AUTUMN 1994):**Internship at White House Domestic Policy Council/Office of the First Lady (for credit)**

List all legal employers. You may include professors with whom you have worked in a clinical or other volunteer program.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO. (include area code)
Jennifer Klein	White House Office of the First Lady	(202) 456-2599
Kathy Kelly	Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge	(202) 663-8934
Stephen Bright	Southern Center for Human Rights	(404) 688-1202
Carroll Lucht	Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Org.	(203) 436-4800
Robyn Nietert	Brown, Nietert & Kaufman	(202) 887-0600

Are you a Veteran of any branch of the armed services? _____ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please indicate: _____ (branch of service); _____ (yrs. of service).

You are a Veteran if you have served more than 180 consecutive days of active duty after January 31, 1955 (not counting service under an initial period of active duty for training under the "6-month" Reserve or National Guard program).

Please indicate by checking the appropriate line(s) below how you became interested in or informed about employment with the Department. Provision of this information is voluntary. It will be utilized by the Office of Attorney Personnel Management to evaluate the Department's recruitment efforts.

SURVEY

☒ DOJ materials (*Legal Activities* book, poster) available in law school
☐ Campus Recruitment Presentation ☐ Mailing to Court ☐ Consortium/Job Fair Participation
☒ Law School Publicity/Counseling ☐ NALPLine ☒ Law School Colleagues
☒ Law School Professors ☐ Department of Justice Experience ☐ Other Acquaintances
☐ Mailing to Minority Student Group/
 Minority Legal Association

____ Other (Please describe briefly.) _____

FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES, WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CHECKING THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS THAT APPLY TO YOU. (Please note that provision of this information is voluntary and will be utilized by the Office of Attorney Personnel Management for statistical purposes.) All applicants for employment at the Department of Justice are judged without regard to their race, sex, age, national origin, religion or disability.

☒ Female
☐ Male

☒ DisabilityPlease specify: visual impairment
due to Multiple Sclerosis**Please choose only one of the following categories:**

☐ White ☐ Other Minority
☐ Black (African-American) Please specify: _____
☐ Hispanic-American/Latino
☐ Asian/Pacific-American
☐ Native-American (American Indian, Alaskan Native)

ATTENTION-THIS STATEMENT MUST BE SIGNED

Read the following carefully before signing this statement. A false answer to any question or portion thereof in this statement may be grounds for not employing you, or for dismissing you after you begin work, and may be punishable by fine or imprisonment. All the information you give will be considered in reviewing your statement and is subject to investigation. (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001) **CERTIFICATION-I CERTIFY** that all of the statements made on this form are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Signature (sign in ink) Jesselyn A. BrownDate 9/16/94

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. transcript	Personal (2 pages)	09/15/1994	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 8297

FOLDER TITLE:

Interns---Past

2014-0209-S

ms751

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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