

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	SSN & DOB [partial] (1 page)	4/13/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

OA/Box Number:

FOLDER TITLE:

2013-0365-F
wr10700

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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-APR-1999 09:38:26.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes. He is signed up to do it. Just wanted to make sure elena knew about it just in case she wanted to do the meeting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-APR-1999 08:50:02.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

she actually already has a meeting then. Can Chris do it instead? Thanks.

Barbara D. Woolley
03/31/99 06:20:11 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Stem Cell

We scheduled a meeting with disease and medical groups to talk about issue of stem cell. For Tuesday, April 13, 3-4, Room 100. Does Elena want to sit in on this meeting?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-APR-1999 14:24:22.00

SUBJECT: Re: stem cell

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes. will you be here the Friday before the tuesday meeting? Maybe we could do this together on Friday. I will probley do a briefing paper for chris and mary beth (cc to you and Jenny). Would you want to do the background on this (a couple of paragrahs). We could them forward to Jenny for her to include anything she wants to. Yes. Go ahead and put on their schedules. I need to call hhs today. I did talk to the legis folks and they we're going to check it out too. They agreed with you that it would come on an approp bill if at all anything. Elena has another meeting so. We will then meet with chris at 2:45 prior to the 3:00 meeting on tuesday, april 13. Room 100.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-APR-1999 15:00:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: stem cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes I will be here Friday and yes I will do a couple of background paragraphs.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-APR-1999 13:27:43.00

SUBJECT: stem cell

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

TEXT:

have you/are you going to respond to Devorah's e:mail about scripting this for Chris? Should we talk again about how to brief him on Tuesday before the meeting? I am assuming that he will run it - is that a correct assumption? I think he would just reiterate the President's statements on the importance of stem cell reseach and our hope that the embryo research ban will not be tightened to stop such research. Then what we've heard about GOP activity and ask what others have heard about potential Hill action and efforts to allow stem cell research to proceed.

I believe that Neal Lane is available to attend/drop by the meeting. Can I go ahead and get this on his calendar?

I have been busy clearing Qs and As directed toward Shalala and Varmus following approps hearings. They continue to support and further define the HHS GC's interpretation of the ban to NOT apply to USE of human stem cells. Questions came from Specter (supportive), Kyl (investigatory) and Istook (inflammatory).

I

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-APR-1999 11:00:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: guidance for Joe

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Erica -- stem cell guidance will come to you shortly from Rachel Levinson in our office. Encryption guidance is coming to you from NSC.

Erica S. Lepping
04/02/99 09:13:43 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey M. Smith/OSTP/EOP, David Y. Stevens/OSTP/EOP

cc:

Subject: guidance for Joe

By 11 please, on:

- * Encryption policy (McCain opposed) in NYT

and

- * Brain Stem regeneration -- former guidance may be sufficient (NYT)

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-APR-1999 11:14:42.00

SUBJECT: more on human stem cells

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

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

TO: Clifford J. Gabriel (CN=Clifford J. Gabriel/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:
HUMAN STEM CELL NEWS UPDATE
APRIL 2, 1999

Context: Today's New York Times and Washington Post carry stories taken from a scientific report in the journal Science dealing with a type of human stem cell found in adult bone marrow. Scientists from Johns Hopkins University and Osiris Therapeutics, a private Baltimore firm, have developed a method for isolating and maintaining stem cells that can then be induced to "differentiate" into bone, cartilage, muscle, ligament, tendon, and fat. The work was supported by Osiris and DARPA.

General

¶½ The controversy surrounding recent reports of advances in human stem cell research centered around stem cells that had been isolated from human fetuses and embryos. The stem cells reported today came from the bone marrow of healthy adults, taken with their consent for this purpose.

¶½ This is a very interesting development that, if verified, could provide very valuable information about the conditions needed to make stem cells that have the potential to become any one of several cell types (called "pluripotent" cells) commit to becoming a single type that might be used one day to form tissue to replace damaged knee ligaments, for example.

¶½ Today's report does not diminish interest in stem cells derived from fetuses or embryos because of the difficulties in finding and isolating the rare stem cells in adults and getting them to differentiate into the hundreds of types of desired cells.

Q. Does this research violate the Congressional ban on embryo research?

A. No. No embryos were used in this research

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: uucp@whitehouse.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1999 12:39:00.00

SUBJECT: scanner results

TO: binns_m (binns_m@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: horn_s (horn_s@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ: 6-APR-1999 13:32:09.93

TEXT:
SCANNER RESULTS

cancer. you could mabie even grow back limbs in some eyes this
may be death also of abortion i sugust to keep it here in some
eyes it may be killing but what if you were a scared teen of
to day with an unwanted babie. you may say that it is are
fault that we arew having babies but what about the rape

MESSAGE BODY

From nobody@www2.whitehouse.gov Tue Apr 6 12:38:35 1999
Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay) id MAA03473 for
<president@Whitehouse.GOV>; Tue, 6 Apr 1999 12:38:35 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from storm.eop.gov/198.137.241.51 via smap
Received: from FCPWH-DAEMON by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437)
id <01J9POO01YFS0013YJ@EOP.GOV> for president@Whitehouse.GOV; Tue,
6 Apr 1999 12:37:32 EST
Received: from www2.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.92])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01J9POMSOGWI0014QI@EOP.GOV>
for president@Whitehouse.GOV; Tue, 06 Apr 1999 12:36:34 -0500 (EST)
Received: (from nobody@localhost)
by www2.whitehouse.gov (980427.SGI.8.8.8/970903.SGI.AUTOCF) id MAA15525; Tue,
06 Apr 1999 12:38:02 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Tue, 06 Apr 1999 12:38:02 -0400 (EDT)
From: warren walt bell <capicheno@aol.com>
Subject: Inbound-White_House_WWW_MAIL => PRESIDENT
To: president@Whitehouse.GOV
Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@www2.whitehouse.gov>
Reply-to: warren walt bell <capicheno@aol.com>
Message-id: <199904061638.MAA15525@www2.whitehouse.gov>
Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; ; Other; ; YOUNG PERSON-UNDER 18;
Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW
Comments: Opus One FCP version 2.0 jms/981223

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: 209.7.85.220[209.7.85.220]

BROWSER: Mozilla/4.02 [en] (Win95; U ;Nav)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/kids/html/mail_pres.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: warren walt bell
AGE:
GRADE: 7
SCHOOL: woodland middle school
EMAIL-ADDRESS: capicheno@aol.com
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: 17243 huntington cr.
CITY: grayslake
STATE-PROVINCE: il
ZIP-CODE: 60030
COUNTRY: usa

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Other
TOPIC:
AFFILIATION: YOUNG PERSON-UNDER 18
SUBJECT: Message from Kids Page

[Message]

i strongly and eagerly suggest that you over write the law that makes it a crime to do fetal tissue research as i am sure that you no there is high cause and sugust from the top scientist in the usa to do stem cell reaserch. ronald ragon sined his life away when he signed the bill that made it illeagal to do so. he died of cancer scientist say and are almost sure that they could cure so many disorders and even cancer. you could mabie even grow back limbs in some eyes this may be death also of abortion i sugust to keep it here in some eyes it may be killing but what if you were a scared teen of to day with an unwanted babie. you may say that it is are fault that we arew having babies but what about the rape victums would you want those babies if you were that person. a man was almost elected that was completly against the abortion of even rape victums make a bill at least that says abortion is allowed. onestly if you lost a leg wouldn't you want it back and if yopu were raped wouldn't you feel bad if there was no abortion even if you put it adoption it would have a horrible life of wondering if you weren't wanted and really you weren't there may be some need for adoption but save that for the kids who had there parents killed and no one wants them there are some places in the us were any orphan that show academical promis is sent to a speacial home were there is other people of there way and they are sent to harvard if they can get in even that is bad. didn't you ever go bang some one cause it got out of controll and you didn't even no what your doing or when you no what your doing but you think your

inviceable so you just do it i no this probly won't go to the president directly but the person who is reading this will you please send this to him save your kids and there kids from so much just think what this leter could tern in to your kids and there kids could live hapier lives i have to go also get rid of cigerets and just sell in hailers that could save some people to

warren

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 6-APR-1999 12:40:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J9POQPXBE8006VBV@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 6 Apr 1999 12:39:43 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J9POQOM5V4006ICO@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Tue,
06 Apr 1999 12:39:42 -0500 (EST)

Received: from WhiteHouse.gov ([198.137.241.30])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01J9POQ004UC0014IZ@EOP.GOV>;
Tue, 06 Apr 1999 12:39:09 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay)
id MAA03682; Tue, 06 Apr 1999 12:39:09 -0400 (EDT)

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-APR-1999 11:40:25.00

SUBJECT: stem cell mtg. status

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Are we still on for Tuesday? How are invites being handled- do I need to make any calls today/tomorrow?

thanks!!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-APR-1999 12:06:13.00

SUBJECT: Re: stem cell mtg. status

TO: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've already invited and will get everyone list next week of attendees.
confirmed for 3:00, room 100. She will need to brief chris at 2:45 in his
office.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-APR-1999 12:17:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: stem cell mtg. status

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP on 04/08/99

12:20 PM -----

Barbara D. Woolley

04/08/99 12:04:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: stem cell mtg. status

I've already invited and will get everyone list next week of attendees.
confirmed for 3:00, room 100. She will need to brief chris at 2:45 in his
office.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-APR-1999 10:52:17.00

SUBJECT: weekly part 1

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

AG OUTREACH

Meetings/Events: I put ag leaders in the President,s foreign policy speech on China.

Amplification: I sent out the material on China and WTO to ag groups; Vice President press statement on "mandatory price supports."

Ongoing Activities: Farm Economy and possible upcoming Ag Event w/ Potus.

Next Week: I am working with Cheri and Jay on briefing on China WTO to include Ag groups.

HEALTH OUTREACH

Meetings/Events: .On Patients Bill of Rights event, I worked on finding the real person, getting coalition into the audience and getting leadership into a "meet and greet."

Amplification: I sent material to the health community on the following issues: Kosovo; Cancer Proclamation; Patients Bill of Rights;

Ongoing Activities: Patients Bill of Rights; Medicare; Stem Cell;

Next Week: I have organized a meeting with 14 health care leaders to meet with Mrs. Gore on the white House Conference on Mental Health. I have a White House briefing with 100 members of the American psychiatric Association on Monday. On Tuesday, the White House is convening a meeting with some of the key leaders of the patient and medical community to talk about what their hearing on the Stem Cell issue. On Wednesday, I am working with the Vice President,s office on "Kick Butts Day" event in Ohio.

SENIOR OUTREACH

Meetings/Events: Gene, Chris, Kelly O,dell and myself met with the 5 of the senior and women,s organizations to talk about Medicare and women. They wanted more information on our Medicare plan. Chris would have like to have had them provide more info on their bottom lines. I coordinated 2 conference calls with OMB on Health and Social Security and Medicare.

Organized meeting of key Long Term Care advocates to strategize on issue. Placed 2 senior leaders in the Millennium event for next week.

Amplification: I sent out the following material to the senior community: Kosovo; Patients Bill of Rights;

Ongoing Activities: I am continuing outreach on Social Security, and need to develop a plan for Medicare Reform with groups. Long Term Care Initiative and Older American,s Act.

Next Week: I am working with Mrs. Clinton,s office to organize a round table in Chicago on a number of issues including women and social security, child care, after care, long term care, and

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-APR-1999 11:14:25.00

SUBJECT: stem cell guidance

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Erica -- we're also sending along shortly some DOE press guidance on the
USAT front page story on the patent dispute between a private sector
company and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D78]MAIL45830531W.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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

HUMAN STEM CELL RESEARCH

April 9, 1999

CONTEXT: Yesterday, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. Accounts of the panel's deliberations ran in today's New York Times and Washington Post. OSTP staff attended the meeting and emphasizes that the guidelines discussed on Thursday are a first draft. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

General

The recent isolation of human stem cells offers great promise in advancing biomedical research for a large number of devastating conditions, including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's, burns and spinal cord injuries, and cancer.

In January 1999, the HHS General Counsel Harriet Rabb rendered an opinion that federally funded research on human pluripotent stem cells is permitted, because stem cells do not have the capacity to develop into human beings and as such are not embryos.

Q.Now that this panel has met, is NIH going to start funding human stem cell research?

A. No. Dr. Varmus has stated that there are still several steps that must be taken before NIH can put in place a set of guidelines as part of an oversight process that will ensure that research use of human stem cells is carried out in an ethically sound manner.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-APR-1999 09:09:44.00

SUBJECT: guidance for Joe

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Y. Stevens (CN=David Y. Stevens/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth A. Gregory (CN=Elizabeth A. Gregory/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can we get guidance again on our position on stem cell research, given today's NYT story on drafting rules...thanks. By ll please.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 19:26:28.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell Meeting

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Would Mary Beth want to be briefed on this prior to the meeting at 3:00 say 2:45. We could get Chris Jennings, Jenny Luray and Rachell Levinson, OSTP, all together? Chris wanted to be briefed at 2:45 so we could combine briefing prior to the meeting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 10:35:07.00

SUBJECT: additions to next week's calendar

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jennifer M. Luray (CN=Jennifer M. Luray/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Additions:

for Barbara- USA Accounts event 2:30 pm on Wednesday

Meeting with groups on stem cell research, 3 pm Tuesday, (Jenny and Barbara)

Friday: child care groups outreach meeting (women's office), time tba

Friday: meeting with groups on contraceptive coverage, 10:00 (Jenny)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 17:14:23.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell Meeting (documentation)

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes. I will get to you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 08:29:52.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell - how does this look to you? Please edit at will

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I will add list of invitees when I can.

----- Forwarded by Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP on 04/12/99

08:29 AM -----

Rachel E. Levinson

04/09/99 02:42:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: how does this look to you? Please edit at will

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D67]MAIL419757412.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

Human Stem Cell Research
April 13, 1999
OEOB, Room 100

Annotated Agenda

1. Opening Remarks

Chris Jennings

Welcome. Describe point in *Weekly Standard* that GOP may be planning to raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical research is not constrained unnecessarily.

2. Introductions

Attendees

3. Administration's Position

Chris Jennings

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

- **NIH Ad Hoc Advisory Panel**

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

- **National Bioethics Advisory Commission**

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the *use* of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research

ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that *use* of the cells cannot be decoupled from *derivation* of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff.

Attachments

1. POTUS Letter to NBAC (Nov. 14, 1998)
2. NIH Fact Sheet on Stem Cell Research
3. Congressional letters against stem cell research (Feb. 11, 23, April 8)
4. Professional Societies' letters in support of stem cell research (Feb. 19, March 4)
5. Harold Shapiro's letter to Harold Varmus (March 9)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Joseph D. Ratner (CN=Joseph D. Ratner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 19:14:52.00

SUBJECT: Question

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jenny-----Just wondering if your attending the Human Stem Cell meeting
tomorrow in Room 100 at 3:00pm. Thanks.

jdr

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 21:11:08.00

SUBJECT: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Human Stem Cell Research

April 13, 1999

OEOB, Room 100

Agenda

1. Opening

Remarks

Chris Jennings

Welcome. Describe point in Weekly Standard that GOP may be planning to raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical research is not constrained unnecessarily.

2.

Introductions

Attendees

3. Administration's

Position

Chris Jennings

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

NIH Ad Hoc Advisory

Panel

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

National Bioethics Advisory

Commission

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the use of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that use of the cells cannot be decoupled from derivation of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and

Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff.

6. List of Attendees

Robyn Lipner, Bass and Howes Inc.

Charles Ludlam, BIO

Jess Melanson, March of Dimes

Mara Guarducci, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

Eleanor Kerr, SmithKline Beecham

Ida Chow, Society for Developmental Biology
Nina Weinberg, National Health Council
Pamela Dougherty, American Cancer Society
Sean Tipton, American Society for Reproductive Medicine
Daniel Perry, Alliance for Aging Research
Lawrence Soler, JDF International
Sara Milo, NCCR
Timothy Leshan, American Society for Cell Biology
Dave Moore, Association of American Medical Colleges
Karen Hendricks, American Academy of Pediatrics
Harley Thomas, Paralyzed Vets Association
Pat White, American Association of Immunologists
Sam Turner

Attachments

POTUS Letter to NBAC (Nov. 14, 1998)
NIH Fact Sheet on Stem Cell Research
Congressional letters against stem cell research (Feb. 11, 23, April 8)
Professional Societies' letters in support of stem cell research (Feb. 19, March 4)
Harold Shapiro's letter to Harold Varmus (March 9)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 08:31:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell - how does this look to you? Please edit at will

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks Barbara. I'll look it over today.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 19:24:14.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

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

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

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chris is hosting meeting tomorrow at 3:00 pm, Room 100, with patient and medical groups to get update on what they are hearing on stem cell issue. Can you attend? If not, should we pass along any info from legis perspective on this issue? should the groups be focused on H/S members? Please let me know.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 21:11:07.00

SUBJECT: Brief Mary Beth - Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can you participate in a 5 min brief with mary beth around noon on tuesday. Please let me know. Thanks. She has another meeting at 2:45 w/ chris.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 21:10:45.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

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

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

i can and i am so glad you emailed me bec. i had Stem Cell on my calendar
and did not know where or what the deal was! see you then. i will try
to get a read from some folks in the am on the house side to report on.

Barbara D. Woolley
04/12/99 07:24:43 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP, Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
cc: Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP
Subject: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

Chris is hosting meeting tomorrow at 3:00 pm, Room 100, with patient and
medical groups to get update on what they are hearing on stem cell
issue. Can you attend? If not, should we pass along any info from legis
perspective on this issue? should the groups be focused on H/S members?
Please let me know.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-APR-1999 21:11:02.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

great, see you then.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 10:23:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: Brief Mary Beth - Stem Cell

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We are going to brief mary beth at noon and chris at 2:45.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 20:16:09.00

SUBJECT: stem cell, etc.

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Meeting this afternoon with medical groups on possible stem cell research ban went well.

The core pro-choice lobbyists asked to meet with me this week to discuss contraceptive coverage. They are coming to the Women's Office Friday at 10:00. Because I did this issue for Nita last year, it will be an informal discussion and I'll be the only White House staff there. It's the lobbying staff, not Kate or Gloria, etc.

Chris Jennings and I are going to submit a memo to POTUS recommending that we endorse the private insurance contraceptive coverage bill (in fact, I'm finally snatching some time tonight to write it). We probably won't hear back before the Friday meeting but I can tell them that I'm pretty confident we'll endorse. I'll also let them know about our meeting on stem cell research today. Of course, you are welcome to come. You can just come down and say hello or stay for the whole meeting, whatever you prefer.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 10:44:38.00

SUBJECT: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

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

TEXT:

you may already know about this but if not do you want it otherwise it's
goes in the health basket.

----- Forwarded by Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP on 04/13/99
10:43 AM -----

Barbara D. Woolley
04/12/99 09:11:13 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

Human Stem Cell Research
April 13, 1999
OEOB, Room 100

Agenda

1. Opening

Remarks

Chris Jennings

Welcome. Describe point in Weekly Standard that GOP may be planning to
raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on
embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting
to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are
following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear
what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical
research is not constrained unnecessarily.

2.

Introductions

Attendees

3. Administration's

Position

Chris Jennings

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant

medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

NIH Ad Hoc Advisory

Panel

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

National Bioethics Advisory

Commission

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the use of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that use of the cells cannot be decoupled from derivation of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and

Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff.

6. List of Attendees

Robyn Lipner, Bass and Howes Inc.

Charles Ludlam, BIO

Jess Melanson, March of Dimes

Mara Guarducci, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

Eleanor Kerr, SmithKline Beecham

Ida Chow, Society for Developmental Biology

Nina Weinberg, National Health Council

Pamela Dougherty, American Cancer Society
Sean Tipton, American Society for Reproductive Medicine
Daniel Perry, Alliance for Aging Research
Lawrence Soler, JDF International
Sara Milo, NCCR
Timothy Leshan, American Society for Cell Biology
Dave Moore, Association of American Medical Colleges
Karen Hendricks, American Academy of Pediatrics
Harley Thomas, Paralyzed Vets Association
Pat White, American Association of Immunologists
Sam Turner

Attachments

POTUS Letter to NBAC (Nov. 14, 1998)
NIH Fact Sheet on Stem Cell Research
Congressional letters against stem cell research (Feb. 11, 23, April 8)
Professional Societies' letters in support of stem cell research (Feb. 19, March 4)
Harold Shapiro's letter to Harold Varmus (March 9)

Message Sent

To:

Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP
Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP
Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP
Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 20:56:47.00

SUBJECT: stem cell

TO: clare.coleman (clare.coleman @ mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please call me tomorrow about stem cells. want to share something with you that came out of our meeting with the medical groups today. Good time may be between 10 and 2. Thanks

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	SSN & DOB [partial] (1 page)	4/13/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

OA/Box Number:

FOLDER TITLE:

2013-0365-F
wr10700

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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 09:52:48.00

SUBJECT: Re: Brief Mary Beth - Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is clearance info for Harley Thomas

dob:

ssn:

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

Also, Joanne Tornow from my office will attend. I think she should also come to the pre-brief if that doesn't make it too big. Did you say that Mary Beth has another meeting with Chris at 2:45?

I can do noon but would have to change something else. Is that firm? In room 21?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 12:52:12.00

SUBJECT: stem cell meeting at 3 today - updated agenda and list of attendees

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just wanted you to have.

----- Forwarded by Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP on 04/13/99
12:52 PM -----

Rachel E. Levinson 04/13/99 12:47:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP, Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP, Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: stem cell meeting at 3 today - updated agenda and list of attendees

Human Stem Cell Research

April 13, 1999, 3 p.m.

OEOB, Room 100

Agenda

1.

Introductions

Attendees

2. Opening

Remarks

Chris Jennings

Jennifer Luray

Welcome. Describe point in Weekly Standard that GOP may be planning to raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical research is not constrained unnecessarily.

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

National Bioethics Advisory

Commission

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the use of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that use of the cells cannot be decoupled from derivation of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

NIH Ad Hoc Advisory

Panel

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and

Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff. Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

6. List of Attendees

Robyn Lipner, Bass and Howes Inc., Parkinson's Disease

Charles Ludlam, BIO

Jess Melanson, March of Dimes

Mara Guarducci, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

Victoria Blattner, Merck

Ida Chow, Society for Developmental Biology
Nina Weinberg, National Health Council
Pamela Dougherty, American Cancer Society
Sean Tipton, American Society for Reproductive Medicine
Daniel Perry, Alliance for Aging Research
Lawrence Soler, JDF International
Sara Milo, NCCR
Timothy Leshan, American Society for Cell Biology
Dave Moore, Association of American Medical Colleges
Karen Hendricks, American Academy of Pediatrics
Harley Thomas, Paralyzed Vets Association
Pat White, American Association of Immunologists
Sam Turner, Geron

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 10:29:55.00

SUBJECT: Re: Brief Mary Beth - Stem Cell

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

122.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 16:33:25.00

SUBJECT: POTUS Qs & As

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

here you go

----- Forwarded by Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP on 04/13/99
04:35 PM -----

Joanne S. Tornow
04/13/99 02:52:10 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Christopher C. Jennings/OPD/EOP
cc: Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP
Subject: POTUS Qs & As

These are the Qs and As that we prepared for POTUS meeting with American Society of Newspaper Editors

ú genetics/new technology, vision of the future, issues of research ethics (OSTP)

Q. What new developments have been made in biomedical research?
A. The Human Genome Project continues to produce huge amounts of new information about the genetic makeup of people, animals, and microorganisms. In fact, just last month, project leaders at NIH and DOE announced that they are moving up their deadline for completing human genome sequencing to 2003, and will produce a working draft by next spring. Understanding genetic disease at its roots will help us move from an era in which doctors merely treat symptoms to the next century when we can look forward to new tools to prevent disease or tailor treatments more effectively to meet each patient's needs.

We also have to respect the power of new technology and use it responsibly. My Administration is working to ensure that genetic information is not used to put people at risk of losing their health insurance or their jobs. We also need to shorten the distance between the laboratory and the bedside. One way of doing this is by working hand-in-hand with the private sector to encourage biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies to take our research results and turn them into new ways to attack disease. Extending the R&E tax credit will help them take this step. New leadership at the Food and Drug Administration will

keep us on track in approving safe and effective health care products as rapidly as possible. And of course I want to underscore my support for biomedical research by reiterating my commitment to increase the NIH budget by 50% by the year 2003.

Q. What other new technologies do you think will have a major impact on public health?

A. Another new technology that holds tremendous promise for treating and potentially curing many of our most debilitating diseases is the development of human stem cell therapies. Parkinson's disease, diabetes, heart disease, spinal cord injuries, even cancer, all of which take a tremendous toll on us now, could become curable in a matter of years. But, even as we consider the enormous potential medical benefits this type of research could produce, we have to ensure that society's ethical concerns are considered as well. That is why I have asked the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to review thoroughly the medical and ethical issues associated with human stem cell research. They are actively engaged in that review right now and I look forward to receiving their report. I continue to believe that our future depends upon the bold pursuit of new discoveries in science and technology, but that we must also always be guided by our commitment to human values, to the good of society, and to our basic sense of right and wrong.

Q. What is your current position on using cloning technology to produce a human being?

A. As I said in 1997, it is morally unacceptable for anyone in either the public or private sector to use cloning technology to produce a human being. The moratorium on cloning a human that I declared is still in place, and to my knowledge is being respected in both the public and private sectors. Let me make clear, however, that this is a separate issue from the routine use of cloning techniques for reproducing cells, tissues, DNA molecules and microorganisms as part of laboratory research. Those procedures are integral to modern biomedical research, and are in no way affected by the moratorium.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 11:21:06.00

SUBJECT: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

do you have a time for the program?

----- Forwarded by Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP on
04/13/99 11:23 AM -----

Tracey E. Thornton
04/13/99 10:45:06 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

you may already know about this but if not do you want it otherwise it's
goes in the health basket.
----- Forwarded by Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP on 04/13/99
10:43 AM -----

Barbara D. Woolley
04/12/99 09:11:13 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

Human Stem Cell Research
April 13, 1999
OEOB, Room 100

Agenda

1. Opening

Remarks

Chris Jennings

Welcome. Describe point in Weekly Standard that GOP may be planning to
raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on

embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical research is not constrained unnecessarily.

2.

Introductions

Attendees

3. Administration's

Position

Chris Jennings

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

NIH Ad Hoc Advisory

Panel

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

National Bioethics Advisory

Commission

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the use of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that use of the cells cannot be decoupled from derivation of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff.

6. List of Attendees

Robyn Lipner, Bass and Howes Inc.

Charles Ludlam, BIO

Jess Melanson, March of Dimes

Mara Guarducci, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

Eleanor Kerr, SmithKline Beecham

Ida Chow, Society for Developmental Biology

Nina Weinberg, National Health Council

Pamela Dougherty, American Cancer Society

Sean Tipton, American Society for Reproductive Medicine

Daniel Perry, Alliance for Aging Research

Lawrence Soler, JDF International

Sara Milo, NCCR

Timothy Leshan, American Society for Cell Biology

Dave Moore, Association of American Medical Colleges

Karen Hendricks, American Academy of Pediatrics

Harley Thomas, Paralyzed Vets Association

Pat White, American Association of Immunologists

Sam Turner

Attachments

POTUS Letter to NBAC (Nov. 14, 1998)

NIH Fact Sheet on Stem Cell Research

Congressional letters against stem cell research (Feb. 11, 23, April 8)

Professional Societies' letters in support of stem cell research (Feb. 19, March 4)

Harold Shapiro's letter to Harold Varmus (March 9)

Message Sent

To:

Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP

Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP

Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP

Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP

Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 14:06:10.00

SUBJECT: Re: employee gym

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

thank you.

Also, I suggested that Mary Beth did not need to come to the stem cell meeting today, unless she wanted to meet the patient/medical groups we deal with. Barbara was going to check with her.

Joseph D. Ratner

04/13/99 01:21:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP

cc: Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP

Subject: Re: employee gym

Jennifer-----You should contact Dan Holt in room 1. x65105. Thanks.

jdr

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 10:25:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: Brief Mary Beth - Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fine - where is the noon for marybeth?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 11:34:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

3:00, 2:45 brief in chris jennings office. room 100

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 16:58:53.00

SUBJECT: stem cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You did a great job. I'm hoping to pick up some of your diplomatic style!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 12:47:29.00

SUBJECT: stem cell meeting at 3 today - updated agenda and list of attendees

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Human Stem Cell Research

April 13, 1999, 3 p.m.

OEOB, Room 100

Agenda

1.

Introductions

Attendees

2. Opening

Remarks

Chris Jennings

Jennifer Luray

Welcome. Describe point in Weekly Standard that GOP may be planning to raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. We convened this meeting to convey this information, to touch base once again with groups who are following this issue and have been helpful to us in the past, and to hear what they have been working on to ensure that important biomedical research is not constrained unnecessarily.

The President has already stated very clearly the "promising significant medical benefits" of human stem cell research (Nov. 14 letter to NBAC). We have been working very closely with Harold Varmus and others at HHS to ensure that such research would be carried out under appropriate oversight and in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

4. Brief Reports on Status of Relevant Activities

National Bioethics Advisory

Commission

Rachel Levinson

The Commission is preparing a report to the President in response to his

Nov. 14 request and has reached a degree of consensus in support of the use of human stem cells derived from aborted fetuses and from embryos left over from infertility treatment. There is concern on the part of at least one commissioner regarding HHS' determination that the embryo research ban does not apply to use of stem cells. Alex Capron agrees with this conclusion but feels that use of the cells cannot be decoupled from derivation of the cells from embryos. The Commission hopes to have a report completed around June or July.

NIH Ad Hoc Advisory

Panel

Lana Skirboll

On April 8, Harold Varmus convened an ad hoc panel in a public forum to help NIH develop an oversight process and guidelines for the ethical use of human stem cells in federally-funded research. This meeting was a first step in a deliberative process. Once the panel finishes their draft guidelines, NIH plans to publish them for a 60-day public comment period. A final version must be approved by Dr. Varmus' advisory committee before he will consider moving ahead to fund human stem cell research. During a public comment session, a representative of the House Pro-Life Caucus reiterated earlier Congressional statements that Federal funding of human stem cell research violates the Congressional ban on human embryo research.

5. Report on Congressional Activity and Meetings

Attendees

Several groups have been active in meetings with Hill staff. Patient advocacy groups and scientific and professional societies met in February to discuss legislative strategy for forestalling a tightening of the ban on federally-funded human embryo research. While some advocate using stem cells as tool for attacking the ban altogether (AAMC and American Society for Reproductive Medicine), others are uncomfortable with this approach and fear that it might provoke a backlash in the form of a more restrictive ban via HHS approps.

6. List of Attendees

Robyn Lipner, Bass and Howes Inc., Parkinson's Disease

Charles Ludlam, BIO

Jess Melanson, March of Dimes

Mara Guarducci, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

Victoria Blattner, Merck

Ida Chow, Society for Developmental Biology

Nina Weinberg, National Health Council

Pamela Dougherty, American Cancer Society

Sean Tipton, American Society for Reproductive Medicine

Daniel Perry, Alliance for Aging Research

Lawrence Soler, JDF International

Sara Milo, NCCR

Timothy Leshan, American Society for Cell Biology

Dave Moore, Association of American Medical Colleges

Karen Hendricks, American Academy of Pediatrics

Harley Thomas, Paralyzed Vets Association

Pat White, American Association of Immunologists

Sam Turner, Geron

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 12:02:41.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP on 04/13/99
12:02 PM -----

Barbara D. Woolley
04/12/99 07:24:43 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP, Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
cc: Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP
Subject: Stem Cell Meeting Tomorrow, 3:00 pm, Room 100

Chris is hosting meeting tomorrow at 3:00 pm, Room 100, with patient and medical groups to get update on what they are hearing on stem cell issue. Can you attend? If not, should we pass along any info from legis perspective on this issue? should the groups be focused on H/S members? Please let me know.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1999 20:50:01.00

SUBJECT: Good job on stem cell!

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-APR-1999 17:26:41.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Kelley L. O'Dell (CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Did you send Mary Beth and Ann Lewis an report/update on meeting? Chris and I ran into Elaine and she thought both of them would want a follow up email. Let me know if you want me to follow up. I assume you did already. Thanks.

I talked to Dan today, he said he would keep us posted on when they announce the broad coalition.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-APR-1999 17:58:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I told Ann about it in person and told Mary Beth about it in a longer email on the small meeting I am having tomorrow with the choice groups on contraceptive coverage. Since this is an informal meeting with the folks I worked with last year on the issue, I didn't include others from the building. However, following up on our earlier internal choice meeting, once the POTUS officially supports contraceptive coverage, we will do a larger meeting with the choice advocates, medical and religious groups we had at the Feb meeting with FLOTUS and VPOTUS. Hope you had a good night's rest. You deserved it!

Barbara D. Woolley
04/15/99 05:27:08 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer M. Luray/WHO/EOP
cc: Kelley L. O'Dell/WHO/EOP
Subject: Stem Cell

Did you send Mary Beth and Ann Lewis an report/update on meeting? Chris and I ran into Elaine and she thought both of them would want a follow up email. Let me know if you want me to follow up. I assume you did already. Thanks.

I talked to Dan today, he said he would keep us posted on when they announce the broad coalition.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-APR-1999 18:11:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 10:37:18.00

SUBJECT: weekly

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

WTO/CHINA - AGRICULTURE

Agriculture groups applaud Administrations efforts on China-WTO. However, they remain concerned as to what happens with no agreement.

PATIENTS BILL OF RIGHTS

Groups representing the Patients Bill of Rights were thrilled with your participation at the Philadelphia event. Judy Lichtman, Ron Pollack, Fran Visco and Beverly Malone loved your acknowledgment of them in particular.

STEM CELL

Patients and industry groups meet with Chris Jennings, Jenny Luray, Barbara Woolley, and OSTP to talk about GOP planning to raise human stem cell research and tightening of the Congressional ban on embryo research as part of anti-choice movement. They are developing message on this issue and will announce a broad coalition in May.

SENIOR OUTREACH

The Leadership Council of Aging Organizations writes letter in response to the Republican Budget. The letter states that the Republican budget will not protect seniors or aging programs and was in response to AARP,s "supportive, but not endorsing" letter to the Republican budget.

USA SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

OPL works with NEC to roll out your USA Savings Accounts proposal. We held conference calls with business, labor, women and senior communities to brief them on the proposal.

SENIOR OUTREACH

Meetings: I helped locate real people for Mrs. Clinton,s Families Round table in Chicago - Long term care and women and social security stories. Found real people for USA Savings Accounts event; set up conference calls with Gene Sperling on roll out; audience;

Amplification: I sent the following information: Patients Bill of Rights; Budget; Kosovo; USA Savings Accounts;

Ongoing Activities: Continue to work on Older American,s Act; Long Term Care Initiative; Medicare Reform;

Next Week: Meeting with VPOTUS office with AFSCME on Senior Outreach; putting together names for White House Conference on Mental Health; John Podesta meeting with AARP;

HEALTH CARE OUTREACH

Meetings: I attended the following meetings: Mrs. Gore met with 14 health care leaders to talk about the White House Conference on Mental Health; organized meeting with patient and industry on stem cell issue; worked on Kick Butts Day event with Vice President,s office.

Amplification: I sent the following information: Tobacco Statement; Budget Statement; Kosovo Information; Patients Bill of Rights; USA Savings Accounts;

Ongoing Activities: Continue to work on Patients Bill of Rights; Tobacco State Money; CHIPs; Medicare Reform.

Next Week: Putting together names for White House Conference on Mental Health.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 17:55:57.00

SUBJECT: stem cell coalition

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Call me to talk about this. I talked to ACS today, their ok. We have good relationships with many of those groups including heart, alzheimers, ms, (not arthritis) and w/ christopher reeve. lets talk.

----- Forwarded by Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP on 04/16/99
05:54 PM -----

dperry @ AGINGRESEARCH.ORG

04/16/99 04:44:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley

cc:

Subject: stem cell coalition

Rachel,

I found your email address, at last, so I can pass on these thoughts on major patient groups where we need help in getting commitments to the stem cell coalition. We currently have 15 groups signed on, the latest being the Sprina Bifuda Association Foundation. I believe you have the others on a list.

The top targets still outstanding are: 1)American Heart Association; 2) American Cancer Society; 3) Alzheimer Association; Arthritis Foundation; and the Multiple Sclerosis Society. These are all high profile, important patient groups for diseases that likely will be approached far more effectively because of what we will learn from stem cell research.

It was also just announced this week that two groups have merged to form the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation. I don't have to tell you how valuable that name is. Two other groups I have not mentioned because I am sure they will agree to the coalition without further pressure are the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation and the Paralyzed Veterans of America.

I would be happy to talk with anyone about the status of approaches to these

groups. Calls from the right people in the Clinton Administration could be decisive in bringing these names to our coalition.

Incidentally, I just learned that our message testing strategy will be in the field next Thursday with two focus groups in Lansing, MI, followed the next Wednesday by two groups in Nashville, TN.

Let me know how I can support your good efforts.

--Dan

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

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01JA3YBXFTCG001YWI@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for woolley_B@al.eop.gov; Fri,
16 Apr 1999 17:45:15 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01JA3YBTSIAO0023VR@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for woolley_B@al.eop.gov; Fri,

16 Apr 1999 17:45:09 -0500 (EST)
Received: from AGINGRESEARCH.ORG ([207.152.129.34])
by EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01JA3YB53DH8000KZV@EOP.GOV>
for woolley_B@al.eop.gov; Fri, 16 Apr 1999 17:44:35 -0500 (EST)
Received: from DAN (dperry@AGINGRESEARCH.ORG); Fri, 16 Apr 1999 17:56:00 -0400

X-Mailer: ExpressIT! 2000 (Hydra) SMTP v3.11
X-WM-Posted-At: AGINGRESEARCH.ORG; Fri, 16 Apr 99 17:56:00 -0400
X-EXP32-SerialNo: 00003942

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 20:19:22.00

SUBJECT: Re: Updated - Agenda - Stem Cell - list of participants

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

sorry i missed this i got stuck on the hill how did it go? it sounds like
we are in ok shape inthe house authorizing committee for what it is worth

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: dperry@AGINGRESEARCH.ORG@INET@LNGTWY (dperry@AGINGRESEARCH.ORG@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 17:50:59.00

SUBJECT: stem cell coalition

TO: Barbara D. Woolley@eop (Barbara D. Woolley@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Rachel,
I found your email address, at last, so I can pass on these thoughts on major patient groups where we need help in getting commitments to the stem cell coalition. We currently have 15 groups signed on, the latest being the Sprina Bifuda Association Foundation. I believe you have the others on a list.

The top targets still outstanding are: 1)American Heart Association; 2) American Cancer Society; 3) Alzheimer Association; Arthritis Foundation; and the Multiple Sclerosis Society. These are all high profile, important patient groups for diseases that likely will be approached far more effectively because of what we will learn from stem cell research.

It was also just announced this week that two groups have merged to form the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation. I don't have to tell you how valuable that name is. Two other groups I have not mentioned because I am sure they will agree to the coalition without further pressure are the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation and the Paralyzed Veterans of America.

I would be happy to talk with anyone about the status of approaches to these groups. Calls from the right people in the Clinton Administration could be decisive in bringing these names to our coalition.

Incidentally, I just learned that our message testing strategy will be in the field next Thursday with two focus groups in Lansing, MI, followed the next Wednesday by two groups in Nashville, TN.

Let me know how I can support your good efforts.

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

TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01JA3YBXFTCG001YWI@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for woolley_B@a1.eop.gov; Fri,
16 Apr 1999 17:45:15 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01JA3YBTSIAO0023VR@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for woolley_B@a1.eop.gov; Fri,

16 Apr 1999 17:45:09 -0500 (EST)

Received: from AGINGRESEARCH.ORG ([207.152.129.34])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01JA3YB53DH8000KZV@EOP.GOV>
for woolley_B@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 16 Apr 1999 17:44:35 -0500 (EST)

Received: from DAN (dperry@AGINGRESEARCH.ORG); Fri, 16 Apr 1999 17:56:00 -0400

X-Mailer: ExpressIT! 2000 (Hydra) SMTP v3.11

X-WM-Posted-At: AGINGRESEARCH.ORG; Fri, 16 Apr 99 17:56:00 -0400

X-EXP32-SerialNo: 00003942

===== END ATTACHMENT I =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 16:16:53.00

SUBJECT: Institute stem cell statements

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tleshan@ascb.org (tleshan@ascb.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
04/22/99 04:15 PM -----

"Skirboll, Lana (OD)" <SkirbolL@od1tml.od.nih.gov>

04/19/99 09:06:14 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: "O'Rourke, Pearl (OD)" <OrourkeP@OD.NIH.GOV>, "Borrer, Kristina (OD)"
<BORRORK@od.nih.gov>, "Kawazoe, Robin (OD)" <KawazoeR@od1tml.od.nih.gov>

Subject: Institute stem cell statements

Here are the Institute statements on stem cell research that you asked for
at the
meeting last week. Please let me know if there are others that would like
them.

<<PSCICFNL.wpd>>

Lana

Lana R. Skirboll, Ph.D.
Director, Office of Science Policy, NIH
301-496-2122
301-402-1759 (fax)
Lana_Skirboll@nih.gov

- PSCICFNL.wpd

Message Sent

To: _____

"bernstei@aspet.faseb.org" <bernstei@aspet.faseb.org>
Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP
"Dr. Ida Chow" <ichow@faseb.org>
"Jennifer L. Taylor" <taylor@nhcouncil.org>
"Leshan, Tim - ASCB" <TLESHAN@ASCB.ORG>
"dmoore@aamc.org" <dmoore@aamc.org>

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

TEXT:
WPC
kpr8beA!bslJeB &ml
jX<S9nvAH>C=M\5S752O~D]rA^?D> ry6! 1_9y_.[3(
&Hi3=s!@T8jCnAmXL'l,WsFebiD.ag{^
{x.dz
CPo7<L[4y2[(@\${[&a)#=5favX=H\$q`=HX-=drTz#NmC+e(:{I&gxMP5t0,+x<3>w?Sg{
{UFW
)rD=C+4p/+X#@A+#!ZUN{ %0(M0<U>7Mu0iyUNM0U*4M^^bw@n4 mM0M M N . ? ? ?
? ? ? ? 0
L]]]]]]]] 0B Epson ActionLaser 1500,,,,,0(9 Z6Times New Roman RegularX(
\$<:Default Para\ `&Times New Roman:8Body Text 2X(hH
Z6Times New Roman Reg
ular%2A`ArialO&
aVEaeeee&3|xU6cw4Body Text?%2A`Arial?XXXS\ `&Times New RomanS
\$

sickling>c\$"Small Circle"0

2\$Square0
!_8NIHRESPONSETOSENATORSPECTERFORFY2000HEARINGS 88XXdd8NationalCancerIns
titute 8 TIncancerresearch,severalapplicationsofhumanpluripotentstemcellresear
chwillhaveimportance.First,pluripotentstemcellsmaybeappliedtoreducethetissuetox
icitybroughtonbycancertherapy.Alreadybonemarrowstemcells,representingamorecommi
ttedstemcell,areusedtorescuepatientsafterhighdosechemotherapy.However,therecove
redbloodcellsappearlimitedintheirabilitytorecognizeabnormalcellssuchascancercel
ls.Itispossiblethatinjectionsofpluripotentstemcellswouldreturnthecompletelerepert
oireofimmuneresponsetopatientsundergoingbonemarrowtransplantation.This is importa
nts since our future plans are to manipulate the immune system after high dose chemotherapy, so
that they specifically recognize cancer cells. Without a vigorous reconstituted immune sys
tem, this form of immune/vaccine therapy will not work. Other organs may benefit by replenish
ing their stem cell pools: injection of such pluripotent stem cells into the heart may permane
ntly reverse cardiomyopathy caused by certain chemotherapeutic agents. It may also be possi
ble to restore brain function after cancer treatment by injection of pluripotent stem cellst
hat have been differentiated into neural cells. Second, it is thought that cancer cells have c
ertain stem cell properties; specifically, the ability to renew themselves. The isolation a
nd characterization of stem cells and in depth study of their molecular and cellular biology m
ay provide key secrets as to why cancer cells survive despite some very aggressive treatments
. Once understood, scientists can then plot directed attacks towards the cancer stem cell fu
nction. Third, there are applications in the field of gene therapy, where an understanding of
stem cells would allow us to achieve long term expression of a desired gene. In gene therapy, a D
NA gene that provides a missing or necessary protein is introduced into an organ for a therapeu
tic effect. For successful gene therapy of an organ, it is critical that the desired gene be int

duced into organ stem cells in order to achieve sufficient long-term expression and therapeutic effect. One of the biggest problems of gene therapy in clinical trials to date, has been the loss of expression (or insufficient expression), due in part to our inability to identify stem cells. The pluripotent stem cell is clearly a more versatile target cell for gene therapy since it can be manipulated to become theoretically any tissue. Thus, as a single gene transfer into a pluripotent stem cell will enable scientists to generate stem cells for blood, skin, liver, or even brain targets. Moreover, pluripotent stem cells are potentially a more optimal target than a more differentiated tissue stem cell, in that they may express the transgene longer. The application to cancer may be to engineer replacement cells that are resistant to chemotherapeutic assault, or express antibodies against cancer targets. In this latter example, the stem cell would function as a long-term delivery system for cancer therapeutics. @'#&

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute 8

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) believes that human pluripotent stem cell research can develop exceptional new tools to address many important public health problems. The broadest potential application of stem cell research is the generation of cells and tissues that could be used as therapies. If scientists can learn how to control stem cell conversion into new, functionally mature cells, then physicians might be able to cure many cardiovascular diseases for which therapy is currently inadequate. For example, stem cells could potentially be used to repair the failing heart when it can no longer pump, to generate growth of heart chambers when infants are born with malformed hearts, to prevent rejection of transplanted hearts, and to repair vascular damage resulting from high blood pressure and atherosclerosis. Preliminary work in mice and other animals has demonstrated that healthy heart muscle cells transplanted into the hearts successfully repopulate the heart tissue and work together with the host cells. These experiments show that stem cell transplantation is feasible. Stem cell research could also have ramifications for lung disorders and could lead to methods to correct defects in lung development or promote tissue repair following injury to the lung. National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research 8 =XXXX?+

4

<DL!X? Pluripotent human stem cells offer an important new tool and resource in biomedical research. Research using animal pluripotent stem cells is already helping to improve our understanding of the complex events of tissue development and regeneration. In addition, it is providing new approaches for the development and testing of new drugs and therapies and is contributing to the development of new technologies for the repair and replacement of organs, which have been damaged by disease or injury. This is but a glimpse of what promises to become a rapidly expanding research portfolio at NIDCR. Stem cell research should better allow us to understand the biology of inherited craniofacial anomalies such as cleft lip and cleft palate and also the way normal cells can become malignant in oral facial and pharyngeal cancer. This should provide new information to prevent and treat these diseases. In addition, stem cell research could lead to the engineering of specialized cells such as bone, cartilage and salivary cells, which can be used as replacement for organs damaged by disease or injury. Examples include the treatment of temporomandibular joint disorders (TMDs), the replacement of skeletal elements lacking or damaged in diseases such as fibrous dysplasia of bone using cells grown in special natural or synthetic scaffolding materials, and the replacement of salivary cells damaged by disease (Sjögren's Syndrome) or radiation for head and neck cancer. #XXXX# \ National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases 8 Human human pluripotent stem cells offer the potential for treating a number of major diseases of concern to all of our NIDDK programs. Because of their special plasticity, these cells offer the possibility to differentiate into highly important tissue specific cells. For example, there is an intense effort underway to understand the genetic rules by which an undifferentiated cell becomes a beta cell of the islet of the pancreas, which is capable of secreting insulin. For this to happen, it is important to understand the genes that are expressed temporally that are not only related to the growth of this type of cell, but also related to its important differentiated function of recognizing glucose concentrations and responding by secreting insulin. Isola

ted cells of this type are used for transplantation studies and, to a limited extent, in human therapeutic approaches to treat type 1 diabetes. The human pluripotent stem cell could offer a nearly unlimited supply of these cells once the rules of differentiation are known. Other examples include attempts at cellular therapy to replace diseased liver tissue. In this case a cell would need to differentiate along the lines of a functional liver cell. Again, a similar set of rules are necessary for this to happen, but again the plasticity of the human pluripotent stem cell would form an excellent base for this to occur. Other examples could include various forms of kidney cells or potentially bladder cells. At the present time, there are a number of studies underway in an attempt to grow bladder cells that could be used to reconstruct a human bladder. There are numerous other examples in addition to diabetes, liver failure, kidney failure, and urologic diseases in which human pluripotent stem cells may have a major therapeutic role. It would also be important to try and understand the genetic rules of development so that these important cells may be applied to important therapeutic uses.

0 National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

8 "In no area of medicine is the potential of stem cell research greater than in diseases of the nervous system. The most obvious reason is that so many diseases result from the loss of nerve cells, and mature nerve cells cannot divide or replace those that are lost. In Parkinson's disease, nerve cells that make the chemical dopamine die. In Alzheimer's disease, cells that make acetylcholine die. In amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the motor nerve cells that activate muscles die. In stroke, brain trauma, and spinal cord injury many types of cells are lost. There are many more disorders that affect both adults and young children in which nerve cells die. It might seem hopelessly optimistic to think that supplying new cells to a structure as intricate as the brain would do any good. Can new cells become well enough integrated to restore function? The encouraging preliminary results from fetal tissue transplantation trials for Parkinson's disease argue that they can. Here, the difficulty of obtaining enough cells of the right type—that is, dopamine-producing nerve cells—limits success. This year in an animal experiment scientists developed methods to isolate neural stem cells and coax them to proliferate for several generations in cell culture, and then, once they specialize into mature dopamine nerve cells. A large supply of dopamine-competent stem cells will remove the barrier of limited amount of tissue. When these cells were implanted into the brains of rodents with experimental Parkinson's disease, the animals showed remarkable improvements in their movement control. In other experiments, scientists inserted the gene for a crucial enzyme into stem cells, then transplanted these cells into animals with experimental Tay-Sachs disease, again with very encouraging results. Experimental cell replacement therapies are underway for other chronic diseases and for acute disorders like spinal cord injury and stroke. Transplant therapies for intractable epilepsy are also not out of the question. The potential for cell transplant therapies using cells derived from stem cells is enormous. Stem cells have important uses beyond cell transplant therapy. Other possibilities include drug development and drug screening methods. One enticing possibility follows from some surprising results that were reported just last year. Contrary to a long-standing belief that nerve cells in the adult human brain cannot be replenished, scientists found neural stem cells in one part of the brains of adult, even 60-year-old, humans. If we can identify the natural signals that control the proliferation and specialization of stem cells, and understand how best to encourage these restorative reactions, we may be able to help the brain repair itself in certain vulnerable regions. The promise of stem cell research is very real, but to realize the potential of stem cells for treating nervous system diseases, we must overcome significant obstacles. We don't yet know how to control the survival and specialization of stem cells adequately. Just delivering cells to the appropriate sites within the human brain is an extremely difficult task. All of these factors argue for intensified efforts to understand the basic biology of stem cells in the nervous system and to apply what we know to treating disease.

)\$ (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

r0 Transplantation: Research on human pluripotent stem cells could lead to cures for diseases that require treatment through transplantation, including autoimmune diseases. (Autoimmune diseases include multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and type 1 diabetes). The most feasible example over the short-term is treatment of type 1 diabetes by transplantation of

ncreatic islet cells or beta cells produced from autologous human pluripotent stem cells that
 tish human pluripotent stem cells found in the person who would be receiving the transplant. Wh
 ile much research is needed, including research on whether stem cells can be found in children
 or adults, the promise is considerable. Autologous transplants would obviate the need for i
 mmunosuppressive agents in transplantation and the ensuing susceptibility to other diseas
 es. Moreover, ultimately, human pluripotent stem cells might be used to create transplantab
 le cells, tissues, and organs of any type. In addition to eliminating the need for immunosuppr
 essive drugs, this would address problems ranging from the supply of donor organs to the diffi
 culty of finding matches between donors and recipients. Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases
 : Human pluripotent stem cells might be used in treatment of virtually all primary immunode
 ficiencies. There are more than 70 different forms of primary (congenital and inherited) def
 iciencies of the immune system. Primary immunodeficiency diseases are characterized by an u
 nusual susceptibility to infection and are sometimes associated with anemia, arthritis, ma
 labsorption and diarrhea, and certain malignancies. They can involve considerable pain and
 suffering, numerous hospitalizations, high medical costs, and even death. Almost all of the
 se diseases are rare. Because these diseases are genetic, gene replacement is an important ar
 ea of investigation in the search for effective treatment. The transplantation of human pluri
 potent pluripotent stem cells reconstituted with a normal genome might result in development
 of healthy cells of the types affected by the missing or damaged genetic material in the immuno
 deficiency disease. A same mechanism for gene replacement, based on research with animals, the
 re is reason to believe that human pluripotent stem cells will have proliferative advantages
 over currently available alternatives, such as peripheral blood or bone marrow derived hema
 topoietic stem cells. Other hypothetical advantages include greater susceptibility to gen
 etic transduction. The hope is for greater potential for engraftment, long-term survival and
 reconstitution of normal cellular functions. HIV/AIDS: Research on autologous human pluri
 potent stem cell transplants (transplant to and h%0!\$ from the self) could make restorati
 on of immune function a viable option for treating HIV disease. Such transplants could regene
 rate all the components of the immune system that have been damaged by HIV infection. Research
 would need to demonstrate that autologous human pluripotent stem cells could be found in HIV i
 nfected patients. Experiments in animal models point to significant advantages with the use
 of these cells. Primarily, the human pluripotent stem cells are easily transduced with new ge
 netic material, such as anti-HIV genes, so that the daughter cells are resistant to HIV infecti
 on. Thus, this combination of gene therapy and stem cell research could result in the immune re
 constitution of AIDS patients with cells that are resistant to HIV. , (, National Insti
 tute of General Medical Sciences 8 ? Human pluripotent stem cells could make a significant
 contribution to applied trauma and burn research, such as research devoted to the developmen
 tof "artificial skin." Such a biomaterial would enjoy wide application in the field of burn th
 erapy. Initial studies, begun in the early 1980s, led to the development of a model for cultiva
 ting skin cells from burn patients. The method, which is being tested on patients today, consi
 sts of combining a biopolymer sponge made of collagen with actual skin cells from burn patient
 s. Conceivably, human pluripotent stem cells could also be used as a source of "skin" to build
 such a graft, especially for severely burned patients with limiting amounts of remaining inta
 ct skin. p

8

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 8 dB The fundamental questi
 on in biology is how a single fertilized egg develops into a complex adult organism, with many d
 ifferent specialized cell types performing specific functions. This development follows a
 program directed by precisely timed turning on and off of many genes. Learning how this proces
 s works is basic to the mission of NICHD. This knowledge will allow scientists, among other thi
 ngs, to direct the development of these cells along a certain path to become liver, blood, bone
 , brain, or any type of cells which then can be used in transplantation and for many other purpos
 es described by other Institutes. Within NICHD's area of interest, these cells could be used to
 replace organs or tissues that are defective as a consequence of birth defects. For example, o
 ne such condition is biliary atresia, in which part of the liver does not develop correctly. Hu

man pluripotent stem cells could potentially be directed to form liver tissue or intact liver to replace the damaged organ and save the life of the affected infant. National Eye Institute 8

Treatment of Retinal Degenerations: Some promising results have been obtained transplanting retinal cells and tissues in an effort to "treat" animal models of retinal degeneration. However, the results have been mixed and many questions remain. The immunologic issues governing transplant survival are complex and only partially understood. Possible strategies for overcoming these problems are suggested from ongoing investigations of the development and maturation of the normal retina. Cell lineage analysis has shown that retinal cells are regenerated from progenitor cells throughout development. The cell types generated in vitro can be influenced by the environment, and certain growth factors added to retinal cell cultures can lead to shifts in the types of cells produced. Growth factors can also influence the survival of retinal cells in vitro or in vivo. In addition to the effects of extrinsic cues, intrinsic properties of progenitor cells contribute to the genesis of retinal cell types as well. These types of experiments may lead to more effective strategies whereby manipulation of these progenitor cells could be exploited for retinal transplantation therapies. However, these experiments may also reveal insurmountable difficulties associated with this limited approach. In which case, use of pluripotent stem cells would become essential to overcome the immunological or other potential problems that may be encountered.

Treatment of Ocular Surface Disorders: There is a significant clinical need for improved techniques to promote conjunctival and corneal healing during disease or after injury. Conventional surgery is not consistently successful in treating persistent corneal ulcers, chemical or thermal injury, bullous keratopathy, and various cicatricial diseases. Transplantation with pluripotent stem cells could provide a means of facilitating epithelialization of the ocular surface, reducing inflammation, vascularization, and scarring.

0 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences 8

Human pluripotent stem cell research offers great promise for use in testing the beneficial and toxic effects of biologicals, chemicals and drugs. Such studies will lead to fewer, less costly, better designed human clinical trials yielding more specific diagnostic procedures and more effective systemic therapies. Human pluripotent stem cell research also offers powerful new research approaches for clarifying the complex association of environmental agents with human disease processes. It also makes possible a powerful new means of conducting detailed investigations of the underlying mechanisms of the effects of environmental toxicants or mixtures of toxicants. Cancer is not the greatest health hazard of environmental toxicants at the common exposure levels with which we encounter them. Of greater concern are their subtle effects on the developing embryonic and fetal development issues systems responsible for maintaining strong postnatal health. For example, the human embryo and fetus may be very susceptible to long-term impairments of immune or nervous system functions from the in utero effects of toxicant exposure.

4

exposure. Similarly, dioxin, an environmental toxicant, is now present virtually everywhere in the environment, including in humans. How dioxin behaves in humans is poorly known with respect to its toxic effects on subtle embryonic, fetal or neonatal developmental processes whose damage may take further decades to reveal in overt disease expression. The use of human pluripotent stem cell cultures may allow the identification of the specific early cell types at greatest risk of dioxin effects, the mechanism of the toxic effect(s) and the temporal nature of its harbored effects in the progeny of the cell lineage(s) established from such stem cells. Parkinson's disease, according to most recent findings, has a strong environmental exposure component for one form of the disease. The nature of the agents and the timing of the exposure remain unknown at present. The use of human pluripotent stem cell cultures will permit screening for the subtle effects of candidate environmental toxicants and toxicant mixtures on specific cell types in the developmental stage of the cell lineage comprising the nervous system cells and tissue associated with the brain region compromised by the disease. Such explorations may yield powerful insight into the biological mechanism(s) underlying human susceptibility to the epigenetic form of this disease with onset after age 50, as well as the genetic based early onset form of the disease. It is possible that studies using the opportunities afforded by human pluripotent stem cell research

will lead to molecular markers or surrogate markers or combination of these that can be utilized for population based studies of gene environment interaction in disease etiology. Using the power of human pluripotent stem cell toxicity screening coupled with DNA microarray technology, it may be possible within a decade to construct complex matrices of reporter molecule that report a signature characteristic of very high risk for the development of a complex source of human disease. Applied to newborns and children, the most vulnerable of our population, maximum opportunities for medical health planning for intervention and prevention of disease in sensitive individuals would be possible.)\$(National Institute on Aging 8 <]

Research on human pluripotent stem cells offers potential for developing therapies to replace, repair, or modify cells damaged or lost in age related neurodegenerative disorders, including Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's dementia, stroke, brain trauma, and spinal cord injury. For example, in animal models and in limited human studies, researchers are exploring whether transplanting fetal dopamine producing neurons into the brains of Parkinson's patients alleviates functional decline. The ability to characterize the experimental conditions that would achieve optimal functional recovery or to define survival properties in the host issue has been limited by the small numbers of cells available from fetal tissue. Without stem cells, clinical effort to repopulate cerebral nerve cells must rely upon obtaining nerve cells directly from the brain, which can be prohibitively difficult. The availability of pluripotent stem cells, that could be stimulated to become neural stem cells, might offer a promising alternative to conventional drug therapies with significant advantages for the treatment or prevention of neurodegenerative disorders. New opportunities exist to: XX' Use of pluripotent human stem cells for cell therapy in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases: Human pluripotent stem cells could be grown in culture and then transplanted to brain areas either as pluripotent stem cells or after being treated to become a specific type of neural stem cell. For example, neural stem cells could be stimulated to eventually develop into a cell type that uses dopamine to transmit signals between nerve cells. These cells could then be grown in culture to provide a potentially unlimited supply of cells that could be transplanted into the brains of Parkinson's disease patients to replace lost dopamine producing neurons. Similar approaches could be developed to replace the dead or dysfunctional cells in cortical and hippocampal brain regions affected in patients with Alzheimer's disease. Human pluripotent stem cells could also be used to replace glial cells, which help maintain the myelin sheath around nerve fibers, in multiple sclerosis which is characterized by loss of this protective sheath. Use stem cells as vectors for delivering genes or other therapeutic substances, such as neurotrophic or growth factors, to defined brain regions: Stem cells could be genetically modified to express one or more neurotransmitters or growth factors to provide a continual source of these molecules after transplantation. Again, research in animals is showing great promise in adapting stem cells to carry molecules into the brain that would protect it from injury or hasten repair. In addition, transplantation of cells engineered to produce specific growth factors is being tested as a therapy for loss of dopamine cells in animal models of aging and of Parkinson's disease. Current research in animals is determining the factors that induce stem cells to differentiate into specific neuronal cell types. This research has shown that stem cells transplanted into the adult brain can survive and can form differentiated neurons appropriate for the brain targets in which they are placed. Studies are needed to determine how and to what extent neural stem cells are integrated into brain circuits and whether they can replace dead cells or promote recovery of dysfunctional cells resulting from injury, neurodegeneration, or aging. *)

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases 8 C1

XXXX Generation of replacement cells and tissue to treat diseases: Because stem cells constitute a self-renewing population of cells, they can be cultured to generate great numbers of bone or cartilage cells than could be obtained from a tissue sample. Equally important, if a self-renewing population of new stem cells can be established in a transplant recipient, it could

The effect of long-term correction of many diseases and degenerative conditions in which bone or cartilage cells are deficient in numbers or defective in function. This could be done either by transplanting the stem cells from a healthy donor to a recipient, or by genetically modifying a person's own stem cells and returning them to the marrow. Such an approach holds great promise for genetic disorders of bone and cartilage, such as osteogenesis imperfecta and the various chondrodysplasias. In a somewhat different application, stem cells could be stimulated in culture to develop into either bone or cartilage-producing cells. These cells could then be introduced into the damaged areas of joint cartilage in cases of osteoarthritis, or into large gaps in bone that can arise from fractures or surgery. This sort of repair would have a number of advantages over the current practice of tissue grafting.

Improve understanding of normal and abnormal development: The ability to isolate and manipulate stem cells in culture will provide experimental access to the processes that regulate the differentiation of bone and cartilage cells. This will enable investigators to identify the molecules that control the proliferation of stem cells, or induce or inhibit stem cells' progression to mature functional cell types. In turn, testing for the presence and activity of these regulatory molecules in healthy and diseased tissues will indicate conditions in which defects of stem cell regulation or differentiation underlie pathology.

Improved development and testing of drugs: A detailed understanding of stem cell regulation and the molecules that affect it would provide new targets for pharmacological interventions. Stem cell culture systems would also make possible rapid and economical testing of candidate agents for both effectiveness and safety.

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders & Stem cell research offers the possibility of potentially replacing the sound-detecting hair cells in the inner ear that are often lost due to genetic, infectious, traumatic, or pharmacologic causes. Many scientific advances must occur before it would be rational to attempt to use pluripotent pluripotent stem cells to generate lost hair cells, including research advances that would prevent immune rejection of such stem cells. In addition, research advances will be needed to define the molecular events that lead human pluripotent stem cells to a differentiation pathway that generates highly specialized hair cells, and not other specialized cells. Having noted these caveats, an opportunity would be lost if investigators were unable to obtain NIH support to determine the full potential of human pluripotent stem cells for replacing differentiated cells that are lost or damaged. #XXX

XI# H National Institute of Mental Health & <z There is good evidence that many of the mental and behavioral disorders such as schizophrenia, autism, manic depressive illness and memory disorders, result from permanent disruption of brain circuitry or brain chemistry. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is currently supporting many research grants to determine exactly where and how such brain disruptions may occur, and is encouraging vigorous programs of research, including stem cell research with animals to develop disease models and understand basic neuronal processes. For example, scientists are using nonhuman primate models to explore the hypothesis that schizophrenia is the result of damage to brain cells that mature at a particular stage of human development. If this hypothesis proves true, pluripotent stem cells might provide a window into what goes wrong in the developmental processes of these such brain cells. In another arena, investigators are examining stress and toxin-induced loss of cells in a brain structure important for memory, the hippocampus. Animal studies have shown that natural replacement of cells in the hippocampus, via stem cells, results in improved memory performance as long as another important structure for memory, the cerebral cortex, is largely intact. Human pluripotent stem cells might ultimately be important to the development of replacement cells in the hippocampus of humans suffering from memory loss caused by selective damage to the hippocampus.

H National Institute on Drug Abuse & xRefinement of human pluripotent stem cell technology will provide an additional tool for scientists to study drugs of abuse. For example, although we are currently not supporting any stem cell research, NIDA-supported researchers can potentially use stem cells to reverse some of the long-term effects of drugs. Pluripotent stem cells offer a potential means of replacing neurons destroyed by drug abuse. This will be especially useful for individuals who have abused drugs such as methamphetamine, MDMA (ecstasy) and inhalants which have been shown in animals and

ome human studies to cause long-term, possibly permanent damage to selected areas of the brain. For example, recent research has shown that methamphetamine can have significant toxic effects on dopaminergic and serotonergic neurons in the brain. This is of particular concern because of the spreading use of this drug and may be related to the dramatic behavioral effects, including the development of psychotic-like behavior patterns that methamphetamine can have in some people. Pluripotent stem cells stimulated to develop into dopaminergic, serotonergic or other types of neurons, could offer a potential means of replacing neurons destroyed by drug abuse. In this way, we may be able to eventually reverse some of the debilitating behavioral effects of drugs such as methamphetamine. Pluripotent stem cells can also lead to the development of valuable tissue sources for screens to study the effects of drug exposure on specific cell types. This could help researchers determine whether in utero exposure to drugs such as methamphetamine is neurotoxic and which cell types are particularly vulnerable. In this way, researchers will better understand the effects that prenatal exposure to drugs of abuse have upon the developing fetus, thereby gaining knowledge critically important to the improvement of the public health of neonates, infants, and children which cannot be learned through studies on human stem cells themselves.

0 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism 8 Pluripotent stem cell research offers significant potential for advances in the treatment of alcohol-associated organ pathology and in preventing or treating fetal alcohol syndrome. The value of pluripotent stem cell research would be in elucidating mechanisms of cellular differentiation. With this knowledge, scientists would have the potential to selectively differentiate cells into various tissues. The following examples demonstrate the potential utility of this type of research to the alcohol field: Alcohol-induced pathology: Alcohol is a major source of damage to organs, such as the liver and brain, that may or may not regain function with abstinence from drinking. Development of medications that accelerate recovery in organs damaged by alcohol would be a major breakthrough. Such an advance would lessen human suffering and the economic burden associated with alcohol-induced organ damage. Human pluripotent stem cell research could provide a cost-effective means of discovering mechanisms that underlie alcohol-related pathology and that could be targets for new medications. For cases of irreversible organ damage, human pluripotent stem cell research could be used to facilitate generation of new organ tissue. Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS): Human pluripotent stem cells would provide FAS investigators with a tool to study how alcohol disrupts cellular differentiation. Findings from this research would contribute to the design of potential interventions for FAS.

H National Center for Research Resources 8 B Many scientists believe that in the near future, it may be possible to grow replacement organs in tissue culture from cells that have been specifically programmed. Already, skin is routinely grown in large sheets and used to replace skin destroyed by burns or other types of injury. But before complex tissues from the brain, heart, pancreas or liver can be reliably reproduced, years of research lie ahead. Studies on human pluripotent stem, known as, can provide important information on how the different organ systems in the body develop and how this development can be controlled and put to good use. Unfortunately, stem cells still are difficult to isolate and culture. NCRN will support the development of a non-human stem cell resource to facilitate this important research. Such stem cell studies may eventually lead to effective treatments for Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases and possibly other degenerative brain disorders as well as to the production of insulin producing pancreatic beta cells to treat diabetics who no longer can make their own insulin. It may also be used to generate replacement heart valves and functional liver tissue.

National Institute of Nursing Research 8 2 Nursing research will benefit from the technological advances from human pluripotent stem cell research. For example, investigators in our Intramural Wound Healing Laboratory could grow skin tissue to be used for grafts in chronic wounds, using the patient's own tissue. When stem cell clinical applications involve patient care, nursing research studies will contribute to the science base for health care professionals, especially nurses.

t National Human Genome Research Institute 8 f The National Human Genome Research Institute is using the tools produced by the Human Genome Project to study the fundamental mechanisms of development and the contribution of genetic factors to disease. NHGRI investigator

shave identified the following as potentially promising areas of study involving pluripotent stem cells: Gene Expression: The differentiation potential of pluripotent stem cells makes them important candidates for studies of alterations in gene expression profiles. Being able to examine the genes that are turned on and off during the differentiation process of these cells using newly developed microarray technology could supply very useful information about normal and abnormal cell development. This information could have promising application to a whole host of disease areas. W=4

<DL!T\$&)\+-0` XWParkinsons Disease (PD): PD is caused by degeneration of neurons in a region of the brain, the

substantia nigra, leading to severe abnormalities in movement. The cause is largely unknown, although in a few rare families with early onset disease, mutations in the gene for alpha synuclein are known to be responsible. As with other neurodegenerative disorders, replacement of damaged nerve cells with nerve cells generated from pluripotent pluripotent stem cells is one avenue of possible therapy. Current experiments using fetal cells for replacement have provided very mixed results, especially in the long term. One possible explanation for the less than complete replacement is that the cells being transplanted are too far along in path of development and differentiation to be able to take up residence in the substantia nigra, make all the correct connections, and replace the damaged cells. Using even less differentiated cells, such as human pluripotent stem cells, is a possible alternative. Q=

4
<DL!T\$&)\+-0XQGene Therapy: Almost any genetic disease where cell and tissue transplantation protocol exists could potentially benefit from the application of human pluripotent stem cells in gene therapy. For example, patients with genetic disorders of immunity might benefit greatly from studies involving gene transfer using specially derived pluripotent stem cells. Studies involving these cells may also be useful in immunoreconstitution or engineering viral resistance for HIV infected individuals. Q=4

<DL!T\$&)\+-0XQBlood Disorders/Sickle Cell Disease: The epsilon globin gene is expressed only in red blood stem cells. This gene recently has been shown to block the sickling of the sickle cell hemoglobin. Research involving human pluripotent stem cells could help answer questions about how to turn on the epsilon globin gene in adult blood cells and thereby halt the disease process. Stem cell research may also help produce transplantable cells that would not contain the sickle cell mutation. Q=4

<DL!T\$&)\+-0XQ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:28:44.00

SUBJECT: Institute stem cell statements

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

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

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

TEXT:
FYI - from NIH following stem cell meeting

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
04/22/99 05:28 PM -----

"Skirboll, Lana (OD)" <SkirbolL@od1tml.od.nih.gov>

04/19/99 09:06:14 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: "O'Rourke, Pearl (OD)" <OrourkeP@OD.NIH.GOV>, "Borrer, Kristina (OD)"
<BORRORK@od.nih.gov>, "Kawazoe, Robin (OD)" <KawazoeR@od1tml.od.nih.gov>
Subject: Institute stem cell statements

Her are the Institute statements on stem cell research that you asked for
at the
meeting last week. Please let me know if there are others that would like
them.

<<PSCICFNL.wpd>>

Lana

Lana R. Skirboll, Ph.D.
Director, Office of Science Policy, NIH
301-496-2122
301-402-1759 (fax)
Lana_Skirboll@nih.gov

- PSCICFNL.wpd

Message Sent

To:

"bernstei@aspet.faseb.org" <bernstei@aspet.faseb.org>

Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

"Dr. Ida Chow" <ichow@faseb.org>

"Jennifer L. Taylor" <taylor@nhcouncil.org>

"Leshan, Tim - ASCB" <TLESHAN@ASCB.ORG>

"dmoore@aamc.org" <dmoore@aamc.org>

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

WPC

kpr8beA!bslJeB &ml

jX<S9nvAH>C=M\5S752O~D]rA^?D> ry6! 1_9y_.[3(

&Hi3=s!@T8jCnAmXL'l,WsFebiD.ag{^

{x.dz

CPo7<L[4y2[(@\${[&a)#=5favX=H\$q'=HX=-drTz#NmC+e(:{l&gxMP5t0,+x<3>w?Sg{

{UFW

)rD=C+4p/+X#@A+#!ZUN{ %0(M0<U>7Mu0iyUNM0U*4M^^bw@n4 mM0M M N . ? ? ?

? ? ? ? 0

L]]]]]]] 0B Epson ActionLaser 1500,,,,,0(9 Z6Times New Roman RegularX(

\$<:Default Para\ `&Times New Roman:8Body Text 2X(hH

Z6Times New Roman Reg

ular%2A`ArialO&

aVEaaaa&3|xU6cw4Body Text?%2A`Arial?XXXS\ `&Times New RomanS

\$

sickling>c\$"Small Circle"0

2\$Square0

!_8NIHRESPONSETOSENATORSPECTERFORFY2000HEARINGS 88XXdd8NationalCancerIns

titute 8 TIncancerresearch,severalapplicationsofhumanpluripotentstemcellresear
chwillhaveimportance.First,pluripotentstemcellsmaybeappliedtoreducethetissuetox
icitybroughtonbycancertherapy.Alreadybonemarrowstemcells,representingamorecommi
ttedstemcell,areusedtorescuepatientsafterhighdosechemotherapy.However,therecove
redbloodcellsappearlimitedintheirabilitytorecognizeabnormalcellssuchascancercel
ls.Itispossiblethatinjectionsofpluripotentstemcellswouldreturnthecompletelerepert
oireofimmuneresponsetopatientsundergoingbonemarrowtransplantation.This is importa
nts ince our future plans are to manipulate the immune system after high dose chemotherapy, so
that they specifically recognize cancer cells. Without a vigorous reconstituted immune sys
tem, this form of immune/vaccine therapy will not work. Other organs may benefit by replenish
ing their stem cell pools: injection of such pluripotent stem cells into the heart may permane
ntly reverse cardiomyopathy caused by certain chemotherapeutic agents. It may also be possi
ble to restore brain function after cancer treatment by injection of pluripotent stem cellst
hathave been differentiated into neural cells. Second, it is thought that cancer cells have cer
tain stem cell properties; specifically, the ability to renew themselves. The isolation and
characterization of stem cells and in depth study of their molecular and cellular biology may
provide key secrets as to why cancer cells survived despite some very aggressive treatments

.Once understood, scientists can then plot directed attack toward the cancer stem cell function. Third, there are applications in the field of gene therapy, where an understanding of stem cells would allow us to achieve long-term expression of a desired gene. In gene therapy, a DNA gene that provides a missing or necessary protein is introduced into an organ for a therapeutic effect. For successful gene therapy of an organ, it is critical that the desired gene be introduced into organ stem cells in order to achieve sufficient long-term expression and therapeutic effect. One of the biggest problems of gene therapy in clinical trials to date, has been the loss of expression (or insufficient expression), due in part to our inability to identify stem cells. The pluripotent stem cell is clearly a more versatile target cell for gene therapy since it can be manipulated to become theoretically any tissue. Thus, as a single gene transfer into a pluripotent stem cell will enable scientists to generate stem cells for blood, skin, liver, or even brain targets. Moreover, pluripotent stem cells are potentially a more optimal target than a more differentiated tissue stem cell, in that they may express the transgene longer. The application to cancer may be to engineer replacement cells that are resistant to chemotherapeutic assault, or express antibodies against cancer targets. In this latter example, the stem cell would function as a long-term delivery system for cancer therapeutics. @'#&

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute 8

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

(NHLBI) believes that human pluripotent stem cell research can develop exceptional new tools to address many important public health problems. The broadest potential application of stem cell research is the generation of cells and tissues that could be used as therapies. If scientists can learn how to control stem cell conversion into new, functionally mature cells, then physicians might be able to cure many cardiovascular diseases for which therapy is currently inadequate. For example, stem cells could potentially be used to repair the failing heart when it can no longer pump, to generate growth of heart chambers when infants are born with malformed hearts, to prevent rejection of transplanted hearts, and to repair vascular damage resulting from high blood pressure and atherosclerosis. Preliminary work in mice and other animals has demonstrated that healthy heart muscle cells transplanted into the hearts successfully repopulate the heart tissue and work together with the host cells. These experiments show that stem cell transplantation is feasible. Stem cell research could also have ramifications for lung disorders and could lead to methods to correct defects in lung development or promote tissue repair following injury to the lung. National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research

8 =XXXX?+

4

<DL!X? Pluripotent human stem cells offer an important new tool and resource in biomedical research. Research using animal pluripotent stem cells is already helping to improve our understanding of the complex events of tissue development and regeneration. In addition, it is providing new approaches for the development and testing of new drugs and therapies and contributing to the development of new technologies for the repair and replacement of organs, which have been damaged by disease or injury. This is but a glimpse of what promises to become a rapidly expanding research portfolio at NIDCR. Stem cell research should better allow us to understand the biology of inherited craniofacial anomalies such as cleft lip and cleft palate and also the way normal cells can become malignant in oral and pharyngeal cancer. This should provide new information to prevent and treat these diseases. In addition, stem cell research could lead to the engineering of specialized cells such as bone, cartilage and salivary cells, which can be used as replacement for organs damaged by disease or injury. Examples include the treatment of temporomandibular joint disorders (TMDs), the replacement of skeletal elements lacking or damaged in diseases such as fibrous dysplasia of bone using cells grown in special natural or synthetic scaffolding materials, and the replacement of salivary cells damaged by disease (Sjögren's Syndrome) or radiation for head and neck cancer. #XXXX# \

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases 8 Human pluripotent stem cells offer the potential for treating a number of major diseases of concern to all of our NIDDK programs. Because of their special plasticity, these cells offer the possibility to differentiate into highly important tissue-specific cells. For example, there is an

intense effort underway to understand the genetic rules by which an undifferentiated cell becomes a beta cell of the islet of the pancreas, which is capable of secreting insulin. For this to happen, it is important to understand the genes that are expressed temporally that are not only related to the growth of this type of cell, but also related to its important differentiated function of recognizing glucose concentrations and responding by secreting insulin. Isolated cells of this type are used for transplantation studies and, to a limited extent, in human therapeutic approaches to treat type 1 diabetes. The human pluripotent stem cell could offer a nearly unlimited supply of these cells once the rules of differentiation are known. Other examples include attempts at cellular therapy to replace diseased liver tissue. In this case a cell would need to differentiate along the lines of a functional liver cell. Again, a similar set of rules are necessary for this to happen, but again the plasticity of the human pluripotent stem cell would form an excellent base for this to occur. Other examples could include various forms of kidney cells or potentially bladder cells. At the present time, there are a number of studies underway in an attempt to grow bladder cells that could be used to reconstruct a human bladder. There are numerous other examples in addition to diabetes, liver failure, kidney failure, and urologic diseases in which human pluripotent stem cells may have a major therapeutic role. It would also be important to try and understand the genetic rules of development so that these important cells may be applied to important therapeutic uses.

0 National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

8 "In no area of medicine is the potential of stem cell research greater than in diseases of the nervous system. The most obvious reason is that so many diseases result from the loss of nerve cells, and mature nerve cells cannot divide or replace those that are lost. In Parkinson's disease, nerve cells that make the chemical dopamine die. In Alzheimer's disease, cells that make acetylcholine die. In amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the motor nerve cells that activate muscles die. In stroke, brain trauma, and spinal cord injury many types of cells are lost. There are many more disorders that affect both adults and young children in which nerve cells die. It might seem hopelessly optimistic to think that supplying new cells to a structure as intricate as the brain would do any good. Can new cells become well enough integrated to restore function? The encouraging preliminary results from fetal tissue transplantation trials for Parkinson's disease argue that they can. Here, the difficulty of obtaining enough cells of the right type—that is, dopamine-producing nerve cells—limits success. This year in animal experiments scientists developed methods to isolate neural stem cells and coax them to proliferate for several generations in cell culture, and then, once , to specialize into mature dopamine nerve cells. A large supply of dopamine-competent stem cells will remove the barrier of limited amount of tissue. When these cells were implanted into the brains of rodents with experimental Parkinson's disease, the animals showed remarkable improvements in their movement control. In other experiments, scientists inserted the gene for a crucial enzyme into stem cells, then transplanted these cells into animals with experimental Tay Sachs disease, again with very encouraging results. Experimental cell replacement therapies are underway for other chronic diseases and for acute disorders like spinal cord injury and stroke. Transplant therapies for intractable epilepsy are also not out of the question. The potential for cell transplant therapies using cells derived from stem cells is enormous. Stem cells have important uses beyond cell transplant therapy. Other possibilities include drug development and drug screening methods. One enticing possibility follows from some surprising results that were reported just last year. Contrary to a longstanding belief that nerve cells in the adult human brain cannot be replenished, scientists found neural stem cells in one part of the brains of adult, even 60-year-old, humans. If we can identify the natural signals that control the proliferation and specialization of stem cells, and understand how best to encourage these restorative reactions, we may be able to help the brain repair itself in certain vulnerable regions. The promise of stem cell research is very real, but to realize the potential of stem cells for treating nervous system diseases, we must overcome significant obstacles. We don't yet know how to control the survival and specialization of stem cells adequately. Just delivering cells to the appropriate sites within the human brain is an extremely difficult task. All of these factors argue for intensified efforts to understand the basic biology of stem cells in the nervous system and to apply what we know to treating disease.

)(Na

tional Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases r0 Transplantation: Research on human pluripotent stem cells could lead to cures for diseases that require treatment through transplantation, including autoimmune diseases. (Autoimmune diseases include multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and type 1 diabetes). The most feasible example over the short term is treatment of type 1 diabetes by transplantation of pancreatic islet cells or beta cells produced from autologous human pluripotent stem cells that have human pluripotent stem cells found in the person who would be receiving the transplant. While much research is needed, including research on whether stem cells can be found in children or adults, the promise is considerable. Autologous transplants would obviate the need for immunosuppressive agents in transplantation and the ensuing susceptibility to other diseases. Moreover, ultimately, human pluripotent stem cells might be used to create transplantable cells, tissues, and organs of any type. In addition to eliminating the need for immunosuppressive drugs, this would address problems ranging from the supply of donor organs to the difficulty of finding matches between donors and recipients.

Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases: Human pluripotent stem cells might be used in treatment of virtually all primary immunodeficiencies. There are more than 70 different forms of primary (congenital and inherited) deficiencies of the immune system. Primary immunodeficiency diseases are characterized by an unusual susceptibility to infection and are sometimes associated with anemia, arthritis, malabsorption and diarrhea, and certain malignancies. They can involve considerable pain and suffering, numerous hospitalizations, high medical costs, and even death. Almost all of these diseases are rare. Because these diseases are genetic, gene replacement is an important area of investigation in the search for effective treatment. The transplantation of human pluripotent pluripotent stem cells reconstituted with a normal genome might result in development of healthy cells of the types affected by the missing or damaged genetic material in the immunodeficiency disease. A same mechanism for gene replacement, based on research with animals, there is reason to believe that human pluripotent stem cells will have proliferative advantages over currently available alternatives, such as peripheral blood or bone marrow derived hematopoietic stem cells. Other hypothetical advantages include greater susceptibility to genetic transduction. The hope is for greater potential for engraftment, long-term survival and reconstitution of normal cellular functions.

HIV/AIDS: Research on autologous human pluripotent stem cell transplants (transplants to and from the self) could make restoration of immune function a viable option for treating HIV disease. Such transplants could regenerate all the components of the immune system that have been damaged by HIV infection. Research would need to demonstrate that autologous human pluripotent stem cells could be found in HIV-infected patients. Experiments in animal models point to significant advantages with the use of these cells. Primarily, the human pluripotent stem cells are easily transduced with new genetic material, such as anti-HIV genes, so that the daughter cells are resistant to HIV infection. Thus, this combination of gene therapy and stem cell research could result in the immune reconstitution of AIDS patients with cells that are resistant to HIV.

(, National Institute of General Medical Sciences 8 ? Human pluripotent stem cells could make a significant contribution to applied trauma and burn research, such as research devoted to the development of "artificial skin." Such a biomaterial would enjoy wide application in the field of burn therapy. Initial studies, begun in the early 1980s, led to the development of a model for cultivating skin cells from burn patients. The method, which is being tested on patients today, consists of combining a biopolymer sponge made of collagen with actual skin cells from burn patients. Conceivably, human pluripotent stem cells could also be used as a source of "skin" to build such a graft, especially for severely burned patients with limiting amounts of remaining intact skin.

p

8 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 8 dB The fundamental question in biology is how a single fertilized egg develops into a complex adult organism, with many different specialized cell types performing specific functions. This development follows a program directed by precisely timed turning on and off of many genes. Learning how this process works is basic to the mission of NICHD. This knowledge will allow scientists, among other things,

ngs, to direct the development of these cells along a certain path to become liver, blood, bone, brain, or any type of cells which then can be used in transplantation and for many other purposes described by other Institutes. Within NICHDs area of interest, these cells could be used to replace organs or tissues that are defective as a consequence of birth defects. For example, one such condition is biliary atresia, in which part of the liver does not develop correctly. Human pluripotent stem cells could potentially be directed to form liver tissue or intact liver to replace the damaged organ and save the life of the affected infant.

National Eye Institute 8 G Treatment of Retinal Degenerations: Some promising results have been obtained transplanting retinal cells and tissues in an effort to "treat" animal models of retinal degeneration. However, the results have been mixed and many questions remain. The immunologic issues governing transplants survival are complex and only partially understood. Possible strategies for overcoming these problems are suggested from ongoing investigations of the development and maturation of the normal retina. Cell lineage analysis has shown that retinal cells are generated from progenitor cells throughout development. The cell types generated in vitro can be influenced by the environment, and certain growth factors added to retinal cell cultures can lead to shifts in the types of cells produced. Growth factors can also influence the survival of retinal cells in vitro or in vivo. In addition to the effect of extrinsic cues, intrinsic properties of progenitor cells contribute to the genesis of retinal cell types as well. These types of experiments may lead to more effective strategies whereby manipulation of these progenitor cells could be exploited for retinal transplantation therapies. However, these experiments may also reveal insurmountable difficulties associated with this limited approach. In which case, use of pluripotent stem cells would become essential to overcome the immunological or other potential problems that may be encountered.

Treatment of Ocular Surface Disorders: There is a significant clinical need for improved techniques to promote conjunctival and corneal healing during disease or after injury. Conventional surgery is not consistently successful in treating persistent corneal ulcers, chemical or thermal injury, bullous keratopathy, and various cicatricial diseases. Transplantation with pluripotent stem cells could provide a means of facilitating epithelialization of the ocular surface, reducing inflammation, vascularization, and scarring.

0 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences 8 Human pluripotent stem cell research offers great promise for understanding the beneficial and toxic effects of biologicals, chemicals, and drugs. Such studies will lead to fewer, less costly, better designed human clinical trials yielding more specific diagnostic procedures and more effective systemic therapies. Human pluripotent stem cell research also offers powerful new research approaches for clarifying the complex association of environmental agents with human disease processes. It also makes possible a powerful new means of conducting detailed investigations of the underlying mechanisms of the effects of environmental toxicants or mixtures of toxicants. Cancer is not the greatest health hazard of environmental toxicants at the common exposure levels with which we encounter them. Of greater concern are their subtle effects on the developing embryonic and fetal development issues systems responsible for maintaining strong postnatal health. For example, the human embryo and fetus may be very susceptible to long-term impairment of immune or nervous system functions from the in utero effects of toxicant exposure. Similarly, dioxin, an environmental toxicant, is now present virtually everywhere in the environment, including in humans. How dioxin behaves in humans is poorly known with respect to its toxic effects on subtle embryonic, fetal or neonatal developmental processes whose damage may take further decades to reveal in overt disease expression. The use of human pluripotent stem cell cultures may allow the identification of the specific early cell types at greatest risk of dioxin effects, the mechanism of the toxic effect(s) and the temporal nature of its harbored effects in the progeny of the cell lineage(s) established from such stem cells. Parkinson's disease, according to most recent findings, has a strong environmental exposure component for one form of the disease. The nature of the agents and the timing of the exposure remain unknown at present. The use of human pluripotent stem cell cultures will permit screening for the subtle effects of candidate environmental toxicants and toxicant mixtures on specific cell types in the developmental stage

sof the cell lineage comprising the nervous system cells and tissue associated with the brain region compromised by the disease. Such explorations may yield powerful insight into the biological mechanism(s) underlying human susceptibility to the epigenetic form of this disease with onset after age 50, as well as the genetic based early onset form of the disease. It is possible that studies using the opportunities afforded by human pluripotent stem cell research will lead to molecular markers or surrogate markers or combinations of these that can be utilized for population based studies of gene environment interaction in disease etiology. Using the power of human pluripotent stem cell toxicity screening coupled with DNA microarray technology, it may be possible within a decade to construct complex matrices of reporter molecules that report a signature characteristic of very high risk for the development of a complex source of human disease. Applied to newborns and children, the most vulnerable of our population, maximum opportunities for medical health planning for intervention and prevention of disease in sensitive individuals would be possible.)\$(National Institute on Aging 8 <]

Research on human pluripotent stem cells offers potential for developing therapies to replace, repair, or modify cells damaged or lost in age related neurodegenerative disorders, including Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's dementia, stroke, brain trauma, and spinal cord injury. For example, in animal models and in limited human studies, researchers are exploring whether transplanting fetal dopamine producing neurons into the brains of Parkinson's patients alleviates functional decline. The ability to characterize the experimental conditions that would achieve optimal functional recovery or to define survival properties in the host tissue has been limited by the small numbers of cells available from fetal tissue. Without stem cells, clinical effort to repopulate cerebral nerve cells must rely upon obtaining nerve cells directly from the brain, which can be prohibitively difficult. The availability of pluripotent stem cells, that could be stimulated to become neural stem cells, might offer a promising alternative to conventional drug therapies with significant advantages for the treatment or prevention of neurodegenerative disorders. New opportunities exist to: ' XX' Use of pluripotent human stem cells for cell therapy in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases: Human pluripotent stem cells could be grown in culture and then transplanted to brain areas either as pluripotent stem cells or after being treated to become a specific type of neural stem cell. For example, neural stem cells could be stimulated to eventually develop into a cell type that uses dopamine to transmit signals between nerve cells. These cells could then be grown in culture to provide a potentially unlimited supply of cells that could be transplanted into the brains of Parkinson's disease patients to replace lost dopamine producing neurons. Similar approaches could be developed to replace the dead or dysfunctional cells in cortical and hippocampal brain regions affected in patients with Alzheimer's disease. Human pluripotent stem cells could also be used to replace glial cells, which help maintain the myelin sheath around nerve fibers, in multiple sclerosis which is characterized by loss of this protective sheath. Use stem cells as vectors for delivering genes or other therapeutic substances, such as neurotrophic or growth factors, to defined brain regions: Stem cells could be genetically modified to express one or more neurotransmitters or growth factors to provide a continual source of these molecules after transplantation. Again, research in animals is showing great promise in adapting stem cells to carry molecules into the brain that would protect it from injury or hasten repair. In addition, transplantation of cells engineered to produce specific growth factors is being tested as a therapy for loss of dopamine cells in animal models of aging and of Parkinson's disease. Current research in animals is determining the factors that induce stem cells to differentiate into specific neuronal cell types. This research has shown that stem cells transplanted into the adult brain can survive and can form differentiated neurons appropriate for the brain targets in which they are placed. Studies are needed to determine how and to what extent neural stem cells are integrated into brain circuits and whether they can replace dead cells or promote recovery of dysfunctional cells resulting from injury, neurodegeneration, or aging. *%)

XXXX Generation of replacement cells and tissue to treat diseases: Because stem cells constitute a self-renewing population of cells, they can be cultured to generate great numbers of bone or cartilage cells that can be obtained from a tissue sample. Equally important, if a self-renewing population of new stem cells can be established in a transplant recipient, it could effect long-term correction of many diseases and degenerative conditions in which bone or cartilage cells are deficient in numbers or defective in function. This could be done either by transplanting the stem cells from a healthy donor to a recipient, or by genetically modifying a person's own stem cells and returning them to the marrow. Such an approach holds great promise for genetic disorders of bone and cartilage, such as osteogenesis imperfecta and the various chondrodysplasias. In a somewhat different application, stem cells could be stimulated in culture to develop into either bone or cartilage-producing cells. These cells could then be introduced into the damaged areas of joint cartilage in cases of osteoarthritis, or into large gaps in bone that can arise from fractures or surgery. This sort of repair would have a number of advantages over the current practice of tissue grafting. Improve understanding of normal and abnormal development: The ability to isolate and manipulate stem cells in culture will provide experimental access to the processes that regulate the differentiation of bone and cartilage cells. This will enable investigators to identify the molecules that control the proliferation of stem cells, or induce or inhibit stem cell progression to mature functional cell types. In turn, testing for the presence and activity of these regulatory molecules in healthy and diseased tissues will indicate conditions in which defects of stem cell regulation or differentiation underlie pathology. Improved development and testing of drugs: A detailed understanding of stem cell regulation and the molecules that affect it would provide new targets for pharmacological interventions. Stem cell culture systems would also make possible rapid and economical testing of candidate agents for both effectiveness and safety. National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders 8 v Stem cell research offers the possibility of potentially replacing the sound detecting hair cells in the inner ear that are often lost due to genetic, infectious, traumatic, or pharmacologic causes. Many scientific advances must occur before it would be rational to attempt to use pluripotent stem cells to generate lost hair cells, including research advances that would prevent immune rejection of such stem cells. In addition, research advances will be needed to define the molecular events that lead human pluripotent stem cells to a differentiation pathway that generates highly specialized hair cells, and not other specialized cells. Having noted these caveats, an opportunity would be lost if investigators were unable to obtain NIH support to determine the full potential of human pluripotent stem cells for replacing differentiated cells that are lost or damaged. #XXX

XI# H National Institute of Mental Health 8 <z There is good evidence that many of the mental and behavioral disorders such as schizophrenia, autism, manic depressive illness and memory disorders, result from permanent disruption of brain circuitry or brain chemistry. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is currently supporting many research grants to determine exactly where and how such brain disruptions may occur, and is encouraging a vigorous program of research, including stem cell research with animals to develop disease models and understand basic neuronal processes. For example, scientists are using nonhuman primate models to explore the hypothesis that schizophrenia is the result of damage to brain cells that mature at a particular stage of human development. If this hypothesis proves true, pluripotent stem cells might provide a window into what goes wrong in the developmental process of these such brain cells. In another arena, investigators are examining stress and toxin induced loss of cells in a brain structure important for memory, the hippocampus. Animal studies have shown that natural replacement of cells in the hippocampus, via stem cells, results in improved memory performance as long as another important structure for memory, the cerebral cortex, is largely intact. Human pluripotent stem cells might ultimately be important to the development of replacement cells in the hippocampus of humans suffering from memory loss caused by selective damage to the hippocampus. H National Institute on Drug Abuse 8 x Refinement of human pluripotent stem cell technology will provide an additional tool for scientific

ists to study drugs of abuse. For example, although we are currently not supporting any stem cell research, NIDA supported researchers can potentially use stem cells to reverse some of the long-term effects of drugs. Pluripotent stem cells offer a potential means of replacing neurons destroyed by drug abuse. This will be especially useful for individuals who have abused drugs such as methamphetamine, MDMA (ecstasy) and inhalants which have been shown in animal and some human studies to cause long-term, possibly permanent damage to selected areas of the brain. For example, recent research has shown that methamphetamine can have significant toxic effects on dopaminergic and serotonergic neurons in the brain. This is of particular concern because of the spreading use of this drug and may be related to the dramatic behavioral effects, including the development of psychotic-like behavior patterns that methamphetamine can have in some people. Pluripotent stem cells stimulated to develop into dopaminergic, serotonergic or other types of neurons, could offer a potential means of replacing neurons destroyed by drug abuse. In this way, we may be able to eventually reverse some of the debilitating behavioral effects of drugs such as methamphetamine. Pluripotent stem cells can also lead to the development of valuable tissue sources for screens to study the effects of drug exposure on specific cell types. This could help researchers determine whether in utero exposure to drugs such as methamphetamine is neurotoxic and which cell types are particularly vulnerable. In this way, researchers will better understand the effects that prenatal exposure to drugs of abuse have upon the developing fetus, thereby gaining knowledge critically important to the improvement of the public health of neonates, infants, and children which cannot be learned through studies on human stem cells themselves.

10 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

8 Pluripotent stem cell research offers significant potential for advances in the treatment of alcohol-associated organ pathology and in preventing or treating fetal alcohol syndrome. The value of pluripotent stem cell research would be in elucidating mechanisms of cellular differentiation. With this knowledge, scientists would have the potential to selectively differentiate cells into various tissues. The following examples demonstrate the potential utility of this type of research to the alcohol field: Alcohol-induced pathology: Alcohol is a major source of damage to organs, such as the liver and brain, that may or may not regain function with abstinence from drinking. Development of medications that accelerate recovery in organs damaged by alcohol would be a major breakthrough. Such an advance would lessen human suffering and the economic burden associated with alcohol-induced organ damage. Human pluripotent stem cell research could provide a cost-effective means of discovering mechanisms that underlie alcohol-related pathology and that could be targets for new medications. For cases of irreversible organ damage, human pluripotent stem cell research could be used to facilitate generation of new organ tissue. Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS): Human pluripotent stem cells would provide FAS investigators with a tool to study how alcohol disrupts cellular differentiation. Findings from this research would contribute to the design of potential interventions for FAS.

8 BM National Center for Research Resources

Many scientists believe that in the near future it may be possible to grow replacement organs in tissue culture from cells that have been specifically programmed. Already, skin is routinely grown in large sheets and used to replace skin destroyed by burns or other types of injury. But before complex tissues from the brain, heart, pancreas or liver can be reliably reproduced, years of research lie ahead. Studies on human pluripotent stem, known as, can provide important information on how the different organ systems in the body develop and how this development can be controlled and put to good use. Unfortunately, stem cells still are difficult to isolate and culture. NCRRR will support the development of a non-human stem cell resource to facilitate this important research. Such stem cell studies may eventually lead to effective treatments for Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases and possibly other degenerative brain disorders as well as to the production of insulin producing pancreatic beta cells to treat diabetics who no longer can make their own insulin. It may also be used to generate replacement heart valves and functional liver tissue.

National

Institute of Nursing Research 8 Nursing research will benefit from the technological advances from human pluripotent stem cell research. For example, investigators in our Intramural Wound Healing Laboratory could grow skin tissue to be used for grafts in chronic wounds, using the patient's own tissue. When stem cell clinical applications involve patient care, nursing

Research studies will contribute to the science base for health care professionals, especially nurses.

The National Human Genome Research Institute is using the tools produced by the Human Genome Project to study the fundamental mechanisms of development and the contributions of genetic factors to disease. NHGRI investigators have identified the following as potentially promising areas of study involving pluripotent stem cells: Gene Expression: The differentiation potential of pluripotent stem cells makes them important

candidates for studies of alterations in gene expression profiles. Being able to examine the genes that are turned on and off during the differentiation process of these cells using newly developed microarray technology could supply very useful information about normal and abnormal cell development. This information could have promising application to a whole host of disease areas. W=4

X Parkinson's Disease (PD): PD is caused by degeneration of neurons in a region of the brain, the

substantia nigra, leading to severe abnormalities in movement. The cause is largely unknown, although in a few rare families with early onset disease, mutations in the gene for alpha synuclein are known to be responsible. As with other neurodegenerative disorders, replacement of damaged nerve cells with nerve cells generated from pluripotent pluripotent stem cells is one avenue of possible therapy. Current experiments using fetal cells for replacement have provided very mixed results, especially in the long term. One possible explanation for the less than complete replacement is that the cells being transplanted are too far along in path of development and differentiation to be able to take up residence in the substantia nigra, make all the correct connections, and replace the damaged cells. Using even less differentiated cells, such as human pluripotent stem cells, is a possible alternative. Q=

4
X Gene Therapy: Almost any genetic disease where cell and tissue transplantation protocols exist could potentially benefit from the application of human pluripotent stem cells in gene therapy. For example, patients with genetic disorders of immunity might benefit greatly from studies involving gene transfer using specially derived pluripotent stem cells. Studies involving these cells may also be useful in immunoreconstitution or engineering viral resistance for HIV infected individuals. Q=4

X Blood Disorders/Sickle Cell Disease: The epsilon globin gene is expressed only in red blood stem cells. This gene recently has been shown to block the sickling of the sickle cell hemoglobin. Research involving human pluripotent stem cells could help answer questions about how to turn on the epsilon globin gene in adult blood cells and thereby halt the disease process. Stem cell research may also help produce transplantable cells that would not contain the sickle cell mutation. Q=4

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:18:23.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Also, talked to Am Health Assn today. The staff is with us. the problem is their leadership. They meet with Shalala on wednesday so I'm working with her staff to see if she can say anything to their leadership.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 16:29:01.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'll get out to folks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 16:52:37.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I think Tim can get it around to the people who came to the meeting. I would be happy to send it to Jenny and Chris if you like.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:27:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Great! good luck

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 18:30:18.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

talked to rich tarplan who will make sure sec. shalala does the stem cell issue. Do you have any contacts with arthritis foundation?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:17:18.00

SUBJECT: Re: Institute stem cell statements

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

If Tim wants to do it fine with me. You can send to jenny and chris.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 17:41:28.00

SUBJECT: stem cell

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Talked to Alzeheimers Assn. today. They said their board found no proactical affect on alzeheimers therefore they cannot support it. Even thought NIH writes about it and Congress wants them to come testify, they always decline.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 16:23:14.00

SUBJECT: Friday's Meeting - Religious Leaders - Stem Cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Rachel Levinson, from OSTP, who really tracks the stem cell thought you might be interested in this meeting occurring tomorrow. FYI.

----- Forwarded by Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP on 05/06/99
04:22 PM -----

Rachel E. Levinson 05/06/99 04:07:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Friday's Meeting

info about tomorrow's NBAC meeting

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
05/06/99 04:07 PM -----

"Quinlan, Margaret (OD)" <QuinlanM@od6100ml.od.nih.gov>

05/04/99 09:30:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

cc: Donna I. Coleman/OSTP/EOP

Subject: Friday's Meeting

[Sorry about the blank that was sent at first. Good Lord, one would think it was Monday!!]

In case you have not yet received any of the particulars about this Friday's meeting, see below.

The next meeting of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission will be

held from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
on Friday, May 7, 1999, at the Riggs Library, Healy Hall, Georgetown
University, 37th and O Streets, N.W.,
Washington, DC 20057.

Margaret C. Quinlan
National Bioethics Advisory Commission
6100 Executive Boulevard, Suite 5B01
Rockville, MD 20892-7508
301/402-4325
FAX 301/480-6900
e-mail: mq3p@nih.gov
website: www.bioethics.gov

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 17:49:17.00

SUBJECT: alzeheimers - stem cell

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

They can do the call as follows. Both of these work for me. Tuesday is better. She did not have the NIH paper, so I faxed it to her.

1 Monday, may 10 between 11:30 - 1:0

2. Tuesday, may 11, after 3:30

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan M. Young (CN=Jonathan M. Young/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 16:17:06.00

SUBJECT: part of my weekly, more to come

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP on 05/07/99
04:19 PM -----

Barbara D. Woolley
05/07/99 12:24:54 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: part of my weekly, more to come

SENIOR/AGRICULTURE/HEALTH OUTREACH

Meetings: The Vice President announced the Older Women,s League,s Mother, s Day Report on Medicare. I set up a meeting with Marsha Scott and the carve out groups, those organizations that only provide mental health benefits, and the pharmaceutical companies to talk about the White House Conference on Mental Health. I attended an agriculture policy meeting with Sally Katzan. I organized meeting with DPC with the National Assn. of Home Care and the Assn. of American Medical Colleges to talk about Medicare reform. I attended meeting on the Public Charge issue. I attended meeting with OMB and the Assn. of American Medical Colleges to talk about BBA cuts to providers.

Amplification: The following announcements went to our email and fax lists: Vice President,s statement on the Older Women,s League report; Financial Privacy and Consumer Protection; Summit on Youth and Responsibility.

Participation: Provided names for the upcoming mental health conference and the &Race for the Cure8 reception at the Vice President,s residence. I also provided names for the First Ladies event on Asthma.

Constituency Issues: The Leadership Council on Aging met this week. There is some apprehension after their meeting with Chris Jennings that it might look like the Beaux-Thomas plan. They are very much against premium supports and are sending a letter to the President to restate their concerns Medicare reform. On the Older American,s Act

Reauthorization they have limited concerns about a couple of features included in the Administration's bill, i.e. block granting title VII and the deletion of legal services as a priority.

Ongoing Activities: May is Older American's Month and I'm inviting in 6 seniors for a Radio Address to receive their proclamation.

Next Week: I have a conference call with the Alzheimer's Association and OSTP to talk about the stem cell issue. Chris Jennings and I are meeting with AARP, the American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, Nursing Home Industry and the Home Care industry to talk about Medicare reform.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAY-1999 10:43:57.00

SUBJECT: URGENT!!! Re: alzeheimers - stem cell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I can't do Tuesday - is it too late for today?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-MAY-1999 18:22:27.00

SUBJECT: national multiple sc.erosis

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

do you know where they are on the stem cell issue?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 18:04:27.00

SUBJECT: Need to set up 2 phone calls for monday, may 17 on "stem cell issue"

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa M. Jones (CN=Teresa M. Jones/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chris agreed to do the following two phone calls.

1. Cass Wheeler, American Heart Assn, 30 min
2. Joe Seffrin, American Cancer Society, 30 min

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 18:07:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: Need to set up 2 phone calls for monday, may 17 on "stem cell issue"

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

why does it have to be monday?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 12:04:19.00

SUBJECT: Patients Coalition Urging Research - PCUR - Stem Cell - Press Conf - May20

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

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

FYI, on May 20, Thursday, 10:00am, 20 national patient organizations will hold a press conference on Cap Hill announcing the new formation of the above coalition and releasing a new poll regarding research/stem cells. They will also do a congressional staff briefing that day.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 17:33:55.00

SUBJECT: Stem Cell Follow Up

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

TEXT:
FYI

still working on talking points.

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
05/13/99 05:33 PM -----

Tim Leshan <TLESHAN@ascb.org>
05/13/99 05:06:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Stem Cell Follow Up

The patient groups and some scientific groups met on Tuesday to discuss the stem cell advocacy effort. The patient groups will be having a press conference next Thursday, May 20 at 10:00 in the Capitol HC-6 to announce their support for stem cell research. Patients, scientists and possibly an ethicist will speak. The hope is to get some good media coverage. If you want to be involved please contact Penny Catterall at the Alliance for Aging Research at pcatterall@AGINGRESEARCH.ORG.

We also discussed the legislative strategy. I reviewed the recent Hill briefings with Drs. Paul Berg and Roger Pedersen both of which went well but brought out those on the Hill who oppose stem cell research. We reviewed the attached lists of House Appropriations Committee members and where they stand on the stem cell research. Those who are in the Yes column are in support of federal funding of embryonic stem cell research. We now want to begin to visit with all of the members of the committee particularly those we have not spoken to yet. The idea is to do visits on the Hill on May 20 with the patient groups and beyond. The general message being we support stem cell research and we urge you to do no harm. While we are hearing that the Labor-HHS bill may not be marked up until the fall I think its important to get a full count on this issue at this point in the

process on.

I would like to ask you to send me an email with those members on the Appropriations Committee you would be willing to meet with to discuss the stem cell issue. Please let me know by Monday, May 17 who you could meet with, preferably those you have a connection with. I will then create a list of those who have agreed to meet with each office so we can begin to schedule visits in small groups. Please let me know if you have questions. I think we can spread this out over time starting with the patients next week, then some staff visits with those of us in town and finally having other groups bringing in their troops through the summer. We just need to remember the balance Congressman Porter talked about and be sure that we don't make this the only issue and thus stir up trouble. I just heard from Sean Tipton that the draft NBAC report on stem cell research looks very favorable. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

These groups will be meeting again on Tuesday, May 18 at 2:00 PM at Hill and Knowlton, but I will be out of town that day.

Tim Leshan
Director of Public Policy
American Society for Cell Biology
tleshan@ascb.org
www.jscpp.org/jscpp
301-530-7153 (p)
301-530-7139 (f)

- Approstem.doc
- Demsstems.doc

Message Sent

To:

fpwhite@mail.faseb.org
Acshipp@aamc.org
Dbmoore@aamc.org
KHendricks@aap.org
susan_quantius@aau.edu
dperry@agingresearch.org
pcatterall@agingresearch.org
Priscilla_Short@ama-assn.org
amp@amprogress.org
aarda@aol.com
apdad@aol.com
raymstein@aol.com
slrbc@aol.com
EMARINCOLA@ascb.org
Tim Leshan <TLESHAN@ascb.org>
stipton@asrm.org
rlipner@basshowes.com

md@capitolassociates.com
etynes@ccmc.org
ipenn@cfl.org
Skoppi@endo-society.org
ichow@faseb.org
egoss@fbt.com
Jsalomon@mail.faseb.org
KDonahue@HillandKnowlton.com
tourette@ix.netcom.com
lsoler@jdfcure.com
Jmelanson@modimes.org
jkatz@natlbcc.org
taylor@nhcouncil.org
weinberg@nhcouncil.org
cdixon@nkca.org
bente@nof.org
wolpe@phrma.org
ndepaf@pinn.net
aeckerd@prodigy.net
harleyt@pva.org
mstephens@vsadc.com
roberta@womens-health.org

Message Copied

To:

Jcerquone@agingresearch.org
apendleton@anatomy.org
araan@aps.faseb.org
bernstei@mail.faseb.org
nradish@bio.org
psparks@ccmc.org
spattee@cff.org
pberg@cmgm.stanford.edu
Ess@columbia.edu
tlawless@faseb.org
JFriedma@HillandKnowlton.com
april@lewis-burke.org
tzemlo@mail.faseb.org
jcrowley@MIT.EDU
afinan@nabr.org
hgarrison@mail.faseb.org
MGUARDUC@phrma.org
lgoldstein@popmail.ucsd.edu
pan@sonic.net
rokelley@uic.edu
nwells@vsadc.com

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D72]ARMS24447474F.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

Stem Cell Issue - Member Count

Republican Appropriators

Members	Yes	NO	No Answer
Bill Young			X
Ralph Regula			
Jerry Lewis			X
John Edwards	X		
Harold Rogers			
Joe Skeen		X (Likely)	X
Frank Wolf	X (Likely)		
Tom DeLay		X (Likely)	
Jim Koble			
Ron Packard			
Sonny Callahan	X (Likely)		
Jim Walsh		X	
Charles Taylor		X	
David Hobson			
Erenest Istook		X (Likely)	
Henry Bonilla	X		
Joseph Knollenberg			X
Dan Miller	X (Likely)		
Jay Dickey		X	
Jack Kingston			
Rodney Frelinghuysen			
Roger Wicker	X (Likely)		X
Michael Forbes		X	
George Nethercutt	X		
Duke Cunningham	X		
Todd Tiahrt		X	
Zack Wamp			X
Tom Latham		X	
Anne Northrup		X	
Robert Aderholt			
Jo Ann Emerson			
John Sununu			
Kay Granger			
John Peterson (R-PA)		X (Likely)	

Stem Cell Issue - Member Count

Democrats

Members	Yes	No	No answer
David Obey (D-WI)	X		
John Murtha	X		
Norm Dicks	X		
Martin Sabo			
Julia Dixon			
Steny Hoyer	X (Likely)		
Alan Mollohan		X	
Marcy Captur			
Nancy Pelosi	X		
Peter Visclosky			
Nita Lowey	X		
Jose Serrano			
Rosa DeLauro	X		
James Moran			
John Olver			
Ed Paster			
Carrie Meek			
David Price	X		
Chet Edwards			
Robert Cramer			
James Clyburn			
Maurice Hinchey			
Lucille Roybal-Allard			
Sam Farr			
Jesse Jackson	X (Likely)		
Carolyn Kilpatrick			
F. Allen Boyd			

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 18:01:57.00

SUBJECT: Re: Stem Cell Follow Up

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chris said he would do the 2 calls to ACS and AHA. However he asked if nih would pull together a couple of talking points on how stem reserach benefits cancer and heart. Do you want to call nih or if you want to give me a name and number, I'm happy to do it. I will try and set it up for monday.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 15:09:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: Patients Coalition Urging Research - PCURe - Stem Cell - Press Conf - May20

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

They would LOVE to call on us for a statement

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 18:18:49.00

SUBJECT: Re: Need to set up 2 phone calls for monday, may 17 on "stem cell issue"

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I knew you would ask that question. We are on a deadline of Tuesday night for groups to be added to their press material for a, thursday, may 20, press conf on capital hill when a new Coalition for Patients Research will be announced (20 national patient groups) and a new poll will be released. There are 5 patients groups that we (the WH) are working in the hopes that they will add their names to this list. They are very important to the list. As you know, the stem cell issue is not without its controversy. By Chris calling we hope that it is just another push to say that the WH cares about this issue. By doing it sooner versus later they have more time to do what they need to do to internally to get approval from their boards. As you know, most groups move slowly. It will take me one day to get the groups organized for call and Chris has asked for some info from NIH on how stem cell will benefit those with cancer and heart. call me if you have further questions.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 15:55:53.00

SUBJECT: stem cell - ms.

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

lets see if we can get them on a phone call.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 18:32:45.00

SUBJECT: Re: Need to set up 2 phone calls for monday, may 17 on "stem cell issue"

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

okay. pls talk to elizabeth about times.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1999 15:11:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Patients Coalition Urging Research - PCUR - Stem Cell - Press Conf - May20

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

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

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: sarah a. bianchi (CN=sarah a. bianchi/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
05/13/99 03:10 PM -----

Rachel E. Levinson 05/13/99 03:09:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Patients Coalition Urging Research - PCUR - Stem
Cell - Press Conf - May20

They would LOVE to call on us for a statement