\*\*Preliminary Hearing Transcript\*\*

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HEARING ON THE ELECTRONIC RECORDS
PRESERVATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, February 26, 2008

House of Representatives

Committee on Oversight and

Government Reform,

Washington, D.C.

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## **Committee Hearings**

of the

## U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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- PRESERVATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE
- Tuesday, February 26, 2008 5
- House of Representatives
- Committee on Oversight and
- Government Reform,
- Washington, D.C.

- The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in 10 Room 2157, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Henry 11 A. Waxman [chairman of the committee] presiding. 12
- Present: Representative Waxman, Towns, Cummings, 13
- Kucinich, Davis of Illinois, Tierney, Clay, Watson, Yarmuth, 14
- Norton, Sarbanes, Welch, Davis of Virginia, Burton, Mica, 15
- Platts, Duncan, Issa, Foxx, and Bilbray 16
- Staff Present: Phil Schiliro, Chief of Staff; Phil 17
- Barnett, Staff Director and Chief Counsel; Kristin Amerling, 18
- 19 General Counsel; Karen Lightfoot, Communications Director and
- Senior Policy Advisor; David Rapallo, Chief Investigative 20

Counsel; John Williams, Deputy Chief Investigative Counsel; 21 Michael Gordon, Senior Investigative Counsel; Earley Green, 22 Chief Clerk; Teresa Coufal, Assistant Clerk; Caren Auchman, 23 Press Assistant; Kerry Gutknecht, Staff Assistant; William 24 Ragland, Staff Assistant; Larry Halloran, Staff Director; 25 Jennifer Safavian, Chief Counsel for Oversight and 26 Investigations; Keith Ausbrook, General Counsel; Steve 27 Castor, Counsel; Ashley Callen, Counsel; Patrick Lyden, 28 Parliamentarian & Member Services Coordinator; Brian 29 McNicoll, Communications Director; Benjamin Chance, Clerk; 30 and Ali Ahmad, Deputy Press Secretary 31

Chairman WAXMAN. Good morning. The Committee will please come to order.

Today's hearing focuses on whether President Bush and the White House are complying with the Presidential Records Act.

The Presidential Records Act was enacted in 1978 to ensure that White House records are preserved for history and are owned by the American people. It requires the President to preserve the records that document the activities, deliberations, decisions, and policies of the White House.

The emergence and remarkable surge in popularity of e-mail has presented problems in complying with the Act. As members of this Committee know, President Clinton experienced these problems. In 1994, he established the Automated Records Management System to archive Presidential records, including e-mails. But the system had technical flaws. For a period of time, it would not preserve e-mails sent by officials whose name began with the letter D.

Well, in 2000, Dan Burton, who was then Chair of this Committee, alleged that the Clinton Administration deliberately lost and withheld e-mails from Congress. Mr. Burton held five hearings on that issue and forced the White House to spend over \$11 million to reconstruct 200,000 e-mails.

In the end, the overblown charges of wrongdoing were

proven false. The lost e-mails turned out to be the result of a few technical glitches, not any intentional acts.

The silver lining to the Committee's investigation, though, was that the problems in the Automatic Records

Management System were addressed. When President Clinton

left office and President Bush came into office, the White

House had in place a system for archiving White House e-mails

that complied with the Presidential Records Act.

That is what makes the actions of the Bush Administration so inexplicable.

President Bush's White House kept the Automatic Records
Management System in 2001. But in September 2002, for
reasons that we have never found an adequate explanation, the
Bush Administration White House decided to replace the
Automatic Records Management System.

In its place, the White House adopted a system that one of its own experts described as ''primitive'' and carried a high risk that ''data would be lost.'' The system also had serious security flaws. Until the problem was corrected in 2005, all officials in the White House had access to the archive system and the ability to delete or alter existing information.

The White House's own analysis of its system identified over 700 days in which e-mail records seem either impossibly low or completely nonexistent. This 2005 analysis was

prepared by a team of 15 White House officials and contractors.

And these are not the only missing e-mails from the White House. We also know that over 80 White House officials, including some of the most senior officials in the White House, routinely used e-mail accounts at the Republican National Committee. The RNC didn't preserve e-mails for over 50 of these officials and has few e-mails for any White House officials prior to 2006.

The result is a potentially enormous gap in the historical record. Karl Rove, the President's closest political advisor, was a prolific user of his RNC e-mail account. Yet, the RNC preserved virtually none of his e-mails before 2004. The result is that we may never know what he wrote about the buildup to the Iraq war.

In recent weeks, the White House has launched an all-out attack on its own analysis of the missing e-mails. One White House spokesman tried to claim that there were no missing e-mails after all. Another senior White House official said she had 'serious reservations' about the accuracy of the White House's previous work and that she had 'so far been unable to replicate its results or to affirm the correctness of the assumptions underlying it."

While many of us have grown used to the White House attacking congressional or independent study that conflicts

with President Bush's policies, this is the first time I can remember the White House using those same tactics on itself.

And it is remarkable.

But that is not all. The White House is also refusing to cooperate with the National Archives. For almost a year, the nonpartisan National Archives has been urging the Bush White House to assess the problem of missing e-mails and to take 'whatever action may be necessary to restore any missing e-mails.''

The lack of cooperation became so severe that, last May, the Archivist himself wrote to the White House Counsel, Fred Fielding, to urge ''utmost dispatch'' in addressing the missing e-mails.

Yet in September 2007, the Archive's General Counsel drafted a memo summarizing the White House's decision to ignore the request of the Archivist. He wrote: 'We still have made almost zero progress in actually moving ahead with the important and necessary work that is required for a successful transition. Our repeated requests have gone unheeded. Of most importance, we still know virtually nothing about the status of the alleged missing White House e-mails.''

The Archives also asked the White House to start recovering official e-mails that the Republican National Committee deleted pursuant to its policy of regularly purging

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132| e-mails from its servers. These repeated requests have also been rebuffed. In fact, the RNC has informed our Committee that it has no intention of trying to restore the missing White House e-mails from backup tapes containing past RNC e-mail records.

My staff has prepared an extensive memorandum that summarizes what we have learned through our investigation into the missing White House e-mails so far, and I ask that this memorandum and the documents it cites be made part of the hearing record.

I also--

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Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I object. Reserving the right 143 144 to object.

Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman is recognized on his reservation.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, apparently, the memo cites an interrogatory from a gentleman, Mr. McDevitt, and I object because those interrogatories appear to have been essentially adopted in lieu of testimony because they appear to support the majority. And, by definition, if they are allowed to come into the record, what we are effectively doing is preventing the minority from having an opportunity to openly challenge what seem to be, to us, inconsistent and self-serving statements.

The fact is that we would like to have a clear hearing

and a clear understanding. We want to have all parties that may have something to say not only say it, but be open to reasonable cross-examination.

Chairman WAXMAN. If the gentleman would permit, let me give you a clear understanding of what happened. The White House objected to our doing an interview with this person. They suggested we do a set of interrogatories. We proceeded on a bipartisan basis at the staff level to do exactly that. We now seek to make this information public.

I know that the Republicans now would say, well, we would like to have an interview or deposition, but we followed the rules. And that is what we are seeking today, is to disclose what we have so far in following the rules.

If the gentleman objects, he objects, and we will have to have a vote for the Committee at some point during the hearing. But, as I understand, Mr. Davis does not object. I will yield to him if he does, but--

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, what we do object to is putting the interrogatories in their entirety into the record, for several reasons, and our staffs have talked about this. Just as we do with all investigations, all non-White House employees involved have been required to sit for transcribed interviews or deposition, but Mr. McDevitt was not. The White House's concerns were no different for his testimony than for other witnesses that were put under that,

but somehow the majority was most accommodating to Mr.

183 McDevitt.

We were wondering whether Mr. McDevitt was able to avoid an on-the-record interview because he supplied a version of the story that pleased the majority that was critical of the White House, and that was our concern. The White House's concerns were no different for his testimony than for other witnesses.

From 2002 to 2006, Mr. McDevitt was responsible for managing the White House's e-mail archiving system. In his opinion, 400-plus days of White House e-mails went missing. This sensational charge is not supported by the evidence that we have gathered. Though the course of the investigation--

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Yes.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Davis, let me interrupt you.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Sure.

Chairman WAXMAN. And I am going to give you a full opportunity to debate this question, but I want to respond and then we will get further along with this.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Sure.

Chairman WAXMAN. If there is objection, there is objection. We won't include it in the record at this point, but we will on a vote of the Committee.

Evidently, the Republicans are unhappy that Mr.

McDevitt, who worked at the White House, gave testimony they 207 didn't like. But we followed the rules that the White House 208 set out, and the Republicans were happy for us to follow 209 those rules. And now that they read the testimony, they would 210 like to impeach the fellow from the White House who said 211 things that they didn't like. 212 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, he is no longer at the 213 214 White House. Chairman WAXMAN. Pardon? 215 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. He is no longer there. 216 217 Chairman WAXMAN. He is no longer at the White House. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. That is correct. In fact--218 Chairman WAXMAN. But the White House did not want him to 219 sit for a deposition, and that is why we did what we did. Ms. 220 Payton did not have an interview, as the Republicans are 221 asking that we should have had for Mr. McDevitt. 222 But the Chair will move on and declare that this will 223 not be part of the record by unanimous consent, and we will 224 renew the debate and action by the Committee at an 225 appropriate time on a motion to make this part of the record. 226 227 Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, point of inquiry. Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman will state his point of 228 229 inquiry. 230 Mr. ISSA. Does that mean that you are withdrawing your unanimous consent at this time? 231

232	Chairman WAXMAN. I will withdraw my unanimous consent. I
233	am withdrawing my unanimous consent request just as it
234	pertains to the interrogatories for Mr. McDevitt.
235	Mr. ISSA. So you are now moving that sans the references
236	to interrogatories, the rest will go forward?
237	Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Which is normal Committee
238	practice. I mean, generally
239	Chairman WAXMAN. Is there objection?
240	Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I will dispense
241	Ms. WATSON. Can you finish your statement, Mr. Chairman?
242	Chairman WAXMAN. Yes?
243	Ms. WATSON. Can you finish your statement and then
244	Chairman WAXMAN. I finished my statement. We are going
245	to put in the information except for the interrogatories.
246	Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, concluding my time, because we
247	were all speaking, I guess, on my time
248	Chairman WAXMAN. Is there an objection?
249	Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, reserving. I would only like to
250	clarify that the Minority did not sign off, so it was not a
251	bipartisan procedure.
252	Chairman WAXMAN. That is not a proper reservation.
253	Either you are for letting this go on the record as Mr. Davis
254	has suggested we do, as ordinary Committee activities
255	Mr. ISSA. Without reference.
256	Chairman WAXMANwithout reference to the

interrogatories, or you agree to it. Give us your--you have a reservation. Give us your withholding of unanimous consent request or agreement to the unanimous consent request.

Mr. ISSA. Without that, I agree.

Chairman WAXMAN. Then that will be part of the record.

Now I would like to continue with my opening statement.

We have this extensive memorandum that summarizes what we have learned through our investigation into the missing White House e-mails, and I also urge members of the public to review this memorandum carefully. E-mail archiving by its nature is a complex and technical subject. The memorandum provides a guide to what we have learned from our interviews of White House officials and our review of over 20,000 pages of internal White House and Archives documents. That is now in this record.

I am determined not to make the same mistakes some of my Republican colleagues made eight years ago. I don't want to jump to any conclusions or make any sensational allegations of wrongdoing without any evidence.

At the same time, the White House's actions make absolutely no sense. There is an old saying--if it ain't broke, don't fix it--but that is exactly what the Bush White House did to the automated record system. It had a system that archived its e-mails and it intentionally dismantled an effective system and replaced it with a primitive alternative

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282 that just didn't work.

It initiated its own study of missing e-mails in 2005 and now derisively attacks its own work as incompetent and grossly inaccurate.

It has continually resisted not just the efforts of this Committee, but also those of the National Archives, which has the responsibility to carry out the Presidential Records Act.

Well, none of this makes any sense, which is why we are holding this hearing today and why this hearing is so important.

So I look forward to what our witnesses have to say so that we can finally start making progress on this important open Government issue.

[Prepared statement of Chairman Waxman follows:]

\*\*\*\*\*\* COMMITTEE INSERT \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

297 The referenced material follows:]

298 \*\*\*\*\*\*\* COMMITTEE INSERT \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Chairman WAXMAN. The Chair would now like to recognize Mr. Davis for his opening statement.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me say at the front I think the Committee is entitled to the e-mails, and we want to work with you to get them, absent some showing of privilege, which they have not come forward with yet because they can't seem to find them. So I don't think there is any disagreement on our wanting to be able to get to that; it is the characterizations which we differ in our opinion.

Just to dwell on Mr. McDevitt for a minute and why we feel as passionate as we do about this, from 2002 to 2006, he was responsible for managing the White House's e-mail archiving system. In his opinion, 400-plus days of White House e-mails went missing, but this sensational charge is not supported by the evidence that we have gathered. Through the course of this investigation, we have learned that many of these so-called missing e-mails were simply misfiled.

On Tuesday of last week, the Majority issued a set of 47 interrogatories to Mr. McDevitt and, three days later, he has replied with 25 pages of responses, a very quick turnaround, indeed, unless he had been supplied with the questions ahead of time. His robust response is based on dated information, since he left the White House approximately 18 months ago. A lot of facts about these so-called missing e-mails have

changed, and continue to change.

Our staff has really not had the opportunity to examine Mr. McDevitt on the record under oath and, consequently, his interrogatory responses, if entered into the record as is, would remain unchallenged, and that is not appropriate.

We spoke with Mr. McDevitt on Sunday afternoon. He remains unusually passionate about his time at the White House Office of Administration. We can't understand his reluctance to be interviewed on the record or why he wasn't compelled, yesterday, for testimony on the record.

You have been very accommodating to this witness. Our staff has made it clear to your staff we wanted to examine him on the record.

His views on the situation, in my judgment, is colored by his apparent personal investment in various technology decisions that he made, and many of these were ultimately rejected. Without the opportunity to test Mr. McDevitt's views on the record, we remain skeptical of the content of his interrogatory responses, and we think the Committee should as well.

The preservation of essential records, though, is a Government-wide responsibility and a growing challenge with so much more of the public's business done today using electronic media rather than paper. The massive proliferation of digital records confronts each branch of

Government with complex and potentially costly questions about which records to keep, how long to keep them, and how best to store and index them for retrieval.

But it appears today's hearing may be less about preserving records and more about resurrecting this claim that the White House lost millions of official e-mails. It is a charge that is based on a discredited internal report conveniently leaked to the media. Information gathered since then has forced Administration critics to back away from the politically charged allegation and acknowledge the less sensational but far more probative technical realities that are at work here.

Regarding the capabilities of the White House's information technology infrastructure, the facts are not all in yet, and in that respect this hearing would be viewed as premature. But we do know this much: During the White House migration from Lotus Notes to a Microsoft e-mail system in 2002, some archive files may have been mislabeled, making them difficult to find using routine search protocols.

A preliminary study in 2005 using these old protocols seemed to show 473 days of which no e-mails were sent at all. The White House has been very open with our staff about the technical flaws in that early search and they have devoted substantial technological resources to solving the e-mail glitch.

One of our witnesses today, White House Chief
Information Officer Theresa Payton, is leading that effort.

Last Friday, she briefed the Committee staff that the 473-day gap has been reduced to 202. So a substantial portion of the missing e-mails appear not to be missing at all, just filed in the wrong digital drawer. The restoration recovery process continues and should continue.

But the Committee's voracious appetite for White House e-mails raises another issue worth discussing today: the boundaries between legitimate oversight and counterproductive intrusion into the operations of a co-equal branch of Government.

Any frustration at the White House's inability to instantaneously produce every conceivable stream of electrons has to be tempered by both the legal rights and prerogatives of the Executive and by the technical realities of modern Government record-keeping.

The Presidential Records Act does not require the White House to keep every paper or electronic document generated in the course of daily business. The law requires Presidential records to constitute adequate documentation of official deliberations and decisions.

I expect we will hear today that the White House is well aware of its obligations under the Presidential Records Act and other laws, and cognizant of the duty to preserve and

provide adequate Presidential records for the National Archives.

In terms of the scope of the oversight, we should keep in mind the power of inquiry, when used injudiciously, can become the power to distract or to disrupt those trying to execute the laws that we write.

Remember where all this started: an investigation of a GSA administrator. From there we moved to a far broader inquiry into the Hatch Act compliance at cabinet departments and a subpoena to the Republican National Committee for e-mails from the White House. From that inquiry we came to this hearing to discuss e-mails about e-mails.

At some point this risks becoming investigation for its own sake or for the sake of private plaintiffs looking to use the Committee to conduct non-judicial discovery in pending lawsuits against the Government. Nor is it the best use of our time and resources to attempt to micro-manage Executive Branch activities, like the next White House transition, based on groundless suspicions or incomplete investigations into missing e-mails.

Nevertheless, our witnesses can help us understand the intricacies and challenges of electronic records preservation. We welcome their testimony this morning, and I want to repeat, I think, as, institutionally, the Legislative Branch does have the right to pursue these and to get these

424	e-mails, Mr. Chairman.
425	Thank you very much.
426	[Prepared statement of Mr. Davis of Virginia follows:]
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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Davis.

Before we recognize our witnesses, we are going to have a private discussion and set a time for a debate and a vote on adding the interrogatories to the record, but I just want to give clarification of what had transpired.

On January 30th, the Committee wrote to Mr. McDevitt asking him to come in for an interview. He was responsive and immediately scheduled an interview for Monday, February 11th. The White House then contacted Mr. McDevitt and instructed him not to discuss with the Committee broad areas relevant to our investigation, including 'any deliberative discussions involving the participation of OCIO management.'

So Mr. McDevitt e-mailed us and he said, based on the direction of the White House, 'there is practically nothing that I am authorized to discuss with the Committee.' As a result, given these limitations placed on us by the White House counsel, he said he would have to decline our request for an interview. So both sides requested this interview.

Over the next week, minority and majority staff discussed the Committee's interest in obtaining information from Mr. McDevitt, and on February 14th our staffs jointly agreed to send Mr. McDevitt questions in writing, allowing him to share his responses with the White House counsel. So together our staffs sent him questions. He responded in writing to those questions. The White House had a chance to

review his answers and they cleared them without any redactions.

Now, after we got the answers from Mr. McDevitt, his responses this past weekend, the Minority staff indicated they wanted to speak with Mr. McDevitt in person.

Nevertheless, even at this late date, our staff went to great lengths to accommodate the Minority. After they read his written reports, they didn't feel comfortable with it. So, on Sunday night, Minority and Majority staff jointly called Mr. McDevitt to see if he would be willing to come in for an interview or deposition. He stated he still had the same concerns about the White House instructions. However, he went on to answer questions from the Minority, the Republicans, for an hour and a half, answering every single question they had.

Despite this second opportunity to question Mr.

McDevitt, the Minority now says it is somehow unfair to use any information provided by Mr. McDevitt because they didn't get an opportunity to question him. Well, they had an opportunity two weeks ago. They got another opportunity on Sunday night, which they fully exhausted.

It seems to me if the Minority has a beef with anyone, it should be the White House Counsel's Office, since they are the ones who told Mr. McDevitt he wasn't allowed to speak with us in the first place.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Mr. Chairman, let me just quickly--

Chairman WAXMAN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. We will talk about this and we will find an accommodation, but let me just say that there were six other witnesses that were subject to the same White House ground rules, and they were brought in for on-the-record interviews and cross-examination. Mr. McDevitt was the only one who was accommodation, we believe, because he fit the story you wanted to tell. And we think that there is another side to that and we would like that opportunity. I don't care what the White House Counsel's Office says on this. We are speaking to this as a review committee.

But we can have this discussion down the road and try to reach an accommodation, and hopefully we can move ahead with our witnesses.

Chairman WAXMAN. But I might point out that the other witnesses agreed to come in. Mr. McDevitt refused to come in for an interview. And he did that because the White House told him there was nothing he could say to us in an interview. So we proceeded in the way that seemed fit.

I know that now that the Minority has looked at what he has to say, they would like to see if they can impeach him, because they don't like what he had to say.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, there are inconsistencies

with what he said because he has been gone for 18 months.

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Chairman WAXMAN. Well, let's get the witnesses here today on record and we can ask them questions about what Mr. McDevitt had to say and probe into this whole thing further. But the reality is that there are a lot of e-mails--which is the primary way people send communications to each other--from high officials in the White House that cannot be located, and that, as I understand it, is not just what we are saying, what Mr. McDevitt has said, but the Archives as well.

And from the Archives we are pleased to have Dr. Allen Weinstein. He is the ninth Archivist of the United States and leads the National Archives and Records Administration.

We also have Gary M. Stern, the General Counsel for the National Archives and Records Administration.

Sharon Fawcett is the Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries at the National Archives and Records administration.

Alan R. Swendiman is the Director of White House of Administration.

And Theresa Payton is the Chief Information Officer at the White House Office of Administration.

We are pleased to welcome all of you.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Mr. Chairman, can I just make one point? We join with you in wanting to get all the e-mails

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and not giving up. I just want to make that clear. 528 This is not an effort to stop the disclosure of these. We want to 529 530 get at these. We really object to the characterization of how this came. I would think much of this is technical and 531 hopefully this hearing will be able to bring both sides an 532 opportunity to bring that out. Thank you. 533 Chairman WAXMAN. Well, I hope so, because I think, on a 534 535 bipartisan basis, we want to find out where those e-mails are I don't know what characterization you object 536 and get them. 537 to, because I have been very careful not to make any 538 characterization, unlike the situation we had in this 539 Committee in the 1990s. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the policy of this Committee 540 that all witnesses that testify before us testify under oath, 541 so I would like to ask you, if you would, to please rise and 542 raise your right hand. 543 Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give 544 545 before this Committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and 546 nothing but the truth? 547

[Witnesses answer in the affirmative.]

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you.

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The record will indicate that each of the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

Dr. Weinstein, why don't we start with you?

552 All of you have sent prepared statements, or those of

553	you who have sent prepared statements. I want to assure you
554	that they will be in the record in full. We would like to
555	ask, if you would, to try to limit the oral presentation to
556	five minutes. You will have a clock that will be indicated
557	on the table. Green, then after four minutes there will be a
558	yellow; and then after five minutes is complete it will turn
559	red. If you are not finished by that po int, we would like
560	to ask you to summarize the last part of your testimony.
561	Mr. WEINSTEIN. Can I ask you before I start, Mr.
562	Chairman?

Chairman WAXMAN. Yes.

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Mr. WEINSTEIN. I will be making the only opening statement for the Archives. I gather my two colleagues from the White House will both make statements. Does that mean I get 10 minutes?

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, go ahead and take whatever time you need. Under those circumstances, it seems reasonable.

570 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Thank you.

571	STATEMENTS OF THE HONORABLE ALLEN WEINSTEIN, ARCHIVIST OF THE
572	UNITED STATES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION,
573	ACCOMPANIED BY GARY M. STERN, GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL
574	ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION AND SHARON FAWCETT,
575	ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST FOR PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES, NATIONAL
576	ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION; ALAN R. SWENDIMAN,
577	DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, THE WHITE HOUSE; THERESA
578	PAYTON, CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION,
579	THE WHITE HOUSE

## STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ALLEN WEINSTEIN

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Good morning, Chairman Waxman, Ranking Member Davis, and members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Thank you for calling this hearing and for your continued attention to the management, protection and preservation of Government information.

The National Archives General Counsel Gary Stern,
Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries Sharon Fawcett
accompany me this morning and will be available to assist me
in responding to questions from the Committee.

I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the work of the National Archives and Records Administration, NARA, in managing Presidential papers at the time of

transition from one president's administration to the next.

I will summarize my remarks and ask that my full statement be included in the record.

Let me begin by discussing preparation for the transition in January 2009 of the Presidential records of the George W. Bush Administration to the National Archives.

National Archives has a long and successful history of moving Presidential records and gifts from the White House to the custody of the Archives for ultimate deposit in the Presidential library. We have done this work under the exigent circumstances of current departure, as in the case of Presidents Kennedy and Nixon; the foreshortened notice of one-term administrations, such as George H.W. Bush; and the more predictable pace afforded by a two-term President, for example, William Jefferson Clinton.

The National Archives begins preparing for an eventual move from the first day of an administration. However, as you might imagine, Mr. Chairman, most of the actual work takes place in the last year of a president's term. We work closely with the White House Counsel's Office, the White House Office of Records Management, the National Security Council, the White House Photo Office, the Office of Administration, and other appropriate White House offices in accounting for all Presidential records--textual, electronic, and audio-visual--and in arranging for their physical

618 transfer to the National Archives.

We also work with the White House Gift Unit in inventorying and packing the thousands of foreign and domestic gifts that will be included in the holdings of the Presidential library and museum. Traditionally, the Department of Defense also supports the National Archives in packing and transporting the records from Washington the library site.

Beginning in the summer of 2007, National Archives staff attended several preliminary meetings with White House staff to discuss the transition process. In late fall, Archives staff began to meet with IT staff from the Office of Administration to discuss the transfer of electronic records. Archives staff has also met with the staff of the National Security Council regarding its classified electronic records, which are maintained separately from the systems managed by the Office of Administration. We expect that transition meetings will continue on a regular basis and look forward to working with White House staff in ensuring a smooth move of the massive amount of records.

The National Archives has leased a temporary facility in the Dallas, Texas area that will serve as the archival repository for these records until the George W. Bush Presidential Library is completed. We have already begun to hire and train archival staff, along with a museum registrar,

who will take charge of the records and gifts as they arrive.

We expect to continue the hiring of full staff when we receive our fiscal year 2009 appropriation.

Now I would like to turn to your question on the National Archives' actions concerning the possibility of missing White House e-mails. The Presidential Records Act, PRA, does not give the Archivist the authority--formal or oversight authority--over how an incumbent president performs his records management responsibilities, but, rather, vests records management authority entirely and exclusively with the incumbent president. Nevertheless, throughout the course of an administration, when we are invited to do so, both I and my staff try to provide our best guidance and advice on matters affecting White House records management.

When we read the press reports in April 2007 that the White House had apparently acknowledged that a large number of e-mails might be missing from the Executive Offices of the President, the EOP system, we immediately began to enquire about this matter with White House staff. The National Archives made similar inquiries in 2006 upon learning of press reports that Special Council Patrick Fitzgerald had reported on e-mail archiving problems with the Office of the Vice President's records. Some time later in April 2007, White House staff told us that a chart prepared in 2005 indicated that there might be some missing e-mails, but that

no one within the Executive Office of the President, EOP, had been able to validate the chart's results. My staff was further informed that efforts would be made to corroborate whether any e-mails were actually missing.

In addition, because the EOP mail system contains records governed under both the Presidential Records Act and the Federal Records Act, FRA, on May 6th, 2007, I sent a standard letter to the Director of the White House Office of Administration requesting a report on the allegations of unauthorized destruction of Federal records. This letter has been provided to the Committee.

To this day, I have not received a written reply to the May 6, 2007 letter. We have been diligent in requesting periodic updates on the status of the White House review of these allegations and the possibility of missing Federal and Presidential e-mails. The White House has responded regularly, if inconclusively, that its review is still continuing.

Further, we have made our views clear, both to the White House and to this Committee, that in the event e-mails are determined to be missing, it is the responsibility of the White House to locate and restore all the e-mails, probably from the backup tapes, and that such a project needs to begin as soon as possible. The National Archives has also emphasized that supplemental congressional funding to the

White House will almost certainly be necessary for such a restoration effort.

A similar situation occurred, as you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, near the end of the Clinton Administration with its Automated Records Management System, ARMS, and the Office of Administration of the White House took full responsibility at that time in restoring an estimated two million e-mails. Because of the problems that occurred with the ARMS system during the Clinton Administration, the National Archives recommended to the incoming George W. Bush Administration that it replace ARMS with a new electronic records management application for its e-mails as soon as possible.

The Bush 43 White House expressed interest and invited the National Archives to work with the Office of Administration in developing the requirements for a new system. The National Archives staff worked with the Office of Administration from late 2001 until the summer of 2004 on what came to be known as the proposed Electronic Communications Records Management System, or ECRMS. The National Archives staff reviewed deliverables and documentation produced as part of this system design effort, with our primary concern being to facilitate the transfer of these electronic records at the end of the administration.

In the fall of 2006, the National Archives learned that the Office of Administration had decided not to implement

718 ECRMS. In early 2007, the National Archives began meetings
719 with the Office of Administration to discuss how the Office
720 proposed to manage Executive Office of the President e-mails
721 in anticipation of the upcoming transition. The National
722 Archives was not informed about the possibility of missing
723 e-mails at this time.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. Thank you for your attention. I am happy to answer any questions that may remain.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Weinstein follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Weinstein. I assume Mr. Stern and Ms. Fawcett are here to answer questions that we may have.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Of course.

Chairman WAXMAN. Ms. Payton, let's hear from you next.

Or would you prefer Mr. Swendiman to go next? There is a

button on the base of the mic. Be sure it is pushed in and

close enough to you to pick it all up.

## 737 STATEMENT OF ALAN R. SWENDIMAN

Mr. SWENDIMAN. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Ranking
Member Davis, and members of the House Committee on Oversight
and Government Reform. I am Alan Swendiman and I currently
serve as Special Assistant to the President and Director of
the Office of Administration. Thank you for inviting me to
participate in this hearing. Accompanying me is Theresa
Payton, who is the Chief Information Officer for the Office
of Administration.

I am pleased to appear before you today on the subjects of e-mail records keeping practices at the Executive Office of the President during this Administration and the status of Presidential transition planning in relation to records of this Administration. I will summarize these remarks and ask that my full statement be included in the record.

I have served as Director of the Office of

Administration since November 27th, 2006. OA's mission is to

provide common administrative and support services to the

EOP.

The Office of the Chief Information Office is one of the operating units of OA. Among its important functions, OCIO is responsible for providing all EOP components with unified enterprise services. Certain of the subjects that the

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Committee may ask today are within the purview of the OCIO, 760 and Ms. Payton may speak to them. I will direct my remarks 762 principally to OA's efforts on the important subject of 763 Presidential transition planning.

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Presidential records are the property of the United States Government and OA takes very seriously its responsibilities for the transfer of records to the National These responsibilities derive in significant Archives. measure from the Presidential Records Act and the effective fulfillment of these responsibilities is important to the continuity of the presidency as an institution and for the Bush presidency, and we are focused on making this transition process as smooth and cooperative as possible.

Toward that end, transition-related meetings between NARA and White House began in approximately the summer of At that time, NARA noted and welcomed what it described as EOP's early engagement on transition and Presidential records issues. Since that first meeting, there have been at least eight meetings with NARA and numerous internal meetings. For example, NARA has met with the OA Offices of the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Facilities Management Officer, and the Chief Operating Officer to receive records-related functional and operational briefings and to ask questions. NARA and OA are committed to continuing to meet, and, in fact, the next meeting is this Friday,

February 29th. Through these meetings, NARA will learn about the dozens and dozens of computer applications at the EOP that may have records subject to PRA which will need to be transferred to NARA.

Now, the upcoming Presidential transition is going to be a complex one, involving new technologies and new people. These complexities are heightened by the existing cyber threats, of which this Committee is undoubtedly aware, and cyber security considerations impact, among other things, the way we are able to safely transfer records to NARA.

This will be the first transition in which OA, as an entity, has been subject to the PRA, and OA is fully engaged in that process. We have already seen issues arise as to whether certain materials are records or non-records under the PRA. One particular challenge facing the institution is the necessity of identifying and making available in some form records that will be needed for the forty-fourth president and his or her staff. Financial records, procurement records, leases, blueprints and other property records, security records, and personnel records are just a few of those kinds of records.

From this summary, we trust that the Committee can see that a lot of predicate work has begun and is ongoing. We have approximately 11 months remaining to work on this transition, and we are committed to making sure that all the

Presidential records that we have transferred to NARA are transferred at the end of this Administration.

As a final matter, I understand that the Committee has enquired about whether EOP e-mails may not have been properly preserved between 2003 and 2005, and the potential implications on transition should it be determined that such e-mails are missing. The potential discovery of this issue and the immediate response to it, of course, predated my service as OA Director. The OA staff, including Ms. Payton, can discuss this issue in more detail. But what I can say is this. I am proud of the work that they have been doing and continue to do under the leadership of Ms. Payton in order to determine whether any such e-mails are missing. It is a complex process, one that takes time to do right and one that we have not taken lightly.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. Thank you for your attention, members of the Committee, and I would be pleased to answer any questions.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Swendiman follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Swendiman.

Ms. Payton, do you have a statement as well?

Ms. PAYTON. Yes.

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## 833 STATEMENT OF THERESA PAYTON

Ms. PAYTON. Good morning, Chairman Waxman, Ranking

Member Davis, and members of the Committee. Alan did touch a

little bit on the OCI role, so I would like to talk to you a

little bit about some of the services we offer.

I am Theresa Payton, and I am the Chief Information
Officer in the Office of Administration Executive Office of
the President. I have been in this role since mid-May of
2006, and it has been an honor and a pleasure to serve.

Some of the services that we provide to the EOP, as Alan mentioned, are to the 12 components that comprise the Executive Office of the President. There are over 3,000 customers in those 12 components and some of the services that we provide to them include, but aren't limited to: office automation; intranet support; 24 by 7 production support, should they need it; desktop support; we do continuity of operation support; disaster recovery backup information; and we are also responsible for the e-mail messaging system for the sensitive but unclassified part of the EOP network; and we are also responsible for the records keeping of all of those e-mails and making sure we have a successful transition to NARA at the end of the Presidential transition.

I did provide a detailed written testimony that I understand from you, Chairman Waxman, will be in the record, so I just want to give a few summary comments before I turn it over for questions.

I wanted to focus on the work primarily that we have been doing from late 2006 up until today and give you a little bit of explanation about the leadership determination of the people that I work for, as well as the people that work for me in the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

We have undertaken three tracks since late 2006 until today. The first track involves people and process; the second track involves improving the current technology we have in place; and then the third track is what we are calling the longer view. So this is about getting a more comprehensive technology platform in place for archiving records keeping, as well as legal searches.

Under people and process, I will just give you a couple examples of some of the things we have been able to accomplish. First of all, we recognized we have a slim staff, you know, we are a small but mighty team supporting the 3,000 customers. We have roughly 55 Federal employees and roughly 60 contractors to support these 3,000 customers. We took a look at the resource allocation and the manpower stacked up against records keeping versus the other parts of the operation and the mission that we serve, and in 2006 we

had roughly the equivalent of 10 of our 115 employees, from a manpower perspective, dedicated to records keeping. We have ramped that up. We looked at our mission. We have slimmed down some of the services we provide in some other parts of the mission and we ramped that up in 2007. We had the equivalent of manpower of about 22 people out of the 115 focused on records keeping and we have ramped that up a little bit more for 2008, and we are currently running at about 23.5. So that is an example of some of the people investments.

From a process improvement standpoint, we put in place some improved processes while we are on the current technology we are, and to make sure that on a go-forward basis we are accounting for all of the information. So one example of an improvement that we put in place last year is our weekly report. So the messaging team does daily work. If they have any technology glitches, they note those in a log. Then there is a second team who does a QA of the work they are doing to make sure that the messages that went into the Microsoft Journal that were then automatically moved through a software program that we have into Microsoft Personal Storage Tables, or PSTs, a second group takes a look at that work and also, if they note any technology glitches, notes that in the log.

On a weekly basis an executive summary report is

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produced for myself and for our Office of Administration

General Counsel, and this provides transparency that wasn't

available before on a weekly basis about any technology

glitches that may have occurred, the mediating steps that

needed to be taken or still need to be taken, and then a

weekly report as to where they are in their progress.

This has provided a couple different tools for us to use, the first being the transparency, and knowing, if there is a glitch, the people need to be focused on fixing that. The second is it actually gives us historical information so, from a go-forward perspective, if somebody is looking back and trying to look for e-mail records on certain dates, they actually have a place they can go look, a comprehensive place that tells them what occurred, what components, and what was done to mitigate that risk. The other is a learning tool for So we are in the process of rolling out what is the team. known--and the Government is adopting it--Six Sigma, where you look for opportunities to reduce defects. And by doing this weekly report, we are collecting statistics so they can look backwards on trends and look for opportunities to reduce future defects. So that is an example of a process improvement.

One of the areas you are probably going to be the most interested in, though, is going to be the technology improvements we have made on our existing technology. As I

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mentioned before--and I can go into more detail during the questions--we have e-mail that goes into the Journal, the Microsoft Journal. It is automatically moved through a program that we have in place since 2005 into the PST archive for records keeping, and what we have been doing is actually re-baselining that entire inventory of the records. We felt like we had to do this. We found some different technology glitches in some of some tools that had been wonderful workhorses for EOP, but as we were trying to do the analysis to try and figure out what was going on with the problem days and we were having problems replicating some and some were replicating, we felt it in the best interest to upgrade and update some of those tools and implement those tools around the records keeping inventory and statistical analysis process.

We are in the early phase. We actually have three phases we are implementing for this. We are in the early phase of that process, where we have just started to get some early results. They have not had a quality assurance check on them, so the results are very preliminary and they are not conclusive. Some of the promising trends that we have been seeing is we have identified more e-mails for that exact time period that was looked at in 2005 than was previously identified. We have been able to identify and locate e-mails with an exchange for days that were previously red. There

are, in this phase one, some days that still show as red. That is where phase two is going to come in. From a phase two perspective, we will be looking at the message level. And I can get into more detail on that during the Q&A, but in phase two it is our desire and our hope to eliminate all or most of the red days and low volume days by being able to read the information down at a more granular level.

When we get through a QA process in phase one and phase two, we will be sitting down with NARA to talk through our findings, where we still have anomalies, if we have any, and when we finish phase two we will sit down with NARA, and if there are any anomalies remaining, that is where we will have the conversation around a records restore, most likely looking at our disaster recovery backup tapes.

The OCIO staff is incredibly dedicated. They are working very hard on this effort. Everyone on the team wants a successful NARA transition. We want to make sure we get all of the e-mail records over to NARA at transition.

Thank you. And I would be glad to take any questions.

[Prepared statement of Ms. Payton follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. 977 By bipartisan agreement on the Committee, the Chairman 978 will control 15 minutes of questioning and then Mr. Davis 979 will control 15 minutes on his side. So I will start off the 980 981 questions. Mr. Weinstein, I want to ask you some questions first. 982 This hearing is about the White House compliance with an 983 984 important open Government law, the Presidential Records Act. This Act requires the President to ensure that his 985 activities, deliberations, decisions, and policies are 986 adequately documented. The Act makes clear that a 987 president's records belong to the American people, not to the 988 President or his advisors or the Republican Party. 989 Archivist, how important do you think the Presidential 990 Records Act is? 991 Mr. WEINSTEIN. It is incredibly important, Mr. Chairman, 992 and I think all of us agree. Whatever our politics are, we 993 994 are all in agreement on that point. Chairman WAXMAN. It is important because this preserves 995 the records not only for history, but for the next 996 997 administration. Mr. WEINSTEIN. The records belong to the American 998 999 people, and that best preserves it, yes. Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you. Now, over the last year, 1000 serious questions have been raised about the White House 1001

compliance with this Presidential Records Act. 1002 learned about two violations of the Act that appear to be 1003 serious. One involves the extensive use of Republican 1004 1005 National Committee e-mail accounts by White House staff and the other involves the failure to archive e-mails sent 1006 through the official White House e-mail system. 1007 start out by asking you about the use of these RNC e-mail 1008 accounts to conduct official White House business. 1009 This Committee first started asking questions about the 1010 use of RNC e-mails last March. As we investigated, we 1011 1012 learned three facts: one, many senior White House officials, including Karl Rove and Andrew Card, had RNC e-mail accounts; 1013 two, these officials made heavy use of these accounts, 1014 including for official purposes, such communicating about 1015 Federal appointments and policies; and, three, the RNC 1016 preserved almost none of these e-mails from President Bush's 1017 first term and only some of the e-mails from his second term. 1018 Dr. Weinstein, the documents that we have seen reveal 1019 1020 that the Archives was concerned about these RNC missing e-mails as well. Can you explain why? 1021 1022 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Well, I wish I had all the facts at this stage in the game, Chairman, to--1023

Chairman WAXMAN. Can you speak up?

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Mr. WEINSTEIN. I wish I had all the facts at this point to discuss this issue, but the fact is that it has been our

understanding that the White House has been working with the RNC to try to restore PRA e-mails that were created.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, perhaps they are or they are not; we are going to get into that. But how concerned are you that we may not have the RNC e-mails from senior White House staff?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the problems that we might have with any group of records, including these. I want the fullest, I think the American people want the fullest possible account of any administration.

Chairman WAXMAN. Karl Rove was a key advisor to the President. We also know he was an extensive user of the RNC account. Mr. Rove is reported to have sent and received 'about 95 percent' of his e-mails through his RNC account. His secretary, Susan Ralston, confirmed for the Committee that Mr. Rove used his RNC account extensively.

When we asked the RNC what kinds of records they had, they told us they had virtually no e-mails from Mr. Rove before November 2003. They had virtually none of his e-mails for 2001, 2002, and most of 2003. Well, these years were in many years the defining years for the Bush Administration; they include the critical months when President Bush was making the case for war in Iraq.

Are you concerned about the loss of Mr. Rove's e-mails

1052 | for these years, Mr. Weinstein?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the
loss of e-mails that are White House e-mails, no matter what
the system they are involved in. I am concerned about
maintaining the fullest possible Presidential records. I
should add, perhaps, that in listening to Ms. Payton's
testimony, we are still awaiting the completion at the White
House of this process.

Chairman WAXMAN. We are too, but I want to ask you about these RNC e-mails first, before we get into that.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Before we go any further, though, my counsel has dealt with this issue to a very great extent. I would ask Gary Stern if he would like to add anything.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Stern?

Mr. STERN. Yes. As we have discussed with the Committee staff and with the White House, our view is Presidential records exist and must be preserved whatever system they are used on. So to the extent they were used on a non-White House system, it is still the responsibility of the White House to preserve them. We understand that, also, White House officials create non-Presidential records, and then, for those records, it would be appropriate to use a non-White House system like the RNC system for non-Presidential records involving political campaign and all.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, we know Mr. Rove used most of his

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1077 e-mails, whatever the subject, on RNC accounts. So if we have a deletion of Mr. Rove's RNC e-mail as the rule for the White House, not the exception, we don't know what he had to In fact, the Committee learned that the RNC retained no e-mail messages for all of 51 of the 88 White House officials with RNC e-mail accounts. We know whether they were personal, political, or official Government. The records appear to be woefully incomplete for the remaining 37 officials. For example, the RNC retained e-mails from before 2006 for only 14. So we had 51 of the 88 White House officials using e-mail accounts and the records are incomplete except for 14 of these officials.

Mr. Stern or Dr. Weinstein, you and others at the National Archives have made repeated inquiries to the White House about this problem and the White House appeared to tell you it was taking all this very seriously. I want to read some notes from a May 21, 2007 meeting.

Your staff asked what steps the White House was taking to restore these e-mails and here is what your staff said they were told, and I want to quote: ''We then asked about the RNC e-mail issue. They, the White House, are working with the RNC and looking at this issue. They are exploring how they will try to capture the Presidential record e-mails. This will be a separate restoration effort from the EOP e-mail restoration.''

Dr. Weinstein, can you tell us what the current status is of the recovery effort? Specifically, has the White House taken steps to restore RNC backup tapes?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Well, I hate to say this, Mr. Chairman, but I am afraid that is a question that is going to have to be asked to Ms. Payton and Mr. Swendiman simply because we have not been given that information. We were told by her testimony that the process is nearly complete, which is a phrase that she used.

Chairman WAXMAN. You have been told by the White House that the process is nearly complete to get the RNC e-mails?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. It is in Ms. Payton's testimony.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Stern, do you want to respond to that?

Mr. STERN. On the RNC system, we have enquired periodically and we were under the impression they were still working with the RNC and some effort would be undertaken to recover whatever could be recovered from either backup tapes or from laptops, individual hard drives. We heard today that maybe the RNC is not doing that, and that would be a concern and a problem and disappointment. If it is a funding issue, that is where Congress would potentially need to come in and say if there are Government records there, they--

Chairman WAXMAN. So you were relying on the White House telling you that they are going to make sure they get all the

1127 records, including from the RNC.

Mr. STERN. That is correct, which is their responsibility.

Chairman WAXMAN. Yes. And I can understand why you would think that they should be the one doing it. But we talked to the RNC yesterday and they told us that the White House has taken no steps to obtain backup tapes. The White House hasn't begun any type of restoration effort and the tapes haven't been touched. I am sure you are concerned about that, is that correct?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. More than concerned about that, Chairman.

Obviously, if that is the case, this should be looked into as soon as this hearing is over.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, Ms. Payton and Mr. Swendiman, I would like to get your perspective. The White House told the Archives last May that it was exploring a restoration of RNC e-mail, but when we checked, the RNC told us the White House never even obtained the RNC's backup tapes. Why isn't the White House following through to recover and preserve these records?

Ms. PAYTON. Chairman Waxman, since you mentioned me first, I will go first. I have responsibility for the Executive Office of the President network and e-mails, so I am, unfortunately, unqualified to talk to you about the RNC restore; I am not part of that process. If, at some point,

1152	there were
1153	Chairman WAXMAN. You are not part of the process to get
1154	the RNC e-mails?
1155	Ms. PAYTON. No, sir, I am not. No, sir, I am not.
1156	Chairman WAXMAN. Okay, well, maybe Mr. Swendiman is part
1157	of that process.
1158	Mr. SWENDIMAN. As part of the Office of Administration,
1159	Mr. Chairman, we have responsibility for the official but
1160	sensitive EOP network. We can't control what individuals do
1161	on their own.
1162	Chairman WAXMAN. But you have the responsibility for all
1163	the officials working at the White House to get their e-mail
1164	records, and if they use some other e-mail system, aren't you
1165	responsible to gather that information under the Presidential
1166	Records Act?
1167	Mr. SWENDIMAN. Well, I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that
1168	Counsel's Office has taken steps with regard to that. The
1169	letters have gone out to former White House employees with
1170	regards to use of RNC laptops that
1171	Chairman WAXMAN. Letters telling them not to do it in
1172	the future or to get the information from the past?
1173	Mr. SWENDIMAN. Mr. Chairman, I don't know the exact
1174	substance of the letter, I simply have been advised that that

1176 Chairman WAXMAN. Will you get that information, what

step has been taken.

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1177 steps have been taken, what letters have been sent? 1178 Mr. SWENDIMAN. I will consult with counsel, yes, sir. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, I am sure we asked the counsel 1179 for this information. 1180 The White House e-mails that the RNC deleted are the 1181 1182 core types of communications that the Presidential Records Act is supposed to preserve; they are the candid 1183 communications of the President's most senior advisors. 1184 The White House may not want these e-mails disclosed, the White 1185 House may be worried that the true record of how the White 1186 House led the Nation to war in Iraq will be embarrassing, but 1187 1188 that is not a legitimate reason for your failure to recover 1189 the deleted e-mails. I think it is tremendously important that we get those Republican National Committee e-mails, and 1190 l I assume, Mr. Weinstein, that you agree, the RNC has a box of 1191 1192 backup tapes. Are they being searched, Mr. Swendiman? 1193 Mr. SWENDIMAN. Mr. Chairman, is what being searched? 1194 1195 Chairman WAXMAN. The box of backup tapes at the RNC. Mr. SWENDIMAN. I don't know. All I can tell you, Mr. 1196 1197 Chairman, is that among the steps that I am advised are being taken is, first of all, I mentioned the letter--1198 Chairman WAXMAN. Pull the microphone and be sure it is 1199 1200 Our members are having trouble hearing you. on. 1201 Mr. SWENDIMAN. The second is that there have been

contractual efforts with regards to forensic and recovery. 1202 cannot, at this time, tell you the status with regard to 1203 1204 that. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, this is what this hearing is all 1205 about and that is why you were invited to come. We were told 1206 that the White House has not even asked for them. 1207 problem, if the White House hasn't even asked for them? 1208 They assured you, Dr. Weinstein and Mr. Stern, that they 1209 are going to take care of it and they are going to get this 1210 information. 1211 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I can only promise you one 1212 thing, that you and Ranking Member Davis and members of this 1213 Committee will have my best information on this by the end of 1214 I am going to make some inquiries as soon as this 1215 hearing is over and hope that we can get to the heart of the 1216 1217 matter. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, we--1218 Mr. WEINSTEIN. I don't have an answer for you now. 1219 1220 Chairman WAXMAN. Well, you don't have the answers because the White House assured you they were getting it and 1221 it looks like, from what we hear, they haven't done anything. 1222 Dr. Weinstein, you wrote to Fred Fielding, the White 1223 1224 House Counsel, about this issue on May 1, 2007. Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes, sir. 1225 Chairman WAXMAN. Particularly the archiving in the White 1226

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House system itself. You wrote: 'We believe that it is essential that the White House move with the utmost dispatch both in assessing any problems that may exist with preserving e-mails on the Executive Office of the President system and in taking whatever action may be necessary to restore any missing e-mails.'' After you wrote this letter, your staff made several attempts to learn more. These weren't successful.

Now I want to read from a memo that Mr. Stern wrote to you on September 5, 2007. Now we are talking about the official White House e-mail system. And Mr. Stern wrote: ''We still have made almost zero progress in actually moving ahead with the important and necessary work that is required for a successful transition. More significantly, our repeated requests to begin office-by-office meetings to scope out and inventory the volume, formats, and sensitivities of the PRA records that will be transferred to the National Archives has gone unheeded. Of most importance, we still know virtually nothing about the status of the alleged missing White House e-mails. We have not received a written response to our May 5, 2007 letter regarding alleged missing Federal record e-mails. As we stressed to the White House last spring, it is vital that any needed backup restoration project begin as soon as possible in order that it be completed before the end of the Administration.''

Dr. Weinstein, what was your reaction when Mr. Stern informed you that the White House had still provided virtually no information about a potentially large loss of Presidential records? And how would you describe the situation now? Do you all the information you need to assess the extent of this problem?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. In response to your first question, Mr. Chairman, I am obviously not happy about that situation. I would like an answer and I would like to move forward on this process. In connection with what the situation is today, I think we have a very sensitized group of people to this issue, but we don't have the results yet. So that is why I ask you for a few more days to see whether I can get some results for you.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, we will certainly, without objection, hold the record open for you to give us any further information, and I am sure you will get further questions about this. But Congress doesn't have all the information we need. We still don't know what the White House is going to recover, whether they are going to recover the missing White House e-mails that the RNC deleted, and every week we seem to get a different story from the White House about whether the White House's own e-mail archives are complete. I think it is important we get those RNC e-mails and we get the White House e-mails from their own operating

system, and without that this Administration is not complying with the Presidential Records Act.

I want to recognize Mr. Davis for 15 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you. Let me just say that these people are not responsible for the RNC e-mails. They have a separate corporate culture over there, isn't that correct, in terms of when they move them?

Mr. SWENDIMAN. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. And you are not into that loop particularly. The other thing that troubles me about this is the fact that when you have the Committee asking the RNC to recover e-mails that they may or may not have, that is a huge expense to the National Committee. My feeling is--and we need to look at this in the future--when you have congresses of different parties going after political committees, that is taking a lot of money out of the system for congressional investigations that could go other places, and I think if Congress really wants to pursue this, we ought to look at an appropriation or something, and not have it come out of their coffers. It has been hundreds of thousands, at a minimum, that I know that it has cost the RNC in this particular case.

Let me ask some questions.

Ms. Payton, we have backup tapes for all of this, don't we?

1301 Ms. PAYTON. Excuse me?

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. All the e-mails, are there backup 1302 1303 tapes? Ms. PAYTON. We have disaster recovery backup tapes, 1304 1305 primarily--Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. What is the difference between a 1306 disaster recovery backup tape and a backup tape? 1307 Ms. PAYTON. Sure. Let me try and explain it. From a 1308 disaster recovery standpoint, which is what our backup tapes 1309 are, what you do is you actually take a picture of what all 1310 1311 of the servers, the applications--Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, backup tape covers 1312 1313 everything that happened. Ms. PAYTON. Yes, sir. 1314 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. It may be for disaster recovery, 1315 but are there backups for all of these missing e-mails? 1316 Ms. PAYTON. We believe we should have backups based on 1317 our first pass analysis, which is not complete and has not 1318 been QAed yet. 1319 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. But, in all likelihood, there are 1320 backups for everything. 1321 1322 Ms. PAYTON. Yes, sir. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. So there is nothing really 1323 1324 missing here, it is recoverable. 1325 Ms. PAYTON. We won't know until we finish the analysis, but we feel very confident that we will be able to use the 1326

disaster recovery backup tapes if we need to. At the end of 1327 phase two of our analysis, if we still have anomalies--1328 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. So the Committee should be able 1329 1330 to get this, if they want it, one way or the other, is that--1331 Ms. PAYTON. Yes, sir. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Okay. I mean, I think that is 1332 1333 important to get out here. Now, it is expensive going 1334 through the disaster recovery backup tapes to retrieve that, is it not? 1335 Ms. PAYTON. Yes. 1336 1337 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Can you describe the cost to me? 1338 Ms. PAYTON. The team actually put together an algorithm based on having to do this before, and basically the 1339 algorithm -- and it is a very rough approximation, but if you 1340 have one component one day that needs to be restored from a 1341 1342 disaster recovery backup tape, we have estimated it would cost around \$50,000 for one component one day. So if you 1343 have three components on one single day, that would be three 1344 1345 times 50,000, which would be 150,000. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, can you give me a ballpark 1346 1347 number if we had to go to the backup? Assume for a minute we 1348 can't recover the originals of this. To get what the 1349 Committee wanted to, if we had to go to backup, can you give me a ballpark? 1350 1351 Ms. PAYTON. There is also servers that would have to be

purchased because you wouldn't want to do the backup on 1352 servers you already have, so we said it would be about 1353 \$500,000 for the servers. And I believe--and I am working 1354 1355 off of memory here--but I believe we had said if we restored every single day from the original analysis, it was going to 1356 1357 be somewhere in the ballpark of \$15 million or more. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Okay. But it is recoverable. In 1358 your judgment, by the time you have looked at all of this, 1359 one way or the other, these haven't been doctored or hidden; 1360 1361 it is recoverable. Ms. PAYTON. Yes, it should be recoverable. 1362 1363 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. At a cost. Ms. PAYTON. The caveat I give is you don't know what you 1364 1365 don't know until you get into the technology. So sometimes 1366 you don't know if there might be a flaw in a tape and some of 1367 those other things. But based on what we know right now, it 1368 should be recoverable. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Okay, thank you very much. 1369 1370 Mr. Issa, do you want to--Mr. ISSA. Thank you. I thank the gentleman for 1371 1372 yielding. 1373 Mr. Chairman, I would ask, since I understand we are going to accept additional information at the end of this 1374 1375 hearing, that the back-and-forth correspondence with Mr. Steven McDevitt related to the White House guidance and his 1376

1377 further guidance be included in the record.

1378 Chairman WAXMAN. Without objection, that will be the 1379 order.

Mr. ISSA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Would the gentleman yield for one more?

Mr. ISSA. Of course. Take your time.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Let me just make one other comment on White House versus RNC, because this is a long-term problem I think this Committee needs to wrestle with if we are going to be successful.

You have a political operation in the White House, and you do politics and you do governance at the same time. To be able to use Government systems to do political e-mails would really not be consistent with the Hatch Act and everything else. Is that everybody's understanding? Mr. Stern?

Mr. STERN. Well, that is correct, and with the Presidential Records Act. The Presidential Records Act itself requires that White House officials separate Presidential records from what are called personal records, which include political records. So they are supposed to keep them separate and generally not use Government systems for non-Governmental business.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. I think what we need to do, we

can't reinvent the past, but, going forward, we should--one thing this Committee could do is we could is we could outline some guidelines in the future for how you keep those records, saving them and the like. I think that may be helpful. I mean, the fact that you had different servers and computers keeping these things in itself is compliant with the law.

Mr. STERN. Yes, the notion of having a separate computer to do political work in the White House makes sense; you just shouldn't be doing your official work on that computer.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Right. And that would mean that for the political parties, now all the e-mails wouldn't have gone--I mean, if it was an RNC or a DNC computer that you were keeping there, maybe we ought to put out guidelines for preservation of records, which currently don't exist. Would that be a recommendation that might come out of here that could be helpful in going forward?

Mr. STERN. I would think so. And that is the kind of thing that--you know, the White House Counsel issues records management guidance for all White House employees that they should be doing and I think did do, in fact. There is guidance to that effect at some level, I believe, by the White House.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. But this is--I mean, e-mail, this is fairly new, this has evolved over the last decade, and it may be appropriate, Mr. Waxman, at the right time, at least

1427 going forward, that we put out some hard and fast rules.

Mr. Weinstein, do you have any thoughts on that?

1429 Mr. WEINSTEIN. I am in total agreement with that, Mr.

1430 Davis. One of the points I would like to make is about the

1431 cost of this. Apparently, this process of restoring e-mails

1432 from the Clinton years cost about \$12 million and took about

1433 two years to achieve, so these are not cost-free issues.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. I got you. Thank you.

1435 Okay, Mr. Issa.

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Mr. ISSA. Thank you.

Sort of finishing up with Mr. McDevitt, my understanding

1438 from staff is that the call that was made, they were

1439 prohibited from asking certain probative questions, one of

1440 them clearly would be is Mr. McDevitt working with CREW in

1441 private litigation. Certainly, that would be a fair question

1442 if he were here before us today. Another one would be, you

1443 know, were the interrogatories that he submitted the result

1444 of back and forth work with the Majority. Certainly, I would

1445 like to know that. Lastly, I might note for the panel before

1446 us that Mr. McDevitt, a Federal employee at FEMA, chose--even

1447 though he is a past White House employee--chose to use his

1448 g-mail account to correspond back and forth with us as to

1449 whether or not he could give testimony.

And I think, Mr. Stern, I will start with you, if you

1451 don't mind.

Is it appropriate to use g-mail when you are a Federal employee and a committee of Congress is asking you questions? Or would that have been something that he should have done on his FEMA account, since he is a Federal employee, and he was contacted in the ordinary course of previous Federal employment?

Mr. STERN. Well, ultimately, like we have said, whether something constitutes official Government business and therefore a Government record has to preserved on whatever system you use it on. People do use their home e-mail accounts if they are working from home and don't have access to the Government account. So the fact of mere use of a private account for Government business is not prohibited, it just needs to be preserved according to whatever Government record-keeping laws apply.

Mr. ISSA. Okay.

Mr. STERN. But g-mail is not something where you can easily catch the archive on it.

Mr. ISSA. Dr. Weinstein, are you keeping all of the YouTube stuff that is up on the President? Are you keeping all the other activities, the things that show up on the internet for President Bush and his Administration? Are you capturing that? Because certainly it is part of the total internet, but not part of Ms. Payton's normal capturing.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. What specifically, are you referring to?

Mr. ISSA. Well, if the Chairman thinks that he should have Karl Rove's every thinking, including correspondence with the wife or a girlfriend or an old buddy because it was done at the RNC and not official work, toward this voyeur, peeping tom thing that you are entitled to everything, the question is, are you capturing everything or, in fact, are you leaving a huge amount that is out there not there. Are you capturing every utterance of the President, no matter where he is, for example?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Congressman, I think you know the answer to that question.

Mr. ISSA. I do, and, unfortunately, the only time I have is the time to say that this Committee was supposed to be looking into the failure to keep 200 days--it continues to shrink--worth of e-mail, but it is very clear that it is Karl Rove's nonofficial activities that, for example, were related to fund-raising or other activities, maybe strategizing how the Republicans in the House could have kept the majority rather than become part of the minority, which, I suspect, Karl Rove did at the RNC. He probably did that, and would his successor in a Democrat Administration.

So my question is, if Karl Rove over at the RNC chose to decide that, let's say talking about fund-raising, or talking about strategizing how to maintain a majority in the House or the Senate, if he did something on an e-mail, would that be

appropriate for you to gather at the time, Mr. Weinstein? You're shaking your head no, so I assume that you have an answer to that, that that is not appropriate, right?

Mr. STERN. The President's record of that pretty clearly defines what is a Presidential record and what is not a Presidential record, and says activities by officials for purely political purposes, campaigns, reelection of the President are non-records and should not be maintained by the Government system and not--they do not come to the National Archives as Presidential records. So it is entirely appropriate to conduct that business on a separate system.

I think the issue is always, was there are also official Presidential records on that system. That is what we would be interested in getting at.

Mr. ISSA. Well, but is there any evidence that any of you have that there is official Government Presidential records there? Or are we simply going on a fishing expedition at \$40,000 or \$50,000 dollars a month of campaign funds at the RNC because we have the power of subpoena? And we will forget the second half of that for a moment.

Do any of you know of any official deliberative, required under law, not nice to have but required under law, that was done at the RNC? Obviously, from the Government to the RNC you have already got, you will capture that. We are talking about use of other servers and other e-mails not

related to the Government. Do any of you know of a single 1527 document, because this Committee doesn't, a single document 1528 that should have been in the archives but, in fact, was done 1529 1530 at the RNC? 1531 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Two points. First of all, it is hard to 1532 know anything before we have some information. Mr. ISSA. Okay. Now, that is the whole point. We are 1533 not entitled--1534 Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time--1535 Mr. ISSA. No, no, but--Mr. Chairman, this is my time, if 1536 1537 you don't mind. You have used plenty of time that is not allocated time under the Committee Rules. 1538 I need to be as simplistic as possible because we have 1539 limited time. If you know of any, you say yes; if you do not 1540 1541 know of any, you say no. I understand that there might be some there that we do not know, but there might be some on 1542 YouTube. 1543 1544 The President may have had a conversation, a 1545 deliberative conversation, well, at a fund-raiser. 1546 have done that, but it is not being captured by you today, nor is there a burden under law to go get it to see, is 1547 1548 there? You have no mandate to go peeping tom into every piece of correspondence that people say is private in order 1549 to determine whether it might be public. 1550

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Of course not.

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Mr. ISSA. Okay. So, I mean, it is important for today because Ms. Payton, I think, has very important information for us, that there will be a certain amount of days of re-imaging servers with the images you captured as the typical backup you do. It is much faster, obviously, to capture an image than to do a sequential backup.

You captured images. If you are lucky, you capture one and you get 80 days' worth of back, or 30 days worth of back e-mails; if you are not lucky, you may have to go day after day after day to capture them. And I appreciate the fact that sometimes those images are not 100 percent perfect. You might not be able to restore a server, and that may be lost, and it may be millions of dollars.

But the Committee's legitimate reason for calling this today, as I understand, is not the RNC; it is whether or not you can capture that and what it will cost. And I think you have given us a great answer that if all we care about is Dr. Weinstein's ability to get the legitimate archives that we know should be available to the history of America, you are going to be able to provide that in all likelihood, all or virtually all.

So now I get back to the same thing in the remaining time, and I will ask each of you, do any of you know of something that was wrongly use outside official channels by Karl Rove? Because it is clear the Chairman, a little bit

like Dan Burton, who I disagreed with some of what he did in 1577 the 1990s, but he is clearly wanting to know what Karl Rove 1578 said or did even if Karl Rove did not deliver it as official 1579 work. And the question is, do any of you know of any 1580 misconduct by Karl Rove using the RNC to circumvent what 1581 would otherwise be official legitimate activities covered 1582 under the Records Act? Do any of you know of that, yes or 1583 no, please? 1584 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes or no? 1585 Mr. ISSA. Yes or no. I mean, do you know or do you not 1586 1587 know? You do not know. Mr. WEINSTEIN. I would say that the question itself is 1588 both above and below my pay grade. 1589 1590 [Laughter.] Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I will take that as a no, and 1591 1592 thank you. Chairman WAXMAN. I would take it as more than a no. 1593 For the record, the White House has a responsibility of 1594 preserving all of the e-mails. And if some of the e-mails 1595 are at the Republican National Committee, the White House has 1596 1597 a responsibility to get them, but only those that relate to Federal work, Government activities. 1598 And when we know that, for the record, that there are 51 1599

of the 88 White House officials who had RNC e-mail accounts,

and then we do not know what has happened to 37 of those 51,

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and before 2006 only 14 of these officials had the e-mails 1602 l even retained at all and that Karl Rove, for example, used 99 1603 percent of his time on RNC e-mails, one would assume he was 1604 doing some Government work. But we do not know unless we see the e-mails. And if we do not see thee-mails, we do not know.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, do you presume that we have a right to look into private people's lives simply because--

Chairman WAXMAN. Absolutely not.

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Mr. ISSA. -- there might be something there?

Chairman WAXMAN. Absolutely not. But the White House has an obligation to have the official business of the White House on e-mails that are preserved. And they need to be preserved whether they are on one account or another.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I truly agree with you on that, and that is why we have been cooperating as a minority. I would hope that we would ask the White House just as what I asked here, are there any records that are covered under official deliberation in the Records Act that have been conducted under any non-Government service by any individuals and ask them to answer that.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Swendiman, that is a good question. Are there Government activities that are handled on an RNC e-mail account when we have so many employees of the highest level in the White House with no official records of their

1627 e-mails, and we know that they use their RNC accounts for 1628 everything that they send on e-mails?

Mr. SWENDIMAN. Well, much of the things that you have talked about, Mr. Chairman, preceded my coming to the position of Director of the Office of Administration.

Chairman WAXMAN. Oh. Well, then, it's improper for us to ask you. But you are here representing the White House? Let me go on to members who are waiting for their opportunity to ask questions.

Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

As I listened to that discussion, I just happened to have in my hand a report that says Investigation of Possible Presidential Records Act violations. And information in the report indicates that White House officials used their RNC e-mail accounts to conduct official business. So I am not sure that we have to speculate about that. I think that we actually have the information that has been under investigation and, actually, is written in a report. So I think we can move on.

But let me move on to my questions of Dr. Weinstein. As I understand the White House e-mail problem, this all began in 2002 when the White House decided to move its staff from the Lotus Notes e-mail system to the Microsoft Exchange

e-mail system. But when the White House switched away from
the old e-mail system, it also abandoned the archiving system
that went with it.

The archiving system was called the Automatic Records Management System, or ARMS, and had been used since the Clinton administration. The problem was that instead of putting in place a new archiving system, the White House began an ad hoc process called journaling. And under this process, a White House staffer or contractor would collect copies of e-mails and manually save them on various White House service.

The Committee interviewed Carlos Solari, who was Ms.

Payton's predecessor, as the White House Chief Information

Officer, and he told us that this journaling process was 'a temporary and short-term solution that was not considered a good long-term solution.''

Dr. Weinstein, your own staff had a similar reaction.

In an e-mail sent last November, Sam Watkins with the

Archives said that the archiving system used by the White

House 'hardly qualifies as a system' by the usual IT

definition.

My question is, do you agree with this ad hoc journaling process was not an ideal e-mail archiving system?

1675 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Congressman, may I first compliment you
1676 on a very brief distilled analysis of the systems, which I am

1677 afraid I could not match. So we will start with the fact that I am a very low-tech person, I have only been at the 1678 Archives for three years. But I think the judgment of that 1679 system will have to be made by colleagues who have watched 1680 this over--unfortunately, I am not even sure that Mr. Watkins 1681 1682 is here. Is he here? So we will listen to my counsel on that one. 1683 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. So you would not say that this is 1684 1685 an ideal--Mr. WEINSTEIN. Well, I think when one has to change any 1686 1687 system completely, or one decides to change any system completely, you are going to run into not simply the normal 1688 1689 obstacles but that wonderful historical -- I am a historian by profession -- and the law of unintended consequences is the 1690 only major historical law which I know, which is--1691 Chairman WAXMAN. Dr. Weinstein, we're having a hard time 1692 hearing you. Pull it right up to--1693 Mr. WEINSTEIN. -- which is absolutely infallible for 1694 1695 historians which is a law of unintended consequences. sure there were some in the change from one system to 1696 1697 another, but perhaps Mr. Stern knows of some specifics here. Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Well, let me ask you, Mr. Stern, 1698 on responsive, do you have any concerns about the adequacy of 1699 1700 the White House archiving system? 1701 Mr. STERN. I think, and as the documents we provided to

Committee reflect, it had been our understanding that the
journaling function was meant to be temporary stop-gap until
they put in a new formal records management application which
we had spent some time working with them during the first
term of the President, and which we still had hoped and
expected they would put in a new formal system.

So I think, as the quote you indicated, or you quoted from, indicates that it is our view that the journaling function is not the ideal solution.

Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. And it has been used for six years, so I would want to ask Dr. Weinstein, do you have any concerns--

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Correct.

Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS.--about how long this system has been used, or the White House has continued to rely upon a nonproductive system?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Congressman, in fairness to the White House, what I would like to see is the results of what my colleague here, Ms. Payton, is doing. You indicated that your process is coming to a conclusion, so I would like to hear the results of what Mr. Swendiman and his colleagues have come up with, and it seems to me to be unfair to judge that system before we have seen it in operation. And this is, literally, the first time it can be seen in full operation.

1727 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Well, let me ask Ms. Payton how 1728 she would respond to that, or if she has any concerns about 1729 it. Ms. PAYTON. If your question, Mr. Davis -- I just want to 1730 make sure I understand the question you are asking me--is 1731 1732 around--is it an ideal solution? 1733 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. We used it -- I mean, the White 1734 House has continued to use it pretty much knowing that it was not yielding the kind of results that you would want to have 1735 1736 it yield. Ms. PAYTON. I think this is a very complex challenge. It 1737 1738 is not as simple to say this is the right software produce 1739 and this is the wrong software product. 1740 What I have been able to gather from the people who have been here prior to my arrival, as well as some of the 1741 documents that I have read, is best efforts have been made to 1742 1743 actually do a more comprehensive solution, but once the 1744 products had run through their paces through some of the 1745 unique and demanding requirements that EOP has, they have to 1746 do both Presidential Records and Federal Records Act management. They have to separate things out by components, 1747 1748 and they have to be able to record key statistics so that 1749 they can do searches. 1750 And it appears that each time those products were run 1751 through the paces, they were left wanting. So that has been

1752 the challenge.

So part of what we have been doing in knowing that we want a more comprehensive solution—this is not the solution that we want to live on for the rest of the time that we are on exchange, barring whatever the next platform is that comes out for e-mail, we know that we want to move to a newer platform. However, in the meantime, you have to make do with what you have and make sure the processes around it are tight, make sure that people are trained, and as much as you can improve the technology around it to make sure the processes capture any potential problems that may happen.

A comprehensive solution still does not account for, if you have four processes around a comprehensive solution, if it breaks, you are still going to have challenges. I think we have seen that in the industry. And I am not going to, you know, mention by name some of the large companies that have had challenges with this that do have more comprehensive solutions.

So I hope I am answering your question, Mr. Davis.

Would it be what my staff and I would have picked if we could have had the ideal world, probably not. But it is the solution we have, and our focus is on making sure it is accurate, reliable, stable, and has good processes around it until we can get on a more comprehensive solution.

Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Thank you very much.

1777 Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

1778 Mr. Mica.

Mr. MICA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sixteen years is, I think, Mr. Chairman, you have been on the Committee longer, I am sure you have, but I have been on 16 years. It is interesting how what comes around sort of goes around.

Here with this discussion reminded me of, with the Clinton administration, and the missing FBI files, and those were not e-mails, those were FBI files. Remember Craig Livingstone, and I think Mrs. Clinton was in the middle of that one, too. But it is interesting how it sort of just all comes around full circle. Now, we are looking for some e-mails.

And this raises an interesting question, because we have gone from like hard FBI files and documents to the electronic era. I had a good discussion with the librarian of Congress because the same thing is happening with Congress. You used to have all these great, well, the archivist has an incredible collection of hard copies. I think it is just one of the most fabulous things I have ever seen is to go into the Archives. And you do a, generally, a magnificent job of preserving those documents. But we are entering a new era in trying to sort out sort of the rules of how you preserve electronic communications.

Ms. Payton, this Steven McDevitt that has made some

allegations, part of the reason that he was upset was that, I 1802 1803 had heard that there was a difference in technology he wanted 1804 to implement. Are you aware of that as far as recording 1805 e-mails and preserving them? Ms. PAYTON. Did you--1806 1807 Mr. MICA. Are you aware of that, Dr. Weinstein? Mr. WEINSTEIN. Well, obviously, in an ideal world, which 1808 is, you know, Congressman, is the world we live in, it would 1809 be best if all concerned had a very high comfort level with 1810 the technology they were using. I am not privy to the 1811 1812 specific arguments involved with technological debate over 1813 what to do at the White House in this regard. I am at the 1814 National Archives. Mr. MICA. Well, is there a difference of opinion as to 1815 how the records were kept, do you know? 1816 Mr. WEINSTEIN. I am not sure that there was. Did you 1817 have a difference of opinion? 1818 Mr. MICA. Well, if there was not, we would have one 1819 protocol, and everything would, things would be saved. And, 1820 obviously, some things are missing that Mr. Waxman would like 1821 1822 to find. Mr. WEINSTEIN. But at the staff level, it seems to me 1823 that one of the things that keeps the system working is a 1824 remarkable amount of civility back and forth, normally, 1825 between the staffs in terms of getting basic things done. 1826

Mr. MICA. But, you know, the high regard I have for the 1827 Archives. Mr. Stern, I think you were involved in the Sandy 1828 Berger issue, and I asked that we find out about the missing 1829 1830 papers. Now, Sandy Berger had top secret classified documents he 1831 was charged by President Clinton to report to the 9/11 1832 Commission, and he had access to and misplaced top secret 1833 1834 documents. Is that not correct, Mr. Stern? Mr. STERN. He had access. He had clearance. 1835 could answer your question, if you would like. It seems that 1836 that is, obviously, a separate topic from what this hearing 1837 is about. 1838 Mr. MICA. No, but you are charged, it is just like I am 1839 going to ask Ms. Payton about the Clinton records, you are 1840 1841 charged with keeping presidential records. The Clinton records, is there not a hold on some of those being released 1842 now for the Clinton Library? 1843 1844 Ms. Payton, is that correct? Ms. PAYTON. My understanding is they are NARA, sort of 1845 in a kind of a temporary area until all of them are--1846 1847 Mr. MICA. So we cannot get access to Presidential records from that Administration, and then the Archives, 1848 1849 which does its best in preserving them, particularly a new mode of communications which is electronic, we take 1850 top-secret hard documents that were stuffed, according to Mr. 1851

Lester's e-mail, which I would like to make part of the 1852 record, Mr. Chairman. 1853 Chairman WAXMAN. We will accept it for review and not 1854 1855 make it part of the record. Mr. MICA. Okay, but it refers to his e-mail as to how 1856 those documents were preserved, and I quess they were stuffed 1857 in Sandy Berger's socks. 1858 Mr. MICA. Is that what you understand, Mr. Stern? 1859 Mr. STERN. There's been a lot of review and 1860 investigation by lots of folks about what Mr. Berger did. 1861 1862 Mr. MICA. But there are e-mails that say one thing, and 1863 then the IG Report says another thing. And I want them to be 1864 made part of the record. Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. 1865 Chair will not admit that in the record. That has nothing to 1866 1867 do with this hearing. Ms. Watson? 1868 Ms. WATSON. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, I want to 1869 1870 address my remarks to Ms. Payton. And Ms. Payton, to comply with the Presidential Records Act, an e-mail archiving system 1871 1872 has to ensure that it captures all pertinent e-mail, but it also has to prevent people who are unauthorized from 1873 tampering with or deleting e-mail, would you not agree? 1874 1875 Ms. PAYTON. Yes, ma'am. Yes, absolutely. 1876 Ms. WATSON. And the Committee has been informed that in

2005 the White House was warned that not only its system was 1877 at risk of data loss but also that it was vulnerable to 1878 1879 tampering. And Mr. McDevitt, who worked for you at the White House, correct? He did work for you? 1880 Ms. PAYTON. Yes. I started mid-May of 2006. 1881 Ms. WATSON. He informed the Committee that there is no 1882 1883 way to guarantee that all records are retained in their 1884 complete and unmodified state. And he said the approach of simply storing e-mail messages in PST files provide no 1885 mechanism or audit trail that tracks changes to day the 1886 1887 files. According to him, the integrity of the data could be 1888 called into question because it was not possible to ensure that inappropriate action, either intentional or 1889 unintentional, could not occur. So this does not necessarily 1890 1891 mean that someone tampered with White House documents, but it 1892 does mean there is no way to know if someone did. Let me then address this to Dr. Weinstein. Does this 1893

Let me then address this to Dr. Weinstein. Does this raise a concern for you that there could be tampering?

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Mr. WEINSTEIN. Congresswoman, anything of this kind raises concerns for me and any possibility of tampering in any fashion. Because of an unfortunate employee--

Ms. WATSON. I know, but are you concerned about that?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Am I concerned about this specific issue that you raise?

Ms. WATSON. That the data could be tampered with.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. I would like to see some of the material, 1902 if I may that--1903 Ms. WATSON. I cannot hear you, sir. 1904 Mr. WEINSTEIN. I would like to read through some of the 1905 material that you have in front of you so that I can judge 1906 1907 for myself. Ms. WATSON. No. Give me a yes or no. 1908 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes, I am most concerned. Yes. 1909 Ms. WATSON. Yes is your answer? 1910 Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes was my answer. 1911 Ms. WATSON. Yes, it is just a simple question, okay. 1912 Mr. McDevitt also raised another concern, and this one 1913 is even more serious. He stated that there was a critical 1914 security issue in this system that was not identified and 1915 l corrected until 2005. And he said this: 'During this period 1916 it was discovered that the file servers and the file 1917 directories used to store the retained e-mail PST files were 1918 1919 accessible by everyone on the EOP network.'' Now, Ms. Payton, the Executive Office of the President 1920 has several thousand people, and your former employee, Mr. 1921 McDevitt, is saying that until 2005 any of them could access 1922 these e-mail files. They could delete files, they could 1923 1924 modify files, or read the files of other officials. Is that correct? 1925

Ms. PAYTON. Ms. Watson, since that precedes me, I am

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going to go off of information based on conversations with my 1927 staff, and in asking and trying to understand the e-mail 1928 situation so we have the right course of action and the right 1929 people matched to it, that has not been brought up. 1930 I mean, at some point in time I can certainly go back 1931 and ask them about that. That has not been brought up, nor 1932 is that typical--1933 1934 Ms. WATSON. Let me stop you. Ms. PAYTON. Yes, ma'am. 1935 Ms. WATSON. Are you saying to me that it has not been 1936 brought up that these files could be deleted or tampered 1937 with? 1938 That there was system-wide access by 3,000 customers to 1939 servers that are in the data center, that is against, you 1940 know, sort of Technology 101 principles, if that happened--1941 Please. Please. 1942 It would appear to me that if you had a system in place 1943 so it could be accessed by 3,000 people or unofficial 1944 personnel, and it could be changed, you mean to say that 1945 there was no concern or discussion? Is that what I am to 1946 1947 hear? Ms. PAYTON. I have not been made aware that at some 1948 1949 point in time that these servers were open to just anybody. Ms. WATSON. So, as I understand it, and please correct 1950 me, you had a system in place in the White House for several 1951

years in which anyone could have gone in and deleted files 1953 without a trace? Ms. PAYTON. Ma'am, I do not know that to be true. I 1954 have not been told that. 1955 1956 Chairman WAXMAN. The gentlelady's time has expired. 1957 Mr. Duncan? Mr. DUNCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me just ask 1958 that again. I think maybe you just answered this, you do 1959 1960 realize, of course, you are under oath. Do you have any knowledge of any kind that any person has ever tampered with 1961 or deleted any of these files? 1962 Ms. PAYTON. I have no knowledge of anybody going out 1963 there and intentionally deleting files that should not be 1964 1965 deleted. 1966 Mr. DUNCAN. All right. Ms. PAYTON. Again we are referring to a time period 1967 before my time, but I have not had an employee come to me and 1968 1969 say this is something that needs to be researched and that 1970 anything has happened. So I do not know what to do with that 1971 statement. Mr. DUNCAN. So you have no knowledge of anybody 1972 purposely trying to hide or delete something from this 1973 Committee or from any Government investigator? 1974 Ms. PAYTON. That is correct. There is only one 1975 1976 exception that is allowed as far as any kind of delete, and

that has to go through a very specific process. That is only in the event that information from the classified network is found on the unclassified network. That is the only time that a delete is allowed to happen, and that is managed through very tight process.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Swendiman, let me ask you, or Ms. Payton either one, how many times has your staff or either of you or your staff briefed Oversight Committee staff, and can you tell us how many letters of inquiry you have received from the Committee?

Mr. SWENDIMAN. I briefed the Oversight staff once very recently in terms of being responsive to the Committee. We have certainly in hand the Chairman's letter, and we have been producing the documents that were requested. That has consumed approximately, given the last check of about February 8th, about 1,500 hours of time from the OA staff to do that, and that's staff across the board; that is not just the OCIO's office, but it is the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Procurement Division, and so forth.

Mr. DUNCAN. That is really what I was getting at, is some idea about how much staff time, or how many hours or how much, has been devoted to trying to find this information.

Do either of you have any idea about how many documents or interviews have been submitted? How many pages of documents

of pages have come here to the Committee in regard to this 2002 2003 investigation? Mr. SWENDIMAN. Right now I think the estimate that I 2004 have been given is that approximately 15,000 pages of 2005 2006 documents have bene produced to the Committee, and 2007 approximately another 15,000 have been shown to the 2008 Committee. 2009 Mr. DUNCAN. So 1,500 hours and 15,000 pages. Mr. SWENDIMAN. Approximately, sir. 2010 Ms. PAYTON. Mr. Duncan, since you have addressed it to 2011 2012 both of us? 2013 Mr. DUNCAN. Sure. Ms. PAYTON. Allen covered the OA portion which would 2014 cover my area. But in addition to that you had asked the 2015 question about briefings, and I have provided, if I remember 2016 2017 correctly, it has been four briefings, two in person, two via telephone on this topic to Committee staff. 2018 2019 Mr. DUNCAN. All right. Thank you very much. 2020 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Tierney. Mr. TIERNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Payton, I 2021 2022 would like to ask you about some e-mails that were missing from Vice President Cheney's office that were related to CIA 2023 2024 Agent Valerie Plame Wilson. Before I get to any questions, let me see if I have the chronology right, and I know you 2025 2026 will correct me if I am wrong on that.

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2027 I understand that first your office produced a chart in 2005 that showed 473 days with no e-mail sent to or from 2028 certain components of the White House in the Microsoft 2029 2030 Exchange System. For the Vice President's office, there were days during 2031 2032 the week of October 1, 2003, with no e-mail, and that was apparently of interest to Special Counsel Patrick Fitzgerald, 2033 who requested those documents during the period. 2034 understanding is that when the inventory was done in 2005, 2035 2036 nobody at the White House could locate those e-mails in the 2037 PST files that were stored in the servers. And now, as far as I know in 2008, the White House still 2038 2039 hasn't located those e-mails in the PST files in the White 2040 House servers. So after not finding the e-mails there, the White House went to backup tapes and ultimately recovered the 2041 e-mails for those days. These were provided to the Special 2042 Counsel. 2043

Is that pretty accurate so far? 2044

Ms. PAYTON. Yes.

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Mr. TIERNEY. So my first question, I guess, is what happened to the files that were supposed to be on the White House servers?

Ms. PAYTON. Well, we have not finished our analysis, Mr. Tierney. We still have, roughly, 17 million e-mails as we are going through this first pass that we have not attributed

to a component, and in our phase two we will have enhanced technology which will allow us to read those messages at a lower level and attribute those to a component.

Mr. TIERNEY. But so far, I mean, this is a long period
of time that has transpired now. You haven't found them, and
now you went to a pretty serious effort in trying to respond
to Special Counsel Patrick Fitzgerald, I would assume, and
found none of them on the servers and had to go to the
backup. Right?

Ms. PAYTON. Yes, that is correct.

2062 Mr. TIERNEY. Let me ask you about the backup tapes,
2063 then. They are supposed to, as far as I know, copy
2064 everything on the White House servers, right?

2065 Ms. PAYTON. They are disaster recovery backup tapes, so they actually take a picture of how things look in the data center at that day.

2068 Mr. TIERNEY. Right.

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2069 Ms. PAYTON. So it is a picture of the server, the
2070 applications on it, and then any data associated with the
2071 applications.

Mr. TIERNEY. So it should copy the journals, the PST 2073 files, and everybody's individual mailboxes.

Ms. PAYTON. Yes.

2075 Mr. TIERNEY. Now, we got a document showing that when 2076 the White House restored the backup tapes for the Vice

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President's office, there were no journal files, there were 2077 no PST files containing e-mails for the days that Mr. Bashara 2078 was interested in. So not only were they missing from the 2079 servers, they were missing from the backup tapes as well. 2080 2081 Can you explain that to us? Ms. PAYTON. Because this predates me, I do not know all 2082 the details of that particular restorer. I do know that 2083 2084 they--Mr. TIERNEY. Well, does it mean that there were no 2085 2086 journal files of the time the backup tape was made? Ms. PAYTON. I am not sure. What I do know is that 70 2087 mailboxes were restored and 17,000 e-mails, but I don't know 2088 all the details of that particular restoring process. 2089 Mr. TIERNEY. Well, I would assume, you know, the problem 2090 with just having the mailboxes of individual officials of the 2091 2092 Vice President's office is, it is my understanding, is that if somebody deletes an e-mail on the same day that they 2093 receive it, it is gone. It is not stored or whatever. We 2094 will never know what was on there, so no historical record of 2095 2096 that. So I am looking at this, and what--I will be an 2097 2098 expert--it looks that there is a lot of unanswered questions here about the e-mails that were missing from the Vice 2099 2100 President's office. Ms. PAYTON. Mr. Tierney, if I might, we still have PST

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files that we have not been able to associate with a component. I am assuming that was the same case back in 2005, but I do not know that for sure. They contain 17 million e-mails. Once we go through phase two, it is our hope and our assumption that we are going to be able to find e-mails that were properly archived, but they are just not associated with a component at this point in time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Well, I hope you will forgive me for being a little bit skeptical, because a lot of time has come and gone on this.

Ms. PAYTON. I understand.

Mr. TIERNEY. The servers did not have it. It looks like the backup certainly, at least to date, has not had it despite fairly extensive efforts to recapture that. You know, you want us to rely on this system to believe that, you know, this is something that is reliable, and I just do not see that at this point in time, and it is disconcerting.

I mean, all the other questions what we have seen here today about the RNC being, deleting tapes and everything disappearing, and these are critical periods of time where the historical records should be accurate and should be complete. In the amount of time that it has taken to review all of these things and still come up with non-answers is disturbing.

So I yield back, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

2127 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Bilbray.

2128 Mr. BILBRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stern, I had the privilege of having a discussion with Mary Nichols, who previously was at EPA and now over at Air Resources Board, about an issue that is raised here, and that is the California waiver, and the hearing and the process on that.

In fact, I have noticed that a group that has called themselves Citizens for Responsible Ethics in Washington, CREW, has filed a lawsuit pertaining to the latest lack of a waiver for California pertaining to greenhouse gases. So, sir, do you know if they have filed a lawsuit pertaining to the mandate to use ethanol in California that California tried to get a waiver for from the Clinton administration and was blocked by that administration? Do you know if they filed anything?

Mr. STERN. I am sorry. I am with the National Archives. I am not familiar with that EPA issue.

Mr. BILBRAY. Okay, I appreciate that.

Mr. Chairman, I just don't know if that group was involved in any litigation pertaining to the other waiver, but I am interested in this, and, Mr. Weinstein, do we have the possibility, if we wanted to follow up on this other waiver, to get into the records of the Clinton Administration about what was done and why they would not issue a waiver to

2152 California Air Resources Board when we requested it for over 2153 eight years? Chairman WAXMAN. I think it would depend, Congressman, 2154 2155 on whether those records had already been totally processed 2156 for release. Mr. STERN. Yes, under the Presidential Records Act, the 2157 Congress, through committee or subcommittee, can make what we 2158 2159 call a Special Access Request for records of a former President. So if we got a formal request from the Committee 2160 2161 for Presidential records of the Clinton Administration, then we would respond to that, search for those records, see if we 2162 2163 have them at the Clinton Library, and respond to the 2164 Committee. So there is a formal process through the PRA to 2165 do that. 2166 Mr. WEINSTEIN. But that would have to be the Chairman of 2167 the Committee responding. Mr. BILBRAY. The Chairman of the Committee would have to 2168 2169 request that? 2170 Mr. STERN. That is correct. Mr. BILBRAY. Okay. Because it is an ongoing problem 2171 2172 that Chairman Waxman knows we are concerned about the 2173 environmental impact of the ethanol/methanol mandate. 2174 have gotten the methanol off, but we still have a mandate on ethanol, and why the Administration, previous Administration, 2175 kept telling us that they were going to pull the mandate, it 2176

2177 never did; and what meetings and communications they had with 2178 industry representatives who were representing those who were 2179 profiteering off of this mandate as opposed to where we go. 2180 So that is obvious. Now the concern is what kind of 2181 contacts the Republican Administration that followed made, 2182 specifically to greenhouse gas issues. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to yield my 2183 2184 remaining time to the gentleman from Florida. Mr. MICA. Ms. Payton, you joined the Office of 2185 2186 Administration in mid-2006, so all the missing e-mail issues 2187 occurred, exclusively, before your tenure began, is that 2188 correct? I mean that is correct. 2189 Ms. PAYTON. Yes. 2190 Mr. MICA. And were you around when these things took 2191 place, too? 2192 Mr. SWENDIMAN. No. Mr. MICA. You were not? 2193 Mr. SWENDIMAN. No, my tenure began November 27th of--2194 2195 Mr. MICA. And so have sort of a little game being This Steven McDevitt, he worked for you? Did he 2196 2197 leave on good terms, or was there some dispute? He is sort of the accuser here bringing up that they could have had a 2198 system that would have better, that would have preserved 2199 2200 things, and some things may be missing, they may not. But he 2201 has raised these questions, right?

2202 Ms. PAYTON. He did, initially, report directly to me, 2203 and then once I got a deputy director, he reported to the 2204 deputy director. Steve--2205 Mr. MICA. There had to be some disagreement. I mean, 2206 were you aware that, I mean, now he is making these charges 2207 that you all didn't handle this right. Ms. PAYTON. He was very passionate about the ECRMS 2208 platform that was going to go to pilot, and the pilot had to 2209 keep being delayed. And he was--2210 2211 Mr. MICA. So there was a disagreement on how these 2212 records would be preserved? 2213 Ms. PAYTON. We actually did not make the decision around 2214 ECRMS until after he left. 2215 Mr. MICA. Okay. An important question, Mr. Chairman. 2216 One of the things I passed after the Clinton fiasco was the 2217 White House had to live under all the laws the rest of us did. I think Mr. Ehlers and I passed that after we went 2218 2219 through years of seeing the disorganization at the White 2220 House and non-compliance with law under the Clinton Administration. 2221 2222 Do we need to change the law? Is there 2223 something-because again we have new technology that we are 2224 trying to capture history. Let's go right now the line. 2225 Tell me if you think the law is adequate or something we need 2226 to change.

Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time has expired, but 2227 if any members which to answer his question. 2228 Mr. MICA. I don't think--2229 Chairman WAXMAN. If any witnesses wish to answer his 2230 2231 question. Mr. SWENDIMAN. I think with regard to the law or rules 2232 on technology, I need to defer to somebody who is an expert 2233 2234 in IT and has a technological background. Ms. PAYTON. As far as the law goes, I cannot legally 2235 comment on whether or not the law should be changed, but the 2236 fact that more communication that used to happen in the 2237 hallway and used to happen on the telephone now happens on 2238 So e-mail volumes are driving up, and it is now, you 2239 e-mail. know, it is also a very casual form of communication as well 2240 as a very official form of communication. 2241 So we do have some work to do, both on the user side as 2242 well as on the technology side to understand the new 2243 2244 protocols around managing, preserving it properly, managing it, planning for that type of volume, because it is only 2245 2246 going to increase. Did I get at the heart of your question, sir? 2247 Chairman WAXMAN. Well, the question was, do you 2248 2249 recommend a new law. You are not recommending a new law. Let's go on, if anybody wants to answer his question, 2250 directly, let's do that, because other members are waiting to 2251

2252 ask their questions.

2253 And the gentleman's time has expired.

2254 Mr. Weinstein?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, as you know, I am an historian by profession, and I am afraid I am unable to respond to that question. Certainly not without you and the Honorable Member agreeing on a particular thing. When there is consensus in this body, then that is the moment that probably the law should move forward. I will stop there.

Chairman WAXMAN. Okay. Anybody else want to respond?

If not, Mr. Yarmuth.

Mr. YARMUTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am going to ask a question that is based on a conversation I had several years ago, before I ever dreamed of getting into politics, when I was a journalist. I actually had forgotten about this conversation, but I was reminded of it when all of these disappearing e-mails, when the story of them arose.

A woman told me, this was back in 2004, 2005, that she had a blood relative who worked for a private contractor somewhere in a remote area from D.C., I don't remember whether it was Virginia or Maryland. And that every six weeks or so he came, his company came to the White House and took computers and hard drives back to a remote location where he was many stories underground. I am not exactly clear on which term she used, whether she said cleaned or

2277 scrubbed the hard drives of those computers.

I am very honest to say, she implied a nefarious motive.

I as a journalist wasn't quite sure, and I understand the

danger of hearsay stories like that. I wouldn't even ask the

question except for the connection to missing data. So my

question is to Mr. Swendiman and Ms. Payton, are you aware of

any activity or procedure that resembles the activity that I

just described?

Mr. SWENDIMAN. Sir, I am aware of none.

Ms. PAYTON. I can't comment on that time period, but I can comment currently. There are, as employees depart, if we want to be able to re-use their equipment, we actually take the files and store them on a shared drive. Then if we want to re-use their equipment, we would need to wipe their drive, so that we are not buying a new PC and then you can't use it any more, every time you have a new person.

So from a current standpoint, that is a practice that we are using. I don't know if that answers your question.

Mr. YARMUTH. Well, it may.

Let me ask another one, though. Are you aware of any contract with a non-Governmental entity that involves handling of White House computer information?

Ms. PAYTON. We have--

Mr. YARMUTH. Other than the one you may have just described.

Ms. PAYTON. We have 60 contractors on staff who help us 2302 with our messaging, who also help us with our PC tech 2303 support. So contractors would be touching computers. This 2304 process that she is mentioning, I am not sure I am aware of. 2305 Mr. YARMUTH. Okay. And so you don't, well, okay, I will 2306 2307 leave it at that. But let me ask a question, you mentioned 2308 one issue with regard to deleting information that might be classified, and you described it as being subject to a very 2309 tight process. I think those were your words. How can we as 2310 a Committee, how can the Congress, how can the American 2311 people be confident in what that process is and that there is 2312 2313 any accountability for it? Or are we relying totally on the White House's assurance that it is a tight process that only 2314 deals with classified information? 2315 Ms. PAYTON. I am not exactly sure how to answer your 2316 2317 question. I mean--Mr. YARMUTH. Would you be willing to, for instance, 2318 describe the tight process that you use? 2319 Ms. PAYTON. Sure. I can definitely walk you through 2320 that. 2321 2322 I am sorry, I just got guidance that because we are talking about classified, I can't talk about the details of 2323 classified in this setting. So I will just tell you 2324 organizationally, we have an Office of Security Emergency 2325 Preparedness. If they are notified, they notify us, we get 2326

2327 our direction and we follow our direction.

2328 Mr. YARMUTH. Okay. Doesn't sound like a very tight 2329 process, but I will let you characterize that.

I want to ask you now about the ECRMS program. You made the decision to cancel that program after what was described to the Committee by Mr. McDevitt as a pretty extensive three-year process in which a lot of different people made a decision that this was the system that was desirable to implement. You made that decision and you have given in your written testimony some reasons for it.

You gave, apparently, in a meeting with Mr. Stern's staff, you gave some slightly different reasons. I would like to ask Mr. Stern, did you think and did your staff think that Ms. Payton's reasons for canceling the ECRMS program were legitimate and were compelling?

Mr. STERN. I am really not in a position to answer that. We defer to them. And it is the White House's responsibility to make the records management decisions. We certainly, as we have said before, hoped and expected they would have a formal records management system in place. We thought that ECRMS was going to be it. So we were disappointed that they didn't use ECRMS and would hope that they still try to get one in place even now, if they can.

Mr. YARMUTH. My time is up, Mr. Chairman, I yield back. Thank you.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Welch? 2352 Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank all 2353 the witnesses. I want to focus on the recovery of some of 2354 the e-mails and what efforts have been made to do that. I 2355 don't really want to focus on motives or what we can prove 2356 when we don't have the documentation to draw any realistic 2357 2358 conclusions. Mr. Stern, the Presidential Records Act of course 2359 requires that official business be available and then stored 2360 2361 in the repository of the National Archives, correct? 2362 Mr. STERN. Correct. Mr. WELCH. And it is your responsibility to see that 2363 that is done? 2364 Mr. STERN. Correct, to ensure that all the Presidential 2365 records in the White House are transferred to our custody. 2366 2367 Mr. WELCH. Right. And whether an official action involving White House business is done in a White House 2368 2369 e-mail account or an RNC account or g-mail account or AOL account, if it is official business it belongs in the 2370 Archives, correct? 2371 2372 Mr. STERN. Ultimately, at the end of the Administration, 2373 it should be preserved as a Presidential record and then 2374 transferred to us. Mr. WELCH. And we know that about 88 White House 2375 officials, in fact, used a non-White House mail account to do 2376

some official business, for whatever reason, correct? 2377 Mr. STERN. I guess. I am not familiar with the details 2378 2379 It is my understanding that there was at least some belief, even by the White House, that there could be official 2380 business done on the RNC system. 2381 Mr. WELCH. And you have made specific inquires from the 2382 White House about having them obtain from the RNC the e-mails 2383 2384 that relate to official White House business, correct? Mr. STERN. Yes, we asked them to do that. 2385 2386 Mr. WELCH. You asked them to do that in May of 2007? Mr. STERN. I believe so. 2387 Mr. WELCH. What did they do as a result of that request? 2388 Mr. STERN. We don't know specifically. They said they 2389 were attempting to do that, and we have inquired periodically 2390 and we don't know anything specific except that we though 2391 they were still continuing in that effort. 2392 Mr. WELCH. Since you made the request in May of 2007 for 2393 2394 the White House to gather up its e-mails that were used on the RNC account, are you aware of any specific, concrete step 2395 that the White House has taken to comply with that request? 2396 2397 Mr. STERN. No. Mr. WELCH. Do they have a legal duty to provide official 2398 2399 communication records to the Archives? Mr. STERN. At the end of the Administration, yes. 2400 2401 Mr. WELCH. Ms. Payton, are you aware of any specific and

concrete step that the White House has taken to comply with 2402 the request by Mr. Stern on behalf of the National Archives 2403 to obtain these e-mails? 2404 Ms. PAYTON. Mr. Welch, because that is in a separate 2405 technology team that reports up through RNC, I am not 2406 involved in that. 2407 2408 Mr. WELCH. So the answer is it is not your job, so you 2409 don't know? Ms. PAYTON. That is correct, sir. 2410 Mr. WELCH. Mr. Swendiman, how about you? 2411 2412 Mr. SWENDIMAN. The Office of Administration is responsible for the official, sensitive but official EOP 2413 network. It is not--2414 Mr. WELCH. So it is not your job, either? 2415 Mr. SWENDIMAN. It is not. 2416 2417 Mr. WELCH. All right. So nobody here can speak for the White House and explain to Mr. Stern why they haven't done 2418 2419 what they told Mr. Stern they would do, namely, make those communications subject to the Presidential Records Act 2420 available to the National Archives? You don't know? 2421 2422 Mr. SWENDIMAN. Well, I think I have tried to explain 2423 this as I understand it, sir, as to what steps I have been 2424 told have been undertaken. Mr. WELCH. Well, no, I want to know, well, no steps. Is 2425 he misinformed? 2426

2427	Mr. SWENDIMAN. I am not privy to the communications Mr.
2428	Stern has had with
2429	Mr. WELCH. Well, let me ask you this. Apparently, some
2430	of these may be gone forever, we don't know. But there are
2431	two boxes of backup tapes at the RNC, we are told. Mr.
2432	Stern, are you aware of any effort to make those backup,
2433	those tapes in those two boxes available to the National
2434	Archives?
2435	Mr. STERN. They wouldn't make those available to us. If
2436	they were going to do a recovery effort, they would either do
2437	it themselves and then search through recovered e-mails for
2438	official e-mails, or they would let somebody through the
2439	White House do that.
2440	Mr. WELCH. Ms. Payton, are you aware of any recovery
2441	effort that has been made with respect to those two boxes?
2442	Ms. PAYTON. No.
2443	Mr. WELCH. Mr. Swendiman, are you aware of any steps
2444	that have been taken to recover the e-mails that are
2445	contained in those two boxes?
2446	Mr. SWENDIMAN. Sir, I can't speak to the two boxes. What
2447	I can
2448	Mr. WELCH. So you do not know?
2449	Mr. SWENDIMAN. I do not know specifically as to those
2450	two boxes.
2451	Mr WELCH So there is no dispute either on the part of

the White House folks or the National Archives folks, that 2452 any e-mails, whether it's on an RNC account or a White House 2453 account, that may be in those two boxes, and this goes back 2454 to the 2001, 2002 when major decisions in this Country were 2455 being made, including the decision to go to war in Iraq, 2456 there's no question that anything that relates to official 2457 White House business is subject to the Presidential Records 2458 2459 Act? Mr. Swendiman, do you agree with that? Mr. SWENDIMAN. Could you repeat the question, sir? 2460 Mr. WELCH. Any document, e-mail that relates to White 2461 House business is subject to the Presidential Records Act, 2462 correct? 2463 Mr. SWENDIMAN. Any document that involves official 2464 business that involves the constitutional, the statutory, 2465 ceremonial activities of the President or the immediate White 2466 2467 House staff is subject to the Presidential Records Act. Mr. WELCH. Right, we are reciting the law, we are all in 2468 It is the compliance with the law question that 2469 agreement. I understand it is not your job. So I don't want 2470 to be asking you to do somebody else's job, you have your 2471 2472 hands full. I guess I will come back to you, Mr. Stern, I am close 2473 to the end of my time. What if anything can you do in order 2474 that the National Archives have possession of the official 2475

communications that may be there, or what can you do to make

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certain that the National Archives can see that whatever 2477 reasonable steps can be taken to recover that which is available is done, so that the Presidential Records Act is complied with? Mr. STERN. Under the PRA, we have no direct authority. All we can do is ask them for and acquire. And then we also can report to the Congress. Obviously, the Congress is aware 2483 of this issue, so I think the PRA envisions that it is up to 2484 the Congress when dealing with Presidential records to communicate and work directly with the White House on--2486 Mr. WELCH. So here is where we are, just to sum up. You have asked and gotten no reply. You don't know and somebody

else does, but they are not here.

I yield the balance of my time. Thank you very much. Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. Clay?

Mr. CLAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Payton, one of the White House officials who we contacted in preparing for today's hearing was Steven McDevitt, who worked for you. We asked him whether there was any concern about abandoning the e-mail archiving system and relying on this ad hoc journaling process. He said there was great concern. Let me show you an excerpt from page 7 of his answers to the Committee. He stated: ''There was a great deal of concern about proceeding with the migration of

2502 Outlook Exchange without having an adequate e-mail records 2503 management solution in place.''

Mr. McDevitt described in detail the risks that were discussed within the White House on numerous occasions. One of the major concerns was the risk of data loss. He said this: 'The process by which e-mail was being collected and retained was primitive, and the risk that that data would be lost was high. The potential impact is that the system does not contain all required data.''

Ms. Payton, what are your views? Do you agree with your staff that the archive system was inadequate and risked losing data?

Ms. PAYTON. The challenge about his statement is it does predate me. And this is also his technology professional opinion. In talking with the staff on our go-forward basis, we have improved the people, process and technology with what we have to live with until we can get to a more comprehensive solution. Back at that time, even if you had a more comprehensive solution in place, if you don't have the right processes to make sure it is running right, you can still end up with the same result. That is why we want to get to the bottom of our analysis and figure out if we still have any resulting anomalies and then make a decision around doing a restore. But to be able to comment specifically on things that predated me, I am unable.

Mr. CLAY. But look, it wasn't just the internal White 2527 House staff that raised the red flag about the archive 2528 system. The Committee has obtained notes from a meeting on 2529 2530 January 6th of 2004 between staff from the Archives and the White House. According to these notes, Archive staff were 2531 also raising these very same concerns with the White House. 2532 2533 And the notes describe how the Archive staff learned that the 2534 White House was converting from Lotus Notes to Microsoft Exchange e-mail. Then in bold face, the note says this: 2535 ''Messages in Exchange are not being captured in ARMS or any 2536 other system external to Exchange. The NARA team emphasized 2537 that EOP was operating at risk by not capturing and storing 2538 messages outside the e-mail system.'' 2539 What were the best efforts that the White House put 2540 2541 forward when they did not heed their own warning? Ms. PAYTON. Mr. Clay, I don't know if I have time to, I 2542 would like to, if you would allow me, to actually walk 2543 2544 through sort of where an e-mail travels in the system. Mr. CLAY. No, we don't have time for that, but I will 2545 say this, in your previous testimony you mentioned how much 2546 it is going to cost to retrieve these e-mails. 2547 Ms. PAYTON. Right. 2548 2549 Mr. CLAY. Well, you know, all of that is taxpayer dollars. And it is such a cavalier attitude that it may be 2550

\$50,000 one day, \$150,000 the next. But where does the care

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2552 come in for taxpayers' money?

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Ms. PAYTON. That is part of why we want to do the 2554 analysis first, so we can have a very targeted list. If there are any anomalies at the end of the work we are doing, we have a very targeted list for the restore. So by having less days to restore, we will save money as far as the restore that needs to be done.

Mr. CLAY. And then no one there heeded their own warnings. What was all of that about? Nobody said, wait a minute, maybe we need to listen to Archives. Or maybe we need to listen to our own staff. And nobody heeded those warnings. What is all of that?

Ms. PAYTON. I wasn't there, sir, so I don't know.

Mr. CLAY. Dr. Weinstein, do you agree that the White House process was primitive and that there was a high risk of data loss?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. If that is what my staff decided after looking at this process, I would have to agree that there were some problems. What the nature of those problems were, I think even Mr. Payton and Mr. Swendiman would agree that they were working on a new platform and they didn't have all the answers.

But I do want to make one point to you, Congressman, on this issue of who cares about the taxpayer. And it is crucially important, particularly for the cultural

institutions in the Country, such as the National Archives,
Library of Congress, others, to be very sensitive to the fact
that we can lose the support of the American taxpayer very
quickly.

Congressman Welch, in his questions, had raised one question with Mr. Stern, my colleague here. Basically, one slight correction, I signed that letter, I drafted the final version of that letter. So if the Congressman has any interest in learning who has been trying to get the Republican National Committee or whomever to return whatever materials they may have, I will take responsibility for that.

Chairman WAXMAN. Please speak up. We can't hear you.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. We have not responded, we have not asked that question lately. We asked for the return of this last year, we periodically question people. I guess we have to be a bit stronger in our questioning, in our requests.

Mr. CLAY. But, look, Doctor--

Mr. WEINSTEIN. I will have that information to the Chairman by the end of this week.

Mr. CLAY. But Doctor, excuse me, it seems like everyone was warning the White House about the risks of data loss.

And the White House's own technical people were warning them, and your team in the Archives also warned them. Yet they continued with the migration and they continued to rely on this ad hoc process from 2002 until today.

What troubles me is that these are e-mails documenting how the Bush Administration was making decisions. They are official Presidential documents that the White House is required by law to save and turn over to the National Archives. They belong not to George Bush, but to the American people. But the White House seems to have ignored numerous warnings from people inside and outside the White House about its flawed approach. Do you have similar concerns?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. More than anything else, I want whatever materials may be in other locations like the Republican National Committee or any other location, if they are official White House documents, they belong with the White House, they belong with the Archives or in preparation for coming to the National Archives. My main concern here is with the future of my institution, National Archives.

Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time is expired.

Ms. Norton.

Ms. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Payton, I would like to reconcile your sworn statements with what the Committee has since learned, and perhaps you can help us. On January 15th, 2008, you filed a sworn declaration in U.S. District Court here regarding the loss of White House e-mail. In that declaration you criticized the chart produced in 2005, showing hundreds of

2627 days with no White House e-mail. And here I am going to 2628 quote what you said in the sworn declaration. ''I am aware of a chart created by a former employee within the OCIO, '' 2629 Office of Chief Information Office. 2630 Now, that of course, anyone reading that declaration, 2631 would believe that a single member created, staff person 2632 created this chart perhaps indeed almost on his own. But the 2633 Committee in fact obtained documents showing that your office 2634 created a 15 person what you call message storage team to 2635 2636 work on this problem. This team documented its actions in 2637 very painstaking detail and reported frequently to the director of administration and White House counsel. 2638 2639 Ms. Payton, I ask you, why didn't you mention this team 2640 of White House officials in your sworn declaration? Ms. PAYTON. Ms. Norton, one of the things that I have 2641 mentioned before is that because this is prior to my arrival, 2642 I put the information together based on what my team has told 2643 2644 me as well as--2645 Ms. NORTON. You are unaware, are you testifying here that you were unaware of this team? 2646 2647 Ms. PAYTON. No, I am explaining to you is based on what the team has told me, as well as information I had, there was 2648 a group of people who put data together. But as far as--2649 2650 Ms. NORTON. I am asking you, were you unaware of the 2651 message storage team who worked on this problem?

Ms. PAYTON. Ma'am, all I know is that they put data together. They did not work on the chart. And that is how it was presented to me.

Ms. NORTON. Later in your declaration, and here I am quoting you again, you said ''The OCIO has reviewed the chart and has so far been unable to replicate its results or affirm the correctness of the assumptions underlying it.'' We got a quite different account from Steven McDevitt, he is the former White House employee who worked on this project. This is what he said: ''Extensive testing was performed at that time to ensure that the tools and the tabulation process was performed correctly. An independent verification and validation also was performed by a different set of contractors to ensure that this analysis process was completed correctly and that the data was correctly analyzed and accurately represented.''

Ms. Payton, why didn't you mention this testing by the independent contractors?

Ms. PAYTON. I am not aware of that testing.

Ms. NORTON. You still are not aware of that testing?

Ms. PAYTON. I am aware that Steve has made those statements. We have a team that does IV&V. When I asked my staff about the chart and the validity of the chart, one of the things they said to me is, as far as they could tell, it had not gone through an extensive IV&V process.

2677 Ms. NORTON. And so no one made you aware--this is an 2678 amazing testimony given the position you were in and the post 2679 you held. 2680 Now, in your declaration again, it is a sworn declaration, you stated that there was a 'lack of supporting 2681 documentation.'' For somebody who said she didn't know 2682 2683 anything, you certainly had something to say in your sworn 2684 declaration. Lack of supporting documentation. But Mr. 2685 McDevitt told us that the chart itself was just a summary. 2686 He said the complete analysis was 250 pages in length, it included the complete background data and trend analysis. 2687 Why didn't you mention, Ms. Payton, the 250 page supporting 2688 2689 document in your sworn declaration? 2690 Ms. PAYTON. That document had not been made aware to me. I know that we produced a lot of documents in response to 2691 2692 this. So that document must not have been on the radar of my team to inform me. 2693 Ms. NORTON. My goodness, I don't know how you did your 2694 2695 job. You seem to have known nothing about it. Ms. Payton, in your declaration you stated that you have 2696 2697 serious reservations about the reliability of the chart. Well, it would appear that the easiest way to get information 2698 about the chart was to talk to the person who put it 2699 2700 together, one of those of course is Mr. McDevitt. 2701 this is exactly what the Archives recommended to you.

November 6th, 2007, Sam Watkins from the Archives sent you 2702 this e-mail, and I am quoting from it, Ms. Payton, ''It would 2703 2704 be useful for someone to contact the original 2705 author-requesters of the chart to ask questions about its nature and meaning, the methodology used to produce it, the 2706 shortcomings you have noted, and whether they prepared any 2707 2708 additional or related documentation.'' But when we talked to 2709 Mr. McDevitt, he told us that throughout the entire process, you never contacted him once, even though he worked directly 2710 for you in 2006, while you were there. Why did you not 2711 2712 contact him, Ms. Payton? 2713 Chairman WAXMAN. The gentlelady's time has expired, but please answer the question. 2714 Ms. PAYTON. At that point in time, when we were doing 2715 2716 that analysis, we had already found flaws with the tool. So 2717 talking with Steve at that point, he probably was not aware that those flaws with the tool that was used existed. 2718 2719 Ms. NORTON. I didn't ask you that. I said why hadn't you spoken directly to Mr. McDevitt? 2720 2721 Ms. PAYTON. After he left the EOP? 2722 Ms. NORTON. Directly with him in 2006 while you were 2723 there, Ms. Payton. 2724 Ms. PAYTON. He reported to me directly for a short time, then he reported to the Deputy Director. I am not sure I 2725 understand the question. 2726

2727 Ms. NORTON. Ms. Payton, look, I think the credibility 2728 problems you present are patent here. If you did not know, then you apparently tried not to know, even when the Archives 2729 2730 l told you that someone who was working for you could in fact 2731 tell you and again--2732 Ms. PAYTON. Steve and I had multiple conversations about 2733 records and--2734 Ms. NORTON. Why didn't you ask him any of the questions 2735 I have just run down? If he had all this information, why 2736 didn't you inquire? 2737 Chairman WAXMAN. The gentlelady's time has expired. Mr. Davis? 2738 2739 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. I think the time has expired and 2740 we need to move on. 2741 Chairman WAXMAN. I think that question will have to stand as a rhetorical question unless you have anything 2742 2743 further you want to add, Ms. Payton. 2744 Ms. PAYTON. No, that is fine. 2745 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Sarbanes. 2746 Mr. SARBANES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you to the 2747 I just want to preface my question by saying 2748 that, I am trying to imagine people watching this, just sort 2749 of ordinary folk watching this hearing. I have to believe 2750 that they would find it completely implausible that this 2751 number of e-mails, this number of days of e-mail traffic

would just disappear by accident. And I mean to imply what I am implying.

But let me ask you, Ms. Payton, are you familiar, and I know you weren't there at the time the White House decided to abandon the ARMS system that was in place. But you are an IT person and you kind of know this arena. Have you become familiar with what that ARMS system did? Do you have any understanding of what the structure of it was and how it worked at all?

Ms. PAYTON. I have a general understanding, because it exists today. It still houses the Notes records. It was built in 1994, and it was built actually for a system that preceded Notes Mail. It had to be heavily customized so that it could interpret Notes Mail and be able to actually store it in ARMS for record keeping.

Mr. SARBANES. Did you ever find yourself over the last year or two saying, gosh, I wish they hadn't abandoned that system back in whenever it was, beginning of the term, because things would have been a lot easier, we would have been able to collect things in a much more deliberate fashion? Did you ever find yourself saying that kind of thing?

Ms. PAYTON. Obviously it would be nice. I try not to second guess people that I walk in behind.

Mr. SARBANES. It would have been terrific to have had

well. It is inexplicable that the White House would choose to move away from that and toward this other system. If I was somebody, if I were somebody who wanted to get around the system, that wanted to delete e-mails, make the record of my communications disappear, the system that the White House moved to would be an easier system to accomplish that, would you not agree, compared to what had existed before? It certainly seems that way from the testimony.

Ms. PAYTON. Actually, Mr. Sarbanes, it is a little bit more complicated. Because when an e-mail comes in through Exchange, it automatically gets copied over to a journal. So for example, if you were at the EOP and you were in the Office of Administration, and let's say I was in OMB, if I e-mailed you, automatically a copy will go into the Microsoft Exchange Journal underneath OMB and then when you get your copy, it goes into the Exchange Journal as well, underneath OA. Plus, it is also in your in basket and my sent.

Then when we do the PST archive, your record that is in the OA journal moves over to the OA PSTs, the personal storage tables which is also another Microsoft product. Then my e-mail, which was under OMB in the OMB journal, would move over to the--

Mr. SARBANES. Well, my, from reading--

Ms. PAYTON. So there are lots of different places that

2802 | that e-mail would be.

Mr. SARBANES. Well, lots of different places also where human intervention could alter the recording of the information, it seems to me. But let me move away from you. I do want to applaud you for all the things you are trying to do now, but it strikes me as building a wonderful barn and painting it a wonderful color of red and meanwhile, the cow is out the barn and in a pasture somewhere, given what has happened.

I just wanted to ask the folks from the Archives, if 10 is where you want to be now in the transition, on a scale of 1 to 10, anticipating that we are coming to the end of the term, where would you say we are, from your assessment, on a scale of 1 to 10?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Let me answer that two ways. I will say that we will be a 10 by January 20th, 2009. We will be a 10.

Mr. SARBANES. Where are you now?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Somewhere in between. I won't give it a number. But we have a way to go, but we will get there.

Mr. SARBANES. I applaud your confidence and I hope it is well-founded, because we don't want these records to be lost.

The last question I have, because I am running out of time is, we have talked about these backup tapes, disaster recovery tapes, very appropo term in this context, because the loss of these e-mails strikes me as a disaster. So it

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2827 makes sense that they would be called disaster recovery tapes.

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My question is this: who has possession of those? In other words, if we get to January of next year and the recovery process isn't finished, but there is still out there material from which you can conduct the recovery, where does that material go? Who has possession of that? Does the Archives take possession of whatever the apparatus is from which the recovery can be conducted?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. I am going to let our expert on recovery tapes deal with that one.

Mr. STERN. I can describe what happened in the Clinton Administration, because they did have to undergo a tape restoration project that started during the Administration and was not finished on January 20th of 2001. And the Office of Administration continued to be responsible for that project. They rented an off-site facility up in Maryland. But the legal custody of the records and in fact those backup tapes did transfer to us. So the tapes became ours on January 20th, the records became ours. But the work was still done by OA through a contractor that we then coordinated with and helped supervise. But they still did the work. So if the same situation arose here and a recovery effort starts and is not completed, I assume it will be the same case. The tapes will become our legal property, but

still need to be worked on by OA until it is complete.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. I have to stress, Congressman, that the financial responsibility for correcting the situation is the White House's, not NARA's. It is the White House's.

Mr. SARBANES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope that supervision by NARA is good come post-January. Thank you.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Sarbanes. Mr. Platts?

Mr. PLATTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to

yield time to the Ranking Member, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you.

Ms. Payton, several of the witnesses we have spoken to have said that as far as they knew, Special Counsel

Fitzgerald was satisfied with the results that he received from searches performed by the White House IT employees. And none of the witnesses was aware of any plot to obstruct any Department of Justice investigation. We asked former CIO Carlos Solari about whether Special Counsel Patrick

Fitzgerald was satisfied with the White House production, and this is what we had to say: As far as I know, now, obviously I didn't have any first-hand knowledge with him, but through the attorneys on the White House side who were dealing with that, yes, otherwise, we would still be busy at it answering questions, or there would have been questions come back to us that say, we don't have the confidence you are providing us with everything we have asked for. But that wasn't the case

2877 at all.

McCloskey reiterated the same point regarding the Plame electronics searches on at least three occasions during his interview when he said they, the DOJ, were always asking for more. To my knowledge, the whole time I was there, we always had everything they asked for. In fact, I am certain of it. The only thing I know is that there were no tapes missing. I do know that, and that everything DOJ wanted, we gave them while I was there. McCloskey continued, in everything that they, the DOJ, asked us, we, which was the White House IT office, gave them. And all the feedback that I ever got was, thank you, this is a ton of stuff, we appreciate it. Now, of course, maybe it takes a long time to realize that there is a big gap in dates. Maybe that is what he is referring to. We were very concerned to do this right and make sure that he got everything that the DOJ had asked for.

John Straub, who was a former director of OA, said of the searches, in nine times out of ten, it did not end up being that something was missing. It ended up being that we weren't doing the search properly or the system wasn't gathering the right information, or you were searching across two systems, and it would find hits in one system and wouldn't find it in another. Then you go back and refine the search terms and it found the same things. It wasn't because there were documents missing.

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Tim Campen, the former CIO on the Hill at the White House and Director of OA had the following conversation with the staff. Do you recall any concerns during that time, the whole time that you were at the White House, these searches weren't producing all of the documents that were out there on any given subject? His answer, I remember that always, we always asked ourselves that, are we finding everything. would ask that question and have debates about it, discussions about it, about the technical parameters of the searchers and of the accuracy of the billion searches that had to be created. The general answer was yes, researching everything we can, and we think we have constructed the right kind of searches. By the look of the volume of e-mails we are getting, we are doing something right, because we are producing an awful lot of this. Later Mr. Campen, when asked by the staff, so you are

Later Mr. Campen, when asked by the staff, so you are not aware of any evil right-wing plan to obstruct the Justice Department investigation, he replied no, no. And specifically, with regard to Fitzgerald, Mr. Campen said no, I was always admonished and directed by White House counsel that this was a serious and full effort. We were always told that through the spirit of this, we are complying with this.

Ms. Payton, I know you weren't at the White House during these searches. But are these statements consistent with the documentation you have reviewed in the course of your duties?

2927 Ms. PAYTON. It is consistent with the documentation, as 2928 well as conversations with the current staff. I have asked them if they know of any searches we did not satisfy, and 2929 2930 other than the one which we eventually satisfied, the 2931 Fitzgerald one, they said they knew of none. So that is 2932 consistent. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Earlier when we discussed, 2933 certainly with the backups, we have every reason to believe 2934 2935 at this point that we will be able to get the documents we 2936 seek, isn't that correct? Ms. PAYTON. Yes, sir. 2937 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Let me ask Mr. Stern, is it true 2938 2939 that at least on two occasions, Sandy Berger had access to 2940 original, uninventoried, uncopied documents that he could have removed from the Archives without detection? 2941 2942 Mr. STERN. I believe yes, he did have access to original documents. 2943 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. So we have problems with records 2944 preservation at the National Archives, too. 2945 Ms. Payton, could you walk us through the process that 2946 you and your team are undertaking to inventory all the White 2947 House e-mail for each specific day? 2948 Ms. PAYTON. Sure. And I mentioned some of that in my 2949 2950 opening remarks, and I'll just kind of briefly go over the beginning part of it and then give you more detail, because I 2951

didn't go through all the details.

From a technology perspective, we have three phases that we are undertaking. We are in the midst of phase one right now. That phase is where we introduced the new technology, where we can actually read through the personal storage tables that are on the archive, and we can actually read through, read the name of the PST and from an inventory perspective, associate the e-mails that are in that PST with the components and the dates.

We are also undertaking some research to look at weekends and holidays that may have low volume or zero days, because there may have been maintenance going on on the weekends. The way that would work, and this is standard pretty much for exchange, is if you took mail servers out of rotation to do maintenance on them for the weekend, what would happen is your mail would be held. So if it was being serviced Friday night and Saturday and it didn't come back online until Sunday, you don't receive it until Sunday.

Well, the old tool, as well as the new tool, have a limitation where they could only track the received date. So it could look like you have some messages 'missing,' and you need the opportunity to be able to actually read it at the message level to see the sent and the received date. So that process is underway.

We are also looking at the network operations logs to

see if there is any documentation around outages as well.

And then when we finish that phase one, we will go through a
QA process and share that with NARA to make sure they are
comfortable with our methodology and our findings. Again,
since we haven't gone through the QA process, I am hesitant
to give a lot of details around our findings. But I can give
you some trends. We have identified roughly, somewhere in 10
million or more e-mails than were identified as part of the
2005 analysis, using the older tools. Those were the best
tools they had at the time, good work horses. I am not sure
the team knew at that time that those tools had those
limitations.

In addition, we have been able to work through the whole entire inventory, not just for the time period in question, because we are concerned about Presidential transition, we are doing from day one of exchange all the way through now and will continue to do that. We have also identified, I think I mentioned it earlier--

Chairman WAXMAN. Ms. Payton, the time has expired.

2996 Ms. PAYTON. Yes, sir. I am sorry. There are two more 2997 phases.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. If you could put this back into writing, I think it would save the Committee's time. But I want to get it on the record, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman WAXMAN. I understand.

Ms. PAYTON. Yes, because there are two more phases, and the third phase is actually sitting down with NARA to go over any remaining anomalies.

Chairman WAXMAN. My problem is after you are finished with your phases, you will probably be out of office.

Because this is going to take a lot of time. The fact of the matter is, a lot of the staffers mentioned by Mr. Davis in his comments left the White House before you decided to abort the archiving system in 2006 that had been under development for three years, and after you made that decision, the White House failed to put an archiving system in place.

To date, the White House still has not installed a new system. The bottom line is that from 2002 to 2008, the White House has not had an adequate, functioning e-mail archiving system in place. And now you have three or four phases to try to correct the problem that has been created.

I will be happy to have you go on, if that is what Mr. Platts wants. Well, Mr. Platts is not here any longer, but his time has expired.

Mr. Davis, what do you wish to do? You asked the question. May she submit an answer?

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Yes, you can submit it for the record. But I think the point is that this is a lengthy process, this is a complicated, lengthy process and it just doesn't jump out at you. This is not like a Google search.

Ms. PAYTON. Correct. 3027 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. And we have backups in this case 3028 that we can always get. We can get the records if they don't 3029 3030 get it by a certain time. Ms. PAYTON. And Mr. Davis, our early findings indicate 3031 that if we had done a restore based on the older analysis 3032 that had been done, we would have restored days that we have. 3033 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Let me ask you, you are not 3034 trying to run out the clock on the Committee, are you? 3035 Ms. PAYTON. No, sir. We want to transition, the OCIO 3036 3037 team is very focused and dedicated on this. I speak for them, I speak for myself, we are very energized about getting 3038 to the bottom of this and transitioning the records over to 3039 NARA. This is something we want to get done. 3040 3041 Chairman WAXMAN. The record can speak for itself, because a long time has already gone by without getting this 3042 information. The Archives is concerned about it, Congress is 3043 concerned about it, and you may not be intending to run out 3044 the clock, but I do think you are aware that you don't have 3045 3046 too much time before this Administration goes out of office. Ms. PAYTON. Yes. 3047 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Cummings, do you want to ask some 3048 3049 questions? Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes, I do. 3050

Chairman WAXMAN. Before you begin, we have one item of

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business to complete. Maybe we can do it quickly. That is the motion to include in the record the interrogatories by Mr. McDevitt, we had a bit of a debate earlier, Mr. Davis, do you want to say anything more about that?

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. I will yield to Mr. Issa, but I just want to note that this, your witness that you are relying so much of your report on was given, I think, an accord that has not been given to other witnesses that request much of the same thing. We did not have a chance to cross examine, and we think it would be a different record were that allowed. We just want to put that on the record.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Issa?

Mr. ISSA. Recognizing I still have five minutes of my own time, but look, you are going to put this in the record, you are going to put this in the record, Mr. Chairman. But it sets a bad precedent to take an unsworn series of statements that we can't even ask the witness whether or not those were his own statements or not. Perhaps in fact they were essentially pre-agreed answers that quite frankly might be further fleshed out for accuracy if we had this opportunity.

If the gentleman were not still a full-time Federal employee, and for some reason was truly resisting, I would have a different attitude. But we bring people in front of this Committee at their own expense often, this would be

somebody who would be paid by the Federal Government to be sitting there today. I really believe that we are doing an injustice to the long-term well-being of this Committee on a bipartisan basis by doing this today.

Chairman WAXMAN. I would like to respond to you, I am concerned about this Committee and long-term considerations. As a result, when we asked Mr. McDevitt to come in for an interview, and he refused, we had a discussion on a bipartisan staff basis what to do. Because we could have subpoenaed him to come in and answer questions. Instead, both sides said, let's send him interrogatories, and even let the White House review the interrogatories. On that basis, he was sent interrogatories, Republican and Democratic staff had input into those interrogatories. When the Republican staff saw the answers to the interrogatories, we suddenly got this complaint, well, we didn't get a chance to cross-examine him, this is not fair, on and on and on.

I just think that we operated in good faith. We ought to include the answer to the interrogatories in the record. And the reason that Mr. McDevitt didn't want to come in in the first place is because the White House put such strong restrictions on what he could say that he didn't feel he could even say what he needed to say in a deposition. That is how all this came about.

So I would ask the members to support the motion to

allow the interrogatories to be a part of the record. 3102 l 3103 ready for the vote? All those in favor of the motion, say aye. 3104 3105 [Chorus of ayes.] 3106 Chairman WAXMAN. Opposed, no. [Chorus of noes.] 3107 Chairman WAXMAN. The ayes appear to have it. 3108 Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to question 3109 3110 the quorum, I would just like the record to recognize that although you have said this was bipartisan, from this 3111 particular member's viewpoint, and from the staff that I am 3112 3113 communicating with, we believe that it has not been and that 3114 this is a form of sandbagging, to deliver it. Recognizing we 3115 don't have the votes, I would not assert the quorum, but recognizing that this is not with the support of any 3116 3117 Republicans. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, I accept that, and let me say 3118 that I am going to talk further to both staffs, because we 3119 tried to accommodate the Republican staff throughout this 3120 whole process. We even had the Republicans talk to Mr. 3121 McDevitt for an hour and a half, asking him any questions 3122 they wanted on Sunday night. So we have tried to be 3123 3124 accommodating. 3125 You are saying to me that your staff on the Republican side does not feel that is accurate. I am going to pursue 3126

that with Mr. Davis, because we are not trying to sandbag anybody. I am not going to apologize to anybody, because I don't feel that we have. But I want to talk to staffs with Mr. Davis after the hearing is over, because I want these things not to be partisan, but to get the facts out.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Let me say to my friend, we have some EPA witnesses we hope you will give the same accounting to that you gave to this gentleman. Thank you.

Chairman WAXMAN. The vote has occurred and the Chair has heard the majority in the affirmative. The Chair then calls the motion approved by the Committee, and the interrogatories will be made part of the record.

[The referenced information follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Cummings, you are now recognized 3141 3142 for your five minutes. Mr. CUMMINGS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3143 Mr. Stern, I would like to ask you about your 3144 perspective on the White House's effort to get to the bottom 3145 of the problem of the missing e-mail. The White House has 3146 known about this problem since 2005, from the time that 3147 3148 Archives first learned about it, you repeatedly tried to get information from the White House, is that correct? 3149 3150 Mr. STERN. Yes. 3151 Mr. CUMMINGS. Unfortunately the Archives wants to know, just like we do, what caused this problem and big it is, and 3152 what the White House plans to do about it. Is that an 3153 accurate statement? 3154 Mr. STERN. Yes. 3155 Mr. CUMMINGS. The problem is, each time the Archives 3156 asks for an explanation, the White House promises that they 3157 3158 have almost finished diagnosing the problem. I call it paralysis by diagnosis. The White House says, just give us a 3159 little more time, and we will tell you the results of our 3160 3161 review. But when the deadline arrives, the White House kicks 3162 the can farther down the road. 3163 For example, in 2007, you met with the White House officials to discuss the missing e-mails. The White House 3164 said they would tell you the full extent of the problem in 3165

one month. They didn't give you the details in June, did they?

Mr. STERN. No.

Mr. CUMMINGS. And at the end of June, the White House said they would get you your results by the end of the summer. They didn't give you their results at the end of the summer, did they?

Mr. STERN. No.

Mr. CUMMINGS. In October, going further down this road, the White House said they would have the results in six weeks. They didn't give you the results in November, did they?

Mr. STERN. No.

Mr. CUMMINGS. In fact, your own staff recognized the obvious pattern. I just want to read from a summary your staff prepared of a meeting between Archives and the White House staff on October 11th, 2007. I want you to pay close attention to this, Ms. Payton, since you said that you all were not running out the clock. Well, I call it rope-a-doping. And it states this. This is the statement. "We should note that this process was supposed to be completed by the end of June, then the end of September and the end of October in our previous briefings. They are now saying that it will take about six weeks of work to have any results."

3191 Now, Mr. Stern, it is now February, 2008. Matter of fact, we are getting ready to go into March, and the White 3192 House still has not provided you those results, have they? 3193 3194 Mr. STERN. No. Mr. CUMMINGS. Ms. Payton, it is your turn. The White 3195 House has known about this e-mail archiving problem for 3196 almost two and a half years. Yet despite repeated inquiries 3197 3198 from Archives and this Committee, you still have not even produced a current inventory of the White House e-mails, is 3199 that correct? 3200 Ms. PAYTON. We--3201 3202 Mr. CUMMINGS. Have you produced an inventory? 3203 Ms. PAYTON. We have one that has not been through a quality assurance process yet for us to share with NARA. 3204 Mr. CUMMINGS. So it hasn't been, in other words, it has 3205 been created but nobody has seen it beyond--3206 3207 Ms. PAYTON. We need to go through a quality assurance 3208 process before we share the results. Mr. CUMMINGS. And when is that quality assurance process 3209 3210 supposed to be completed? Do you have any idea? Ms. PAYTON. First, we need to finish all the work in 3211 phase one. So we have a preliminary inventory, we are still 3212 3213 doing some work in phase one. Then we will be doing our quality assurance analysis. Our target, because the team and 3214 I sat down and went over this, this has been a much more 3215

complex process, and if NARA will remember, when we sat down in the summer, the team very optimistically said we wanted it to be done by this time frame and estimated that it would be.

It has proved to be a lot more complex for a variety of reasons. So it has taken us longer, because we are taking a lot of care, and it is bigger than we thought it was going to be.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Well, certainly we want you to take care.

Ms. PAYTON. The team and I sat down and we talked about our time frame as to when we would sit down with NARA and have completed phase one and phase two. We are targeting the summer that we would actually sit down with them, we would have completed phase one, phase two and have all the remaining, if there are any anomalies left around low volume days or zero days, we would go over that with them.

Mr. CUMMINGS. And what does summer mean? Give me a date.

Ms. PAYTON. In the June, July time frame.

Mr. CUMMINGS. All right.

Ms. PAYTON. So the first phase, as we complete it and QA it, we are going to sit down and go over with NARA. The second phase, it will be the same thing, we will do a QA, go over it with NARA and then we will sit down and talk about if any remaining anomalies exist, what type of recovery effort needs to be done.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I just want you to clear up one thing real 3241 quick. You said in your opening statement that after phase 3242 two of your study, if you found e-mails were missing, you 3243 would consult with Archives and restore from backup tapes. 3244 Can you confirm that this will be done before the end of this 3245 3246 Administration? Ms. PAYTON. I cannot confirm that, and I have read the 3247 GAO report which has said that the previous Administration, 3248 it took longer than the Administration. We hope with newer 3249 technology, but I just don't know the size of the recovery 3250 effort to give you an estimate to tell you whether or not it 3251 3252 will be completed. Mr. CUMMINGS. We need a sense of urgency here. 3253 Ms. PAYTON. We absolutely have it, sir. 3254 3255 Mr. CUMMINGS. We do? 3256 Ms. PAYTON. Yes. 3257 Mr. CUMMINGS. Oh. Chairman WAXMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me? 3258 Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes. 3259 Chairman WAXMAN. Over a year ago you got a letter from 3260 Dr. Weinstein, saying you have to get going with this thing, 3261 it is going to take a lot of time. So you have the 3262 possibility of going to the backup tapes and all of that. 3263 But he said it is going to take at least a year for you to 3264 get all this information. And still, we will have nothing on 3265

the RNC tapes where there are backups in boxes. So I just
must tell you that I find it hard to believe that you have
any real sense of urgency when a whole year has been
frittered away.

Ms. PAYTON. We have not frittered it away. We really

Ms. PAYTON. We have not frittered it away. We really have improved the overall inventory process, and it is something that will benefit future administrations, as well as if we had undertaken a recovery effort prior to doing this work. We may have recovered days we didn't need to, as well as we might not have recovered days we might need to.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, this all remains to be seen, but I appreciate your position.

Mr. Issa, you were recognized to pursue questions, but it was under the 15 minutes and Mr. Davis asked, so you are entitled to 5 minutes and I will recognize you for that purpose.

Mr. ISSA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am going to follow up where the Chairman left off.

Mr. McDevitt is not here, and that is unfortunate, because
there are things that I am confused about, and Ms. Payton, I
am hoping you can straighten it out for us. He was the chief
information officer while he was at the White House, is that
right?

Ms. PAYTON. Excuse me?

Mr. ISSA. Mr. McDevitt was employed by the Office of the

Chief Information Officer and his primary responsibility was 3291 to manage the electronic records systems of the White House, 3292 is that right? 3293 Ms. PAYTON. He was to manage the new archiving platform, 3294 that is correct. 3295 Mr. ISSA. But essentially, he was the guy that used the 3296 tool that wouldn't see any e-mail box that had more than 3297 32,000 e-mails in it, right? So the tool that failed was his 3298 tool that he used earlier, is that right? 3299 Ms. PAYTON. I don't believe that tool reported up 3300 3301 through Steve. But I am not sure. Mr. ISSA. But at the time that tool was in use, it was a 3302 flawed tool, and that was more than 18 months ago. So when 3303 he said, for example, that there are 400 days of lost 3304 information, that is wrong, because he has been gone for 18 3305 months and doesn't know. When he says that e-mails could be 3306 deleted, he apparently doesn't know that there is a tracking 3307 3308 log in the Microsoft operating system, so he doesn't know that you can't delete with impunity, that it is trackable. 3309 3310 He obviously doesn't know that the tool that you used earlier was flawed and the tool you are using now is at least 3311 better. We will never know if it is flawed until a later 3312 generation. But it catches many of the lost documents that 3313 the previous tool didn't. Is that roughly correct? 3314 Ms. PAYTON. That is roughly correct, yes. 3315

Mr. ISSA. I want to hit a couple of other points. 3316 don't want to delve too much into software, but I think it is 3317 fair that we recognize that software moves on and that archiving in the digital age is not as easy as it might seem to the public, and hopefully this hearing is good for the public to understand.

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The Clinton Administration used Lotus Notes, right? Ms. PAYTON. Yes.

Mr. ISSA. Lotus Notes no longer exists, right? It is no 3324 3325 longer supported.

Ms. PAYTON. It is no longer supported. Some groups may still use it, but it is no longer supported.

Mr. ISSA. I wouldn't want to do business with somebody still using Lotus Notes or still using wooden wagon wheels. If I understand correctly, though, certainly I checked with the House of Representatives, we can no longer support it for members who want to stay on it. I assume that the robust tool you are now using to go through and recapture the PSTs deconflict the fact that PSTs often have multiple PSTs and you don't want to have 40,000 copies of the same e-mail, so you have to take care of the duplicates. Those tools didn't exist for Lotus Notes, in all likelihood, because it was on its way out by the time the Clinton Administration was on its way out, is that roughly correct?

Ms. PAYTON. My understanding is that the way, because

they have a limited de-dupe process for ARMS, and it had to be built. That is my understanding.

Mr. ISSA. Okay. So here we have a situation where the Clinton Administration is on a platform that has to be phased out. Simply, they lost the war of who is going to supply e-mails. A period of time goes on in which yes, we are dealing, to Dr. Weinstein's concern, with getting good archives, but we are also dealing with the fact that I can't play my Beta Max tapes any more, either, and I can't seem to find anybody who has a Beta Max player any more. And in a matter of a couple of years, it is going to be hard for me to play my high definition DVDs that were on the platform that now is being phased out.

This is one of the challenges that I gather, for Dr. Weinstein, that you face that is going to be difficult for you as an archivist going into the future, no matter who is in the White House and no matter how hard they try, is that correct?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ISSA. Okay. So certainly, the House of Representatives needs to begin making sure you are funded, and that is part of what we do in oversight, fund it to deal with ever-evolving technologies where archiving isn't just putting them away, it is being able to retrieve it, is that right?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. And to migrate where necessary.

Mr. ISSA. Okay. I am deeply disappointed, Mr. Chairman, that we do have a split in our otherwise bipartisan effort to deal with the archiving and preservation of our Nation's records, and particularly the office of the President. I am sorry that as of today, Mr. McDevitt is not made available to us. I would hope that in spite of the vote that occurred that you would reconsider and allow for us to bring up some of these points with a gentleman who I believe is at least misguided as to the tools, capability and ongoing work by the White House as to the White House's responsibility.

Last but not least, Mr. Chairman, I think what you are doing is going to prove in retrospect to be shameful as to the RNC, that in fact, if we have no reason to believe that private correspondence done outside of the White House is inappropriate and are not willing to do so up front, we should not have members of the White House administration here in order to ask them questions about the RNC that is not within their purview.

Chairman WAXMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. I want to recognize the last questioner, I believe.

But we have a lot of evidence that the RNC e-mails involve Government responsibility, because a good number of the e-mails from Karl Rove's account were to Government agencies. We asked the RNC for the number of dot gov e-mails

from his e-mail site. And we saw that a good number of them were done.

You want to assume otherwise. I am not surprised at the partisanship. I have come to expect it. But I would hope that something like this would not engender the partisanship that we have seen. The Republicans are attacking Mr.

McDevitt, who worked at the Republican White House, you are attacking everybody else and you don't believe the truth about the RNC e-mails. Well, we will be glad to show you the documentation that we have, but we have a vote on, so I want Mr. Burton to have his full five minutes, and he is recognized at this time.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. ISSA. And I will only use one of his minutes, but Mr. Chairman, although you spoke on time that doesn't exist under the rules of this Committee, I do want to continue working on a bipartisan basis. This White House will close up and we will be looking to preserve all the records that fall within the Act. Today, I am afraid we did not move further toward it. Candidly, Mr. Chairman, constantly asking about Karl Rove, Karl Rove, Karl Rove, who clearly had a reason to be involved in many things which would have been inappropriate begs the question of whether or not we have any real evidence other than 'we didn't find e-mail traffic at

the White House, therefore they must have been doing
Government work on private sites.''

Mr. Chairman, I have to tell you, I have little doubt that if we asked for the staff members of this Committee on both sides of the aisle to provide to us all of their outside information that we would in fact learn a great deal. Mr. Chairman, we don't have that right within this Committee, and we should not try to create it.

I yield back to the gentleman.

3425 Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, we have a vote on. I yield my 3426 time.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you. I just want to make a closing comment and will afford the other side an opportunity for a closing comment.

The Congress is not required under any law to keep our e-mails the way the White House has had that requirement under the Presidential Records Act. I think it is appropriate and I hope all members of Congress would think it is appropriate that that law be adhered to, whether it is this White House or any other White House.

I must say, what I have learned today, which is, this hearing is about this Presidential Records Act, I am quite disturbed. We have been asking questions about what happened to these White House e-mails that were sent through the RNC e-mail accounts, including messages sent by key advisors to

the President during decisive periods of the Administration. We have established there are two boxes of backup tapes stored at the RNC. These backup tapes may contain the missing e-mails. Dr. Weinstein, the archivist, has said that it is essential that these records be restored.

Yet we have learned there appears there is no effort, no effort to recover the missing RNC e-mails. And the only e-mails that we want are those that relate to Government business. All the evidence we have received says that these e-mails are a vital part of the historical record of this White House. Yet the White House has not asked the RNC to reconstruct the backup tapes, and it has not asked for the backup tapes so they could reconstruct them themselves.

The effect is that the historical record will have major holes. This may save the White House from embarrassment, but it is an enormous disservice to the American people for the historical record. While there has been more effort to recover the missing e-mails from the White House, I am glad to hear that Ms. Payton has been working hard to recover these e-mails, and I am glad she has found e-mails that were previously missing. But in this area, too, I continue to have greave concerns.

There is a certain way to recover the missing e-mails; that is to restore the backup tapes. The Archives have been asking the White House to do this for nearly a year, but the

White House won't do this. The result is that it is impossible to have confidence in what the White House is doing. We know from the Plame case that the only way the White House could recover key e-mails was using the backup tapes. But the White House is resisting this practical step.

It is important to remember what this hearing is about. It is not about Sandy Berger, it is not about a California waiver, it is not about whether Clinton did it or didn't do whatever. It is important to know that this hearing is about getting a complete record of what happened inside the Bush White House. This will never occur unless the White House recovers the deleted RNC e-mails. But we learned today that this is not happening. It is a major disappointment and I think a clear violation of the law.

Mr. Davis is not here.

Mr. ISSA. He left me to close, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman WAXMAN. Okay, the gentleman is recognized.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I want to close in the most positive and bipartisan way possible, because I believe that there was a great deal of good done here. I think we learned as a Committee that the statute requires adequate, according to the Archivist, records. We learned from Dr. Weinstein that in fact, we are going to, even though we are not at a 10 day that regularly, at the end of an Administration, that there is this going from a 2 or a 3 up to a 10 in the gaining

of records and that there was a high confidence that we would get to that 10 by the inauguration of the next President.

I personally have no doubt that Ms. Payton or a successor will be in fact still employed on those last few things that may need to be done in a digital age. But I am also pleased to see the skill and the understanding, although expressed in phase, clearly that there is a process necessary to deliver all the information that is required by the Archivist and requested by this Congress, and that we will get there, but we will get there as close to or below the \$15 million fee that we could spend if we simply threw everything at it.

So while I share with the Chairman a disappointment that weeks, months and even a year can go by in this process, I certainly will hope very much that we all understand that it can take that long to get this information, and that this is not something that is devious, at least as far as I can see, that in fact, Ms. Payton, in good faith, is working toward that and she has the confidence of the Archivist that progress is being made. I think that is what we can take away from this hearing on a bipartisan basis. I yield back.

Chairman WAXMAN. That concludes our business for today.

I thank all the witnesses for your very generous time here with us. The Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:15 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]