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Josh Gottheimer
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FOLDER TITLE:

Southwest Voter Registration 6/19/00

2016-0201-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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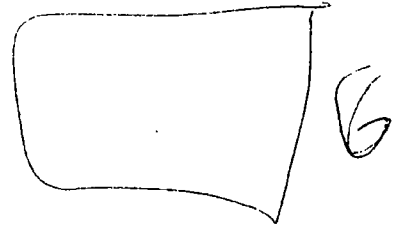
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To: Lisa R. Strumwasser/WHO/EOP@EOP

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Subject: we need bios etc. for the chiefs of staff

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Mack MacLarty. Followed by Leon Panetta. Then Erskine Bowles,
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June 9, 2000, 4:21PM

Judicial Nominee: Advisory group should review its rejection of Moreno

El Paso attorney Enrique Moreno is an experienced and competent lawyer, an upstanding civic leader and President Clinton's nominee to the understaffed Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Unfortunately, the Harvard-educated lawyer, who is rated "well-qualified" by the American Bar Association to hold a judicial position, has been rejected by a judicial advisory group based on his lack of judicial experience.

Moreno's rejection is a first for any of President Clinton's nominees in Texas.

The 31-member, bipartisan advisory group composed of lawyers from around the state was established by Sen. Phil Gramm to take politics out of judicial appointments, but some Hispanics are understandably wondering if politics was not the guiding factor in Moreno's case.

While it is true that Moreno has no experience as a judge, seven of the 14 active judges currently serving on the Fifth Circuit lacked judicial experience when they were appointed. Six of the appointments were made during Republican administrations. The judicial experience argument appears weak in light of past appointments.

Sens. Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison should ask the advisory board to revisit its appraisal of Moreno.

Moreno has the necessary qualities, including legal experience and intellect, to serve with distinction on the Fifth Circuit. And, frankly, it would not be a bad thing to have a more ethnically diverse judiciary to reflect the region's rapidly changing demographics.

The fact is the Fifth Circuit is short three judges at a time when its workload is close to a historic high. The court should be fully staffed as quickly as possible.

Moreno's nomination should get a second consideration.

DRAFT 3/22/2000 5:26:20 PM

How does this proposal relate to the AFL-CIO resolution?

My understanding is that the AFL-CIO resolution addresses a number of issues including a proposal to grant amnesty for undocumented immigrants currently working in this country. This proposal is much more limited and only revises the registry date to allow long-term migrants who have been living in the US since 1986 to become lawful permanent residents.

Why are you proposing this legislation now?

The last time the registry date was revised was in 1986 and at that time the registry date was revised to 1972 with a 14 years period of residency. It has been 14 years since the registry date has been revised and should be revised to 1986 following the same 14 years residency requirement.

What does this legislation do?

This legislation would revise the registry date from 1972 to 1986 allowing long-time migrants - who have developed substantial ties to this country including establishing families, homes and roots in their communities - to become lawful permanent residents.

How many people do you expect will be allowed to become lawful permanent residents under this proposal?

The INS estimates that approximately 500,000 would become lawful permanent residents under this proposal.

What is Registry?

Registry is the process of a creation of a record of lawful admission for permanent residence for a qualifying alien. Upon conferral of this benefit, the immigrant is a lawful permanent resident.

Is this a new provision?

The registry provision has existed in some form in the immigration law since 1929. The purpose of the registry provision was to legalize the residence of immigrants who had entered improperly before 1921, the date of one of the first comprehensive immigration laws.

Has the Registry date been changed before?

Currently, the registry provision required that an immigrant have entered the United States before January 1, 1972. This cutoff date was enacted in 1986, as part of the most

recent amendment to the registry statute. Prior advancements of the cutoff date occurred in 1940 (July 1, 1924), 1958 (June 28, 1940), and 1965 (June 30, 1948).

How does this amendment affect “late amnesty” class members?

The “late amnesty” cases involve claims by undocumented immigrants who did not successfully apply for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) before the deadline of May 1988. IRCA required continuous unlawful presence since January 1, 1982. Because this amendment goes beyond the 1982 date, “late amnesty” class members who would have been eligible for legalization are covered by this amendment and may apply for registry.

Revising the registry date from 1972 to 1986 would not only provide humanitarian relief to many long-term migrants, but also reduce or eliminate the need to continue litigating some of the large class actions still lingering from the 1986 legalization program.

Is this amendment a reward for immigration violators?

No. The registry date was established in recognition that migrants who have resided in the U.S. for a long period have developed substantial ties to this country including establishing families, homes and roots in their communities. The registry provision reflects the fact that it is an inefficient use of the government's resources to pursue the removal of immigrants who have resided in the United States for substantial periods of time. The majority of immigrants who have resided in the United States for a period of time sufficient to qualify for registry will have acquired substantial connections to the United States so as to make their removal of dubious benefit. It is also in the public interest to avoid a perpetual “underground” class of individuals who are subject to exploitation by landlords, employers, and others and whose fear of government authorities has other negative effects, such as failing to report crimes or participate in important events such as the current census.

Is this a new amnesty?

No. While Registry does reflect the same concept, the benefit is not automatic. An immigrant must apply for the benefit at an INS office. In addition to demonstrating residence in the United States since the registry date, the alien must establish that he or she is a person of good moral character, is not ineligible for citizenship, and is not deportable on terrorism-related grounds.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE PROPOSED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND
HAITIAN PARITY ACT OF 1999**

Q. What is the proposed Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999?

A. As part of the Administration's comprehensive effort to support the process of democratization and stabilization now under way in Central America and Haiti and to ensure equitable treatment for aliens from those countries, the President today transmitted to the Congress a legislative proposal entitled the "Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999." The proposed bill would expand the scope of section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) to include not only nationals of Cuba and Nicaragua, but eligible nationals from El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras as well. While the Administration is hopeful that the proposal will be enacted into law in its current form, it must be stressed that these revisions to section 202 of NACARA are only proposed legislation at this point and do not have the force of law. The Congress may make amendments to this proposal during its consideration, or Congress may not act on the proposal. Accordingly, no actions should be taken by any potentially affected party in reliance upon this proposal, which may or may not become law. No amendment to NACARA will become law unless and until it is passed by the Congress and signed by the President.

Q. What benefits does NACARA section 202 currently provide?

A. Section 202 currently affords eligible nationals of Cuba and Nicaragua the opportunity to apply for adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident and the right to live and work permanently in the United States. Section 202 waives many of the usual requirements for this benefit.

Q. Who is currently eligible to adjust under NACARA section 202?

A. To be eligible for NACARA section 202 benefits currently, the applicant must be a national of Cuba or Nicaragua who has been continuously physically present in the United States since December 1, 1995 (not counting absences totaling 180 days or less). The applicant must also be admissible to the United States. However, certain grounds of inadmissibility may not be applied to these applicants. Certain Nicaraguan or Cuban national dependents are also eligible.

Q. When does NACARA section 202 currently expire?

A. All applications (Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status) must be received by the INS Texas Service Center, the Immigration Court, or the Board

of Immigration Appeals, as appropriate, no later than March 31, 2000.

Q. Who would be affected by the proposed □Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999?

A. If enacted into law, Guatemalans, Haitians, Hondurans, and Salvadorans (in addition to Nicaraguans and Cubans) who have been continuously physically present in the United States since December 1, 1995 and are otherwise would be eligible to become lawful permanent residents. Certain dependents would also be eligible.

Q. What are the eligibility requirements for adjustment of status under the proposed legislation?

A. To be eligible, the applicant must be a national of Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, or Nicaragua who has been continuously physically present in the United States since December 1, 1995 (not counting absences totaling 180 days or less). The applicant must also be admissible to the United States. However, the grounds of inadmissibility pertaining to public charge, labor certification, present without inspection, lack of immigrant visa, and certain periods of unlawful presence would not apply to these applicants. Unlike the current section 202, the proposed legislation would remove certain obstacles to relief when considering an adjustment application, such as the applicability of reinstatement of removal orders, and the requirement that an alien be outside the United States to apply for an exception to certain inadmissibility grounds relating to previous removal from the United States. The legislation would also expand the Attorney General's authority to consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether to grant relief to an applicant who might otherwise be precluded based on a health-related condition, or for attempting to enter the United States (or obtain an immigration benefit) through misrepresentation. The proposed legislation would also relax the conditions under which an alien may seek the consent of the Attorney General to reapply for admission after deportation. All applications would have to be properly filed before April 1, 2003.

Q. What about dependents already in the United States?

A. The proposed legislation provides that, regardless of nationality, spouses, children (under 21 years of age), and unmarried sons and daughters (21 years of age or older) may be eligible for adjustment of status if they meet the same admissibility standard as the principal applicant. In addition, in order to qualify: spouses and children must have entered the United States prior to the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999 and sons and daughters must have been continuously physically present since December 1, 1995 (not counting absences totaling 180 days or less). In the case of a spouse, stepchild, or stepson or daughter, the qualifying marriage must have been entered into prior to the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act. Dependents seeking to adjust their status under

the proposed legislation would have to properly file their applications prior to April 1, 2003.

Q. What about dependents who are not present in the United States on the date of enactment of the proposed legislation?

A. The proposed legislation provides that an eligible spouse or child (under 21 years of age) of a principal applicant may, upon approval of the principal applicant's adjustment application, be issued an immigrant visa to follow to join the principal in the United States. The application deadline for these visas would be set in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State. In light of this provision, any attempt to unlawfully enter the United States to obtain benefits under this proposed legislation is strongly discouraged. Would-be unlawful entrants are subject to removal from the United States and such removal may jeopardize that person's ability to obtain benefits under both the proposed and existing legislation.

Q. Would it help my chances to obtain lawful status in the United States if I illegally enter the United States now so that I will be there if and when the proposed legislation passes?

A. Absolutely not. In order to benefit from the proposed legislation, applicants will have to have been continuously physically present in the United States since December 1, 1995 (not counting absences totaling 180 days or less). The only exception to this rule is eligible spouses or children as of the date of enactment of the proposed legislation, but the proposal provides for the issuance of immigrant visas to those dependents if they are not present in the United States. Unlawful entrants are subject to removal from the United States and such removal may jeopardize that person's ability to obtain benefits under both the proposed and existing legislation.

Q. What if I am eligible for and/or already have applied for suspension/cancellation of removal under section 203 of NACARA?

A. The proposed legislation does not alter the eligibility criteria or the applicable deadlines for applying for relief in the form of suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal pursuant to section 203 of NACARA. The proposed legislation does provide the Attorney General with the authority to develop a regulatory scheme for converting to an application for adjustment of status under the revised section 202 any application for section 203 relief which was properly filed by a national of Guatemala or El Salvador on or before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act and remains pending (i.e. no final administrative decision has been rendered by the INS or EOIR). Applications in which a final administrative decision had been rendered would not be considered for conversion, nor would any application for relief under section 203 filed after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation.

While it is believed that those applicants who can prove eligibility for relief under section 203 by demonstrating good moral character and the required physical presence should not have great difficulty in establishing eligibility for adjustment of status under the revised section 202, it must be noted that the eligibility requirements for the two forms of relief are not identical. Unlike section 203, applicants for adjustment of status under the proposed legislation must demonstrate their admissibility to the United States under those grounds, which are not excepted by the legislation. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the denial of the adjustment application. While there are waivers for certain grounds of inadmissibility, such waivers are discretionary in nature and may require a qualifying relationship to a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident and a demonstration of extreme hardship.

Accordingly, persons who believe that they are currently eligible under section 203 are cautioned not to abandon that application process in anticipation of enactment of this proposed legislation. As noted above, there may be reasons why pursuing 203 relief would be preferable to certain Guatemalans and Salvadorans even if the proposed legislation is passed. There is no bar to pursuing more than one application for relief at a time. Accordingly, the Administration strongly encourages persons to pursue any and all avenues of relief for which the person believes that he or she is eligible.

Q. What if I am eligible for and/or already applied for adjustment of status under section 902 of the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998 (HRIFA)?

A. The proposed legislation provides the Attorney General with the authority to develop a regulatory scheme for converting to an application for adjustment of status under the revised section 202 any application for adjustment filed pursuant to section 902 of HRIFA which was properly filed on or before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act and remains pending (i.e., no final administrative decision has been rendered by the INS or EOIR). The proposed legislation would revise section 902 of HRIFA in many of the same ways that it would revise section 202 of NACARA. Specific revisions to section 902 would include removing certain obstacles to relief (such as the applicability of the reinstatement provisions of the Act), and expanding the Attorney General's authority to grant waivers for health and fraud-related grounds of inadmissibility and to give consent to reapply for admission. The requirements for dependents would also be similar to those contained in the revised NACARA section 202 and would include, among other things, eligibility for dependents who were not nationals of Haiti. A similar immigrant visa process would also be available for spouses and children who could not meet the physical presence requirement. As a result, the proposed legislation would impose an application deadline for dependents of April 2, 2003. Principal applicants would still have to apply prior to April 1, 2000. After that date eligible Haitians could still apply for adjustment of status pursuant to NACARA section 202 through March 31, 2003.

Q. What would happen if my NACARA 203 or HRIFA application had already been

denied on the date that the proposed legislation takes effect?

A. The proposed legislation provides the opportunity for persons who have been made eligible for adjustment of status under the revised NACARA section 202 or HRIFA section 902 with a limited opportunity to file one motion to reopen their case solely for the purpose of determining that person's eligibility under the revised law.

Q. What about travel and work authorization?

A. The proposed legislation would not alter the Attorney General's ability to grant employment authorization to NACARA or HRIFA adjustment applicants. Such authorization shall be granted if the applicant has requested work authorization and the adjustment application remains pending for more than 180 days. More specific requirements for both employment and travel authorization would be set forth in regulations to be promulgated by the Attorney General.

Q. What type of application process is envisioned, and how long would the process take?

A. The application process would be set forth in regulations to be promulgated by the Attorney General. Processing time would depend upon the application procedure established, as well as the Service's overall workload at the time the applications were filed.

Q. What are the estimates of individuals that will be covered by the proposed legislation?

A. INS estimates that approximately 440,000 individuals would be covered by the proposed Central American legislation. These numbers do not include individuals already covered by NACARA section 203, the Haitian Relief Act, or derivative spouses and children. The breakdown is as follows:

Salvadorans	140,000
Guatemalans	170,000
Hondurans	80,000
Haitians	50,000
TOTAL	440,000

Q. What are the differences between the bill introduced by Representative Luis Gutierrez and the proposed Administration legislation?

A. The centerpiece of Representative Gutierrez's bill is the same as the Administration's -- it adds Guatemalans, Salvadorans, Hondurans and Haitians to NACARA 202. Representative Gutierrez's bill also removes the requirement that dependents be one of those nationalities, like the Administration's bill. However, Representative Gutierrez's bill is different:

(1) because it removes Guatemalans and Salvadorans from NACARA 203. The Administration's bill does not do this because it may cut some people off from relief (for example, an inadmissibility ground may bar someone from 202 relief, but not from 203 relief);

(2) and, it does not contain the Administration's technical amendments (aside from the one regarding the dependents' nationality), which are described in the section-by-section.

Q. What fees will applicants be required to pay to adjust their status under the provisions of the proposed act?

A. Applicants over 14 years of age who file applications to adjust their status under the provisions of section 202 will be required to pay \$220; applicants under 14 years of age will be required to pay \$160. No family cap applies to applications submitted under section 202. Under the provisions of section three of the proposed act, individuals who have filed applications for adjustment of status under section 203 of NACARA may convert their applications to applications under the provisions of section 202 of NACARA. The fee for such an application conversion has not yet been determined.

Q. Why has the Administration proposed this legislation?

A. This bill meets President Clinton's commitment to right the imbalances created by NACARA by offering the same treatment to all Central Americans whether they were fleeing oppression by the right or the left. It would provide benefits to Haitians who, following the overthrow of a democratically elected regime, also sought the protection of the United States in the early 1990's. The enactment of this legislation would contribute to stability and development in the young and fragile democracies of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti. While these countries have made important strides in recent years, they suffer from significant unemployment and underemployment. Repatriation of the nationals of these countries who have longstanding ties in the United States would only add to the economic and political challenges facing these societies. The United States has invested substantial resources in establishing democracy and peace in these societies and this legislation will help follow through on this important commitment.

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August 29, 1999, Sunday 4 STAR EDITION

SECTION: A; Pg. 1**LENGTH:** 1772 words**HEADLINE:** Focus of federal docket shifts;
Immigration, drugs now 70 percent of Texas cases**SOURCE:** Staff**BYLINE:** DEBORAH TEDFORD**DATELINE:** DEL RIO**BODY:**

DEL RIO - U.S. District Judge Fred Biery raps his gavel in a high-tech video center in San Antonio, signaling that court is in session in this border town more than 100 miles away.

Defendant Arturo Olvera Barrera positions himself in front of Biery's video image to make a last-ditch plea for leniency. A dozen other defendants sit out of camera range awaiting their cues to appear in a two-way video drama spurred by the sharp increase in drug and immigration cases filed along the Southwest border.

"It would be better if Del Rio had a permanent, resident judge - or if peace, love and harmony broke out," said Biery. "But until that happens this is the way we handle an increased volume of cases with few resources. This year, I expect to see 1,000 criminal defendants in Del Rio alone."

Federal crime initiatives along the Southwest border pushed the number of cases filed to a high of 57,691 last year. With California and Texas logging the biggest increases in criminal filings, both statistics and geography underscore a definite shift in emphasis from catching bank robbers and white-collar criminals to prosecuting illegal immigrants and small-time drug smugglers.

Prosecution of drug and immigration crime - mostly illegal entry into the United States - accounted for a staggering 70 percent of criminal filings in Texas alone during the 1998 fiscal year that ended Sept. 31.

Federal law enforcement agencies in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California began cracking down on illegal immigration and drug crime in unison five years ago as part of the **Southwest Border Initiatives** - a national strategy aimed at closing the borders to illegal immigration and drug smuggling.

Operating under a congressional mandate and with increased funding, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has stationed 1,000 additional agents along the border each year for the past three years and will continue doing so until 2001. And in rural South and West Texas, heat-sensing devices, infrared cameras and floodlights augment the efforts of agents who patrol vast expanses of ranch land in four-wheel-drive vehicles.

From Brownsville to San Diego, the immigration service is using its INS and Border Patrol agents in dual roles, as gatekeepers and drug warriors, doubling the agency's filings between 1993 and 1997 in the process, according to INS statistics.

Last year, the federal courts in Texas posted a 69 percent increase in the number of drug cases filed and a 58 percent increase in the number of immigration cases. The increases have strained resources and personnel in the sparsely populated border areas, said Western District Clerk Bill Putnicki.

The biggest strain has been in the Western and Southern districts, where 84 percent of the state's criminal cases were filed last year. The Western District includes San Antonio and El Paso, while the Southern District stretches from Houston to Brownsville to Laredo.

On the border, "triage" has become a legal term.

Biery begins most days by 5 a.m., balancing a load of 841 pending cases - roughly twice the national average caseload for federal judges. Sentencings are often done en masse, and a bus with barred windows doubles as a holding cell on busy Monday mornings.

And Putnicki said years of squirreling away extra funds paid off last year when he added eight court positions - in the midst of a hiring freeze - to handle the nearly 300 percent increase in criminal filings in El Paso and Del Rio.

Biery decided to try video teleconferencing last year in an effort to save time and money, but defendants must first agree to waive their hearing in the same location as the judge. Most do, but Biery and his staff still make the 1 1/2-hour drive from San Antonio to Del Rio at least one week out of each month, at times squeezing 50 sentencings and various hearings onto his crowded border docket.

Maria Jimenez of Houston, director of the American Friends Service Committee, said the trend toward prosecuting border-crossers instead of simply deporting them robs immigrants of their human rights.

"These people have a human right to search for jobs, to lift themselves out of poverty, to make a better life for themselves and their families," she said. "But this push for criminalizing illegal immigration is increasing their risk of being abused and exploited."

Jimenez said most illegal immigrants are not criminals and should not be treated as such. The majority cross the border in search of jobs, while others - like Olvera - come to visit family members who are legal residents of the United States, she said.

"All I wanted to do is just to see my son," Olvera tells Biery during his sentencing. "It was my only motivation to come over here."

Despite the fact that Olvera has no serious criminal history, the illegal re-entry conviction means he is now a felon. Federal sentencing guidelines mandate that he will serve nine to 15 months in federal prison, and Biery gives him the lightest sentence allowed. But the veteran judge warns Olvera that he could serve 20 years if he is picked up again.

Olvera's attorney is certain that won't happen. The son Olvera crossed the Rio Grande to see was killed in an automobile accident in Dallas while Olvera was awaiting sentencing. Olvera didn't get to go to the funeral because the U.S. Marshal's Service was stretched so thin there was no one to escort him.

Jimenez blamed the shift in law enforcement priority on widespread anti-immigrant sentiment, which had its roots in California. She and others believe Congress is using the law as a stopgap for the social problems of drug abuse and poverty, instead of looking for a solution. She and other critics of the **Southwest Border Initiatives** said the federal authorities should focus on "real crime."

During 1994, violent and white-collar crime made up 37 percent of the total criminal filings by federal prosecutors in Texas. But that number shrank to 24 percent last year, even as the total number of filings mushroomed to 8,168 - a 41 percent increase over 1997.

John Scalia, with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, said the priorities of federal law enforcement are often set by the politics of the time. Ire over the anti-war protests during the Vietnam War fueled the prosecution of large numbers of draft evaders during the 1970s, he said.

Ron Woods, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Texas 1990-93, said his tenure was dominated by the prosecution of bank officials after the savings and loan crisis of the 1980s. "It was the No. 1 crime problem in the mid- to late '80s and early '90s," he said.

But Woods, who is in private practice in Houston, said the federal authorities are now pursuing the less complex cases that were once reserved for the state courts. Prosecutors once concentrated the almost limitless resources of the federal government on bringing down drug trafficking organizations; now they go after small-time cases involving a half-pound of marijuana, he said.

"White-collar crime (in federal court today) is a bank teller who embezzles \$ 2,000, gets caught by bank security and admits to it. The U.S. attorneys used to have a cutoff of \$ 50,000-\$ 100,000, but it's easier to do the smaller cases than to put 10 agents on a complicated case for a year," he said.

"It's a numbers game. The administration likes to point to the number of indictments and say they're up. They're tough on crime."

But the numbers no one likes to tally are the cost of prosecution and incarceration.

Officials with the courts and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons said they do not have estimates of the increased operating costs since the **Southwest Border Initiatives** began. But elected officials in Texas and other border states have complained that the resulting shortage of bed space in federal prisons means the states are being asked to foot the bill for imprisoning illegal immigrants.

During 1998 and 1999, Congress reimbursed less than 60 percent of the cost of housing federal prisoners convicted of violating immigration laws, according to a letter from the U.S.-Mexico Border Counties Coalition, which is seeking reparation from the government.

Congress originally committed to fund the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program with \$ 650 million a year, but that number has dwindled to \$ 100 million for fiscal 2000, said the letter signed by El Paso County Commissioner Carlos Aguilar III and others.

Dan Kesselbrenner, an attorney with the liberal National Immigration Project of the Lawyers Guild in Boston, questioned the priorities reflected in the new policies.

"It really is a misallocation of federal resources," he said, "to devote this much time, money and resources to crimes where there is no victim, no violence."

Court caseload

Federal courts in Texas are experiencing record caseloads, in large part because of increased prosecution of drug and immigration violations. Consequently, most of the increases are in the Southern and Western districts, which include the Texas-Mexico border.

- Number of authorized judgeships in parenthesis
- NORTHERN (12)
 - WESTERN (10)
 - EASTERN (7)
 - SOUTHERN (18)

Nationwide, 94 federal judicial districts are organized into 12 regional circuits. Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi constitute the 5th Circuit. Texas has four districts containing 47 authorized judgeships.

Northern and Eastern districts

- '94 - 249
- '98 - 312

Drug cases up 25%

- '94 - 85
- '98 - 173

Immigration cases up 104%

- '94 - 743
- '98 - 837

Other cases up 13%

Southern and Western districts

'94 - 1,088

'98 - 2,856

Drug cases up 163%

'94 - 396

'98 - 2,348

Immigration cases up 493%

'94 - 1,218

'98 - 1,642

Other cases up 35%

Note: All years are fiscal years

Caseloads compared

Drug and Immigration violations make up an increasing proportion of the work in federal courts accross Texas

Drug cases 35.4%

Immigration cases 12.7%

Other Cases 51.9%

1994 - 3,779 total criminal cases

Drug cases 38.8%

Immigration cases 30.9%

Other cases 30.4%

1998 - 8,168 total criminal cases

and most of the load is borne by the Southern and Western districts, which include Houston and the Texas-Mexico border

1998 - Share of cases

Northern and Eastern districts

Drug cases 9.8%

Immigration cases 6.9%

Other cases 33.8%

Southern and Western districts

Drug cases 90.2%

Immigration cases 93.1%

Other cases 66.2%

Note: All years are fiscal years

GRAPHIC: Mug: U.S. District Judge Fred Biery grapples with a load of 841 pending cases - roughly twice the national average for federal judges (b/w, p. 23); Map: 2. State of Texas (color); Graphs: 3. Court caseload (color, TEXT); 4. Caseloads compared (b/w, p. 23, TEXT); 2-4 B.C. Oren / Chronicle, Sources: U.S. District Courts

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH**LOAD-DATE:** September 28, 1999

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Date/Time: Friday, June 16, 2000 - 1:52 PM EDT

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Background

HISPANIC VOTE IN THE 1998 ELECTIONS

- ✓ • Hispanics played a key role in determining the outcome of many statewide and congressional races.
- ✓ • A turnout surge of Hispanic voters was a principle reason for Democratic gains in the House, Democratic maintenance in the Senate and Democratic governors in California and Maryland.
- ✓ • The ¹⁸~~15~~ Hispanic Democratic members on Congress retained their seats.
- ✓ • Hispanic voter turnout made the difference in the key Senate races in New York, California, Nevada and Washington.
- ✓ • The Hispanic vote was also critical for Democrats to win congressional seats in California (CA-22, Lois Capps, CA-24, Brad Sherman, CA-42, George Brown Jr., CA-46, Loretta Sanchez), New Jersey (NJ-12, Rush Holt, NJ-08, William Pascrell), New Mexico (NM-03, Tom Udall), Nevada (NV-01, Shelley Berkley) and Texas (TX-25, Ken Bentsen).
- ✓ • Another important factor is the growth of the Latino voters in non-traditional markets, such as Utah, Nevada, Idaho, North Carolina, and Washington.
- The Hispanic turnout demonstrates that when the Latino community is aggressively courted, they go out and vote in significant numbers. From 1992 to 1996, the number of Hispanic registered voters increased nearly 30%, to more than 6.6 million, and 75% of registered Hispanic voters cast a ballot in 1996, compared to 49% overall voter turnout (Census Bureau, as cited in Roll Call, 11/17/97). In 1996, Hispanic voters chose Democrats for Congress by an overwhelming 72 to 26% margin, up from a 59 to 37 % margin in 1994 (Voter News Service, as cited in Roll Call, 11/17/97). This is a trend that will continue in the future. Nevertheless, the Latino vote can not be taken for granted. Both incumbents and candidates need to look at the results of the election and make a concerted effort to address effectively the needs and concerns of the Latino community.
- Democrats were successful in resisting the Republican attempt to defer attention from issues, focusing on an agenda that speaks to the real concern of the American and especially Hispanic families, like better schools for their children, a health care system that puts patients first, and a Social Security system they can count on.
- Millions of dollars in special interest money funneled through the Republican Party left Democrats outspent by a mind-boggling \$110 million. In the face of Republican attacks on the airwaves, in the mail and on the ground, Democrats for the first time this century won seats in the sixth year of an incumbent presidency.

05-31-1900 11:36

P. 02/03

AL EDWARDS
state representative
district 146

P.O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78768-2910
(512) 463-0518

4911 Griggs Road
Houston, Texas 77021
(713) 741-8800



May 23, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of The United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

In lieu of your scheduled visit to Texas on June 19, 2000, I have enclosed information concerning Juneteenth. I am asking that you make a formal statement about Juneteenth while in Houston, Texas on this day. In 1979 I wrote and sponsored House Bill 1016 making Juneteenth, "Emancipation Day" an official State holiday in Texas.

Juneteenth is the first and only official holiday celebrating the emancipation of slaves in Texas and in the country. By being the first holiday created in honor of Blacks in America, Juneteenth has emerged as a primary symbol of African-American culture. Since its enactment in 1979 official celebrations commemorating this great time in American history has spread across the country and throughout the world.

It is now more apparent then ever that cultural comprehension is a noted source for well-blended communities. From as far away as Japan people celchrate the legacy of Juneteenth. I will be more than honored to join you for this special announcement. Your office may obtain additional information through Claudia Jenkins (713)741-8800.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Al Edwards", written over a horizontal line.

Rep. Al Edwards

GUAT

① POSTUT (✓) →

common risk

② SAME BRAN. →

?

JIN BRAN

③

④

~~⑤~~

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

CC:

Subject: southwest voter/southwest border initiative

I will be on the trip Monday and will attend the SW Voter event. IGA has played a lead WH role on the Southwest Border Initiative that Maria would like mentioned in his remarks. I am faxing you the executive summary of the First Annual Report which was released on May 25, 2000 by the President's Interagency Task Force which reports to the Vice President. I think this initiative is a great example of action taken by the President and Vice President (like new markets, Mississippi delta, digital divide initiatives) to keep our economic expansion going by investing more domestically to ensure no one is left behind.

This initiative was created by Executive Order 13122 in May of 1999. The purpose of the initiative is to encourage increased coordination between all levels of government, the private sector and other border stakeholders in order to better leverage existing efforts aimed at the Southwest Border Region and create the conditions necessary for strong, sustainable economic growth.

----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 06/17/2000 03:56 PM -----

 **Maria E**

06/17/2000 03:28:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP, Irene Bueno/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: southwest voter/southwest border initiative

I think the President should say something--2 lines re southwest border initiative, because of Ray's departure do you think you could send a couple of lines to Josh--otherwise, how about reaching Lynda de la Vina--thanks

Hand-drawn sketches of a building facade and a small structure. The sketches are simple line drawings. One sketch shows a building with a grid-like pattern, possibly representing a window or a facade. Another sketch shows a small structure with a pointed roof, possibly a chimney or a small tower. There are also some scribbles and lines that might represent architectural details or shadows.

technical assistance and outreach in the border region, and will request that the U.S.-Mexico Joint Working Committee examine livability issues such as infrastructure needs, border delays, environmental degradation, and transportation connectivity and planning along the U.S.-Mexican border.

- In order to reinforce its commitment to addressing border transportation needs, the U.S. Department of Transportation will centralize information and establish an internal working group to examine particular transportation issues that affect the Southwest Border Region.
- The *Southwest Border Energy and Technology Collaboration Program* will foster partnerships between the Department of Energy and academic institutions located in the border region, other federal agencies, state and local governments and the private sector to promote the use of technologies developed by the Department of Energy to address environmental problems and promote the use of clean, sustainable energy sources in the border region.
- The U.S. Department of Energy also proposes an *Electricity Transmission Interconnection Study* to identify and analyze a series of potential utility infrastructure corridors between the United States and Mexico.

Volume I also contains a wide range of recommendations that complement the initiatives outlined above and seek to maximize the efficiency, responsiveness and impact of current federal government initiatives. A number of recommendations advocate continued support for current federal efforts on the border. Some involve making current programs more sensitive to the region's unique needs, others require redirecting FY2001 funds to border programs, and many aim to improve coordination between federal agencies with regard to border-related programs and activities.

It should be emphasized that this report is only the first step in a three-year effort to assess the region's needs and develop an appropriate course of action. Recognizing that ameliorating the border's problems will require a long-term commitment, the Task Force has recommended the development of a *comprehensive strategic plan* for the Southwest Border Region that encourages sustainable economic development and will include an active role for all segments of the community – public and private. A White House conference on the Southwest Border will be convened to initiate the strategic planning process. To ensure that border communities are actively involved in this process and in all other activities undertaken by the Task Force, the Task Force has also recommended the appointment of a *White House Southwest Border Liaison* who will be responsible for maintaining an open line of communication between the Southwest Border Region and the Task Force. Acknowledging that binational problems often require binational solutions, the Task Force has called for a study of the feasibility of establishing a *Border Corridor* for the purposes of federal program eligibility. Finally, in response to repeated calls from border communities for enhanced coordination and integration of programs and policies that affect the region, the Task Force has recommended the creation of an Internet-based *Border Information and Communications Network*. A more complete description of these proposals can be found in the first section of *Volume I* entitled General Recommendations.

Executive Summary

"As our nation heads into the 21st Century, it is crucial that our efforts are constructive and help lead the Southwest Border Region down a new path towards community revitalization, regional security and economic prosperity."

Vice President Al Gore

Message from the Vice President to the Southwest Border Task Force
September 1999

Introduction

As mandated by Executive Order 13122, the first annual report of the President's Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border contains a number of new initiatives and policy options aimed at filling existing gaps in current federal programs that affect the border and opening new avenues through which to encourage sustainable economic development in the Southwest Border Region. Each new initiative and recommendation was developed with the Task Force's mission in mind -- to encourage increased coordination between all levels of government, the private sector and other border stakeholders in order to better leverage existing efforts aimed at the Southwest Border Region and create the conditions necessary for strong, sustainable economic growth. All were created in response to concerns raised by border residents at various public fora held throughout the border region and in Washington, D.C., and many will serve as the basis for longer-term strategies that foster economic regeneration along the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexican border.

Volume I

Volume I offers a preview of fifteen new initiatives that strive to improve access to capital, foster small business development, promote financial literacy, improve living conditions, provide enhanced technical assistance to rural communities, address transportation needs, and develop new energy technologies and sources.

- *Wiring the Border*, a new initiative developed by the U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with several private sector organizations and the U.S. Departments of Treasury and Commerce, will give small and medium-sized businesses on the border the equipment and skills they need to gain access to the lucrative world of business-to-business electronic commerce.
- The *Southwest Border BusinessLINC Coalition*, a collaborative effort between the Business Roundtable, the U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. Department of Treasury, will pair large U.S. maquiladoras in Mexico with small and medium-sized enterprises on the U.S. side of the border for mentoring and, ultimately, increased participation in the cross-border supply business.

- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Treasury and the U.S. Small Business Administration will convene a series of roundtables on the border designed to inform small businesses, non-profit organizations and border communities of the various financial techniques and government programs aimed at improving access to capital. This effort will culminate in a *Border Financing Summit*.
- The Treasury Department's *Save the Border* program in coordination with the Latino Credit Union Network will bring events and conferences to the border area that seek to improve financial literacy and encourage low and moderate income individuals to save for the future.
- The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund of the U.S. Department of Treasury will initiate an aggressive outreach program to expand the border community's access to critically needed capital and financial services.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has assigned six new HUD Community Builders to the Southwest Border Region to help communities identify their housing needs and create the conditions necessary to support the construction of affordable housing.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has also created a new *Southwest Border and Colonias Division*. This new office will allow HUD Community Builders and other HUD staff working in the region to focus more exclusively on regional issues and provide border communities with relevant, specialized technical assistance over the longer term.
- Ten new kiosks, easily accessible "*one-stop shops*" that provide timely information on all of HUD's programs and activities, will be installed across the border region in the coming months.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in collaboration with the U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, will host a series of roundtables and study current innovative programs and best practices to develop and support employer-assisted housing programs in the Southwest Border Region.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the North American Development Bank will jointly develop comprehensive socio-economic and demographic profiles of colonias in New Mexico and Arizona that will aid policy makers in their efforts to address a wide range of regional issues.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture will establish *Esperanza y Poder*, a consortium of resources dedicated to providing technical assistance to rural communities in the Southwest Border Region.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation will create a *Border Mobile Ombudsperson Program* that will provide additional technical assistance to rural communities along the Southwest Border. The Department of Transportation will also expand Emergency Preparedness

Volume II

In crafting a response to the border's needs, the Task Force has made a concerted effort to explore a number of different avenues. Much of the information gathered by the Task Force during this process appears in *Volume II*. By far the most crucial items included in this second document are the summaries of the issues raised and solutions offered at various public fora in the border region and Washington, D.C. New data, studies and resources related to the Southwest Border, a summary of the Task Force's goals and objectives, and a guide to current Task Force designees organized by federal agency are also presented in this background document.

Conclusion

The recommendations and initiatives developed by the Task Force over the past year are not expected to act as a panacea solving all of the border's problems. As President Clinton has indicated time and again, "people who are willing to do for themselves deserve a hand up, they deserve a partner, they deserve a government committed to giving them the tools they need to succeed. That's what empowerment is." And that is what these initiative and policy options and the continued efforts of the Task Force strive to do -- to empower Southwest Border communities to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.



Mickey Ibarra
06/17/2000 04:13:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

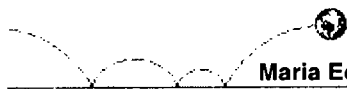
cc:

Subject: southwest voter/southwest border initiative

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This initiative was created by Executive Order 13122 in May of 1999. The purpose of the initiative is to encourage increased coordination between all levels of government, the private sector and other border stakeholders in order to better leverage existing efforts aimed at the Southwest Border Region and create the conditions necessary for strong, sustainable economic growth.

----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 06/17/2000 03:56 PM -----



Maria Echaveste

06/17/2000 03:28:56 PM

Record Type: Record

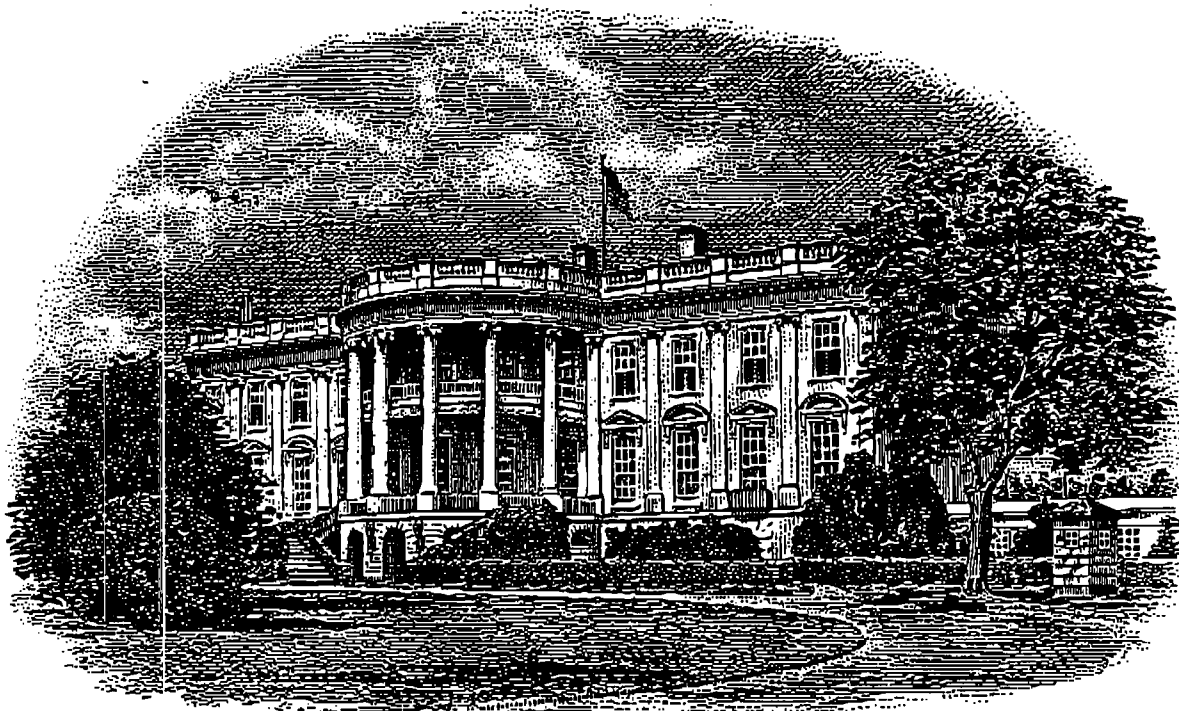
To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP, Irene Bueno/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: southwest voter/southwest border initiative

I think the President should say something--2 lines re southwest border initiative, because of Ray's departure do you think you could send a couple of lines to Josh--otherwise, how about reaching Lynda de la Vina--thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS



To: Josh Grottheimer

From: Mickey Ibarra

Date: 6/17 Number of pages including cover: 5

Fax Number: 42505

Comments: _____

GUIDANCE ON IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS IN POTUS H-1B PROPOSAL
June 15, 2000

Question:

Why does the Administration's H-1B proposal include other immigration provisions, specifically providing parity to Central Americans and Haitians under NACARA and changing the Registry Date to allow certain long-term migrants to adjust to legal permanent resident status?

Answer:

The President feels strongly that as we consider allowing more foreign temporary workers into this country to meet employers' needs, we need to also correct these injustices currently affecting many immigrants already in our country. Neither of these two immigration provisions would allow any additional people entry into the United States. Rather, they would provide good people who have developed ties to this country – families, homes and roots in their communities – the opportunity to normalize those ties. In the case of Central Americans and Haitians, the parity provision would not only provide compassion and fairness for the affected immigrants, but also contribute to the stability and development of democracy and peace in their native countries.

If asked:

Estimated persons who would become eligible to adjust to legal permanent residents under the provisions:

Change of Registry Date:	500,000
Central American and Haitian Parity:	440,000



Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno
06/16/2000 10:34:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: 6/19 TX events, tps, and acknowledgements

If you have any questions, page me over the weekend. Thanks!

Southwest Voter Registration Education Project Reception (official event)

TPs - Please use the tps you wrote for the SVREP event in Los Angeles on 11/30/99. This is an official event.

Acknowledgements:

- Mr. Antonio González. President of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project & the Willie C. Velásquez Institute.
- State Representative Richard J. Noriega, co-host
- Mr. Bill White, co-host
- Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
- Congressman Nick Lampson
- Honorable Mayor Lee P. Brown
- City Controller Sylvia García
- All the local elected officials supporting Southwest Voter Registration Project
- State Representative Al Edwards - who wrote and sponsored Juneteenth legislation setting June 19 as a state holiday and originated in the Galveston/Houston area.*

* NOTE TO JOSH: Before he starts his address on his Latino vote and accomplishments talking points, please insert the Juneteenth talking points after he acknowledges Edwards, since he was the primary sponsor of the legislation. SVREP is a civil rights organization, so it would not be strange to mention Juneteenth talking points here.

Houston DSCC Lunch Acknowledgements:

Senator Bob Torricelli, DSCC Chairman
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC High-tech Council Co-chair
Former Senator and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, & his wife B.A.
Former Mayor of Houston Bob Lanier

Houston DSCC Lunch TPS - To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Juneteenth tps should be mentioned in each speech given in Texas today.

Austin DSCC Reception Acknowledgements:

Mary and Roy Spence, co-hosts
Christina and Garry Mauro, co-hosts
Senator Tom Daschle

Senator Rober Torricelli, DSCC Chair
Senator Charles Robb
Senator Patrick Leahy, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Former Governor Ann Richards

Austin DSCC Reception TPS - To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Juneteenth tps should be mentioned in each speech given in Texas today. The reception tps should focus on the new economy and hi-tech, since Austin has been a leading community in the high-tech industry (this is where Dell Computers is located).

Austin DSCC Dinner Acknowledgements:

Lynn and Tom Meredith, host (Managing Director of Dell Ventures)
Meredith children: Katie, Will, Abigail and Sarah
Melanie and Ben Barnes, event chair
Senator Tom Daschle
Senator Rober Torricelli, DSCC Chair
Senator Charles Robb
Senator Patrick Leahy, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Former Governor Ann Richards
Former Land Commissioner Garry Mauro
Austin Mayor Kirk Watson
Lyle Lovett, Musician (performing)
Liz Carpenter, former Press Secretary to First Lady Lady Bird Johnson
Luci Johnson, daughter of President Lyndon Baines Johnson (Tentative)
Cathy Robb, daughter of Senator Robb and granddaughter of Pres. LBJ

Austin DSCC Dinner TPS: To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Again, Juneteenth needs to be mentioned in speeches made in Texas.
The reception tps should focus on the new economy, PNTR, and hi-tech, since Austin has been a leading community in the high-tech industry (this is where Dell Computers is located and Tom Meredith is the Managing Director of Dell Ventures).

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36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 524

Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **Presidential Documents**Terms: **border initiative** ([Edit Search](#))*Public Papers of the Presidents*

Public Papers of the Presidents

March 12, 2000

CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 524**LENGTH:** 3681 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks to the National League of Cities' Congressional City Conference**BODY:**

Thank you very much. Mayor Knight, thank you for your leadership of the NLC and for your focus on eliminating racism. Mayor Archer, thank you for your speech and your many years of friendship to Hillary and me. Mayor Anderson; Executive Director Borut; we have the NACo president, Vernon Gray, here today, I know. And I want to thank Mickey Ibarra from the White House for being a good liaison for you and keeping me in touch with you over these years.

Appropriately enough for your commitment, Mr. Mayor, to eliminate racism, I'm thinking today that last Sunday at this time I was in Selma, Alabama, commemorating the 35th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, with John Lewis, Hosea Williams, and many others, and the Mayor of Selma, Governor Siegelman. And this time, when the marchers went across the bridge, the State police saluted them rather than beating them up. It was a great, great day.

I was talking last night with a gentleman who's worked in the White House for 28 years -- not much older than me -- and we were saying that it was hard to believe that when we were young men, people could still be killed for trying to vote in this country. So it's important that we recognize we have come a mighty long way. It is important that we recognize that in the last 7 years, as Dennis outlined, we have come a long way economically and socially.

But I want to focus -- even though you were kind to say that, Dennis, I always feel when people talk about me now, I feel like I'm a witness at my own funeral. [Laughter] You know, I have nearly a year left in office, and a lot of energy, and I've got a few ideas about what to do with the remaining time.

So I want to talk to you very briefly today about what I think we should do to be your partner in the endeavor to build this one America, devoid of racial bigotry, and what is involved, economically and socially, to make that happen. Dr. King said 35 years ago that we would never truly overcome until there was equal economic opportunity and hope for every American. So the first thing I would like to say is, I think it's quite important that we keep this economy going and that we spread its benefits to people and places who have been left behind.

And to me, that means we have to have a big strategy, which is to keep interest rates as low as possible by continuing to pay down the debt; to continue to open markets around the world, which is why I think this China trade agreement's so important. We give up no market access, and they give us unprecedented market access for our farmers, for our manufacturing products, for our services. It's why I think it's important to save enough of this surplus to make sure we can accommodate the retirement of the baby boomers by saving Social Security and Medicare, because I think this is very

important to maintain the overall health of the economy and structure of opportunity.

Then I think we need to build on the work that Vice President Gore and I have done for the last 7 years to expand the winner's circle. We increased the earned-income tax credit, which helped lift a couple million more Americans out of poverty. We raised the minimum wage. We passed the family and medical leave law that 20 million Americans have now used to take some time off from work.

But I think we should raise the minimum wage again, and I hope that all of you will support that. I believe we should increase the earned-income tax credit, and particularly try to do more to help parents who have more than two children, because they're actually disadvantaged by the law the way it works today. I think we should increase the number of empowerment zones and enterprise communities, because those that have done it have worked so well.

And I hope you will help me to pass my new markets initiative, which is designed to give businesses the same incentives to invest in Appalachia and the Mississippi Delta and the Rio Grande Valley and our Indian reservations that they now have to invest in Latin America or in Asia or in Africa. I want to continue to push this.

We also supported a special investment of over \$ 100 million in the Mississippi Delta, which is now the poorest part of America outside the reservations, and another \$ 1 billion initiative in Indian country; a Southwest **border initiative** designed to encourage further economic development along our border. All these things are profoundly important, because -- you know, it's easy to minimize, and not all our problems are economic, but if people have the dignity of a job, if their children can get education, if there's something to get up in the morning and look forward to, it's a lot easier to bring people together, to eliminate social problems, and to move forward.

One big part of this division we have has become known by the slogan, "the digital divide." What it basically means is that access to computers, understanding of how to use them, and access to the Internet and all of its economic and educational opportunities is still divided in this country by region, by income, by level of education, and by race. That's the digital divide.

The bad news is that as we have become a more information-oriented economy, education has acquired a premium, the density of population has been an advantage, and a lot of people have been left behind and inequality increased for several years. The good news is that the very forces that are powering this economy, education and technology, if made available to people everywhere, can reduce inequality and lift people up.

I'll just give you one little example. I was in Silicon Valley, oh, a couple of months ago, with a lot of executives, young executives from eBay, the Internet trading company. A lot of you have probably bought and sold stuff on eBay. And I learned there that there are 20,000 Americans making a living on eBay, and that -- not working for the company; making a living trading on eBay -- and that a very significant number of them, according to the company's research, were on welfare not very long ago.

So we can use technology to liberate the energy, the intelligence of the poor, of people who've been left behind -- if they have access to it, if they know how to use it, and if the educational opportunities are out there. So bridging the digital divide is a profoundly important part of our ability to build one America, to reduce racial and ethnic tensions, and to give everybody a chance to fulfill their dreams. So I hope you will support that.

And I know many of you are working in your own communities to just do that. In our budget, we have funds to establish 1,000 community computer centers so that adults as well as children -- who will benefit from hooking up all the classrooms to the Internet and training all the teachers, another part of our initiative -- but adults should be able to benefit as well.

And finally, let me say, I think it's very important that we continue our commitment to educational opportunity -- to put more teachers in the classroom, to make sure they're better trained, to get the class size down in the early grades, to give after-school and summer school programs to every child who needs it in every difficult environment in the entire United States, to modernize and repair and

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32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 776

Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **Presidential Documents**Terms: **border initiative** ([Edit Search](#))*Public Papers of the Presidents*

May 2, 1996

CITE: 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 776**LENGTH:** 2821 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Returning Without Approval to the House the Common Sense Product Liability Legal Reform Act of 1996 and an Exchange With Reporters**BODY:**

The President. Good afternoon. Before I make the announcement I invited you here for today, I want to congratulate the Department of Justice on the success of the Zorro 2 antinarcotics operation that Attorney General Reno announced a couple of hours ago today.

Zorro 2 targeted a Mexican-run cocaine smuggling and distribution network in the United States and the Colombian cartel with which it worked. It dismantled both the organization that owned the cocaine and the organization that ran the transportation system, locking up more than 100 individuals across the country, seizing almost 6,000 kilograms of cocaine and a thousand pounds of marijuana.

Critical to the success of this multi-State operation which is a part of our southwest **border initiative** was the cooperation of over 40 State and local police agencies, the DEA, the FBI, and several other Federal agencies all across the country. They combined their resources and their expertise to take down this extensive drug organization.

Today's arrests are another big victory in the fight against illegal drugs, the fight to keep them off our streets and out of the hands of our children. On behalf of the American people I want to thank our law enforcement officers for a job well done.

Today I am returning to Congress without my signature the product liability legislation sent to me this week. I take this step because I believe this bill tilts against American families and would deprive them of the ability to recover fully when they are injured by a defective product.

I am eager to sign legislation to make our legal system work better at less cost in a fairer way. But this bill would hurt families without truly improving our legal system. It would mean more unsafe products in our homes. It would let wrongdoers off the hook. I cannot allow it to become law.

One of my duties as President is to protect the health and safety of our people. Parents should know the toys their children play with are safe. Families should know the cars they drive will not explode upon impact. Our grandparents have a right to know the drugs and the medical devices they use will not injure them. It is a hallmark of our system of justice that when a product produces injury or death a family has the right to try and recover its losses. And if someone endangers the health of the public, he or she should be held responsible. I believe we can protect these rights even as we curb frivolous lawsuits.

Let me be clear: We do need legal reform. America's legal system is too expensive, too

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JULY 29, 1999, THURSDAY

SECTION: IN THE NEWS**LENGTH:** 14146 words**HEADLINE:** PREPARED STATEMENT BY
DONNIE R. MARSHALL
ACTING ADMINISTRATOR
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
SUBJECT - OVERSIGHT HEARING ON
THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION**BODY:**

Statement Donnie R. Marshall Acting Administrator Drug Enforcement Administration before Subcommittee on Crime House Judiciary Committee July 29, 1999

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee: I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the Drug Enforcement Administration's mission, strategies, accomplishments and future challenges. DEA appreciates the support we have received over the years from Chairman McCollum, Ranking Member Scott and the Subcommittee's other members. Without your steadfast backing and your faith in the men and women of the Drug Enforcement Administration our job would be infinitely more difficult.

Today I would like to provide the subcommittee with information on a number of topics: first, an assessment of the drug threat facing the United States in 1999 and information on how dramatic changes in the international drug trade affect our nation; second, an overview of DEA's strategy to combat the complex drug threat we face today; third, a summary of our recent accomplishments; fourth, a brief discussion on how DEA measures our progress in a variety of areas; and fifth, a prospective look at what challenges we believe lie ahead in the years to come.

I. The International Drug Trade and Its Impact on the United States

The international drug trafficking syndicates that are operating today are more powerful and sophisticated than any criminal enterprises our nation has previously faced. They are wellorganized, influential and extremely savvy, relying on a worldwide network of personnel, technological assets and financial resources that rival those held by international businesses.

The vast majority of the drugs available in the United States---all of the cocaine and heroin, and much of the methamphetamine and marijuana ---originate overseas and is smuggled into the United States through elaborate networks and methods. Foreign-source methamphetamine and heroin availability have increased significantly during the past five years, adversely affecting major regions of the United States.

The nature of the international drug trade has changed a great deal over the past fifteen years, although these changes are not readily visible to the average American. At the height of the cocaine epidemic, the manufacturing and importation of that product was controlled by a group of traffickers from Medellin, Colombia, whose boldness, violence and political fervor stunned the world. Beginning in the late 1970's, the major cocaine trafficking organizations based in Colombia generally relied on an intricate smuggling network which facilitated the shipment of multi-tons of cocaine predominantly through the Caribbean. These traffickers also amassed great wealth and they invested heavily in luxury products and property within the United States. Until July 1991, when a new Constitution in Colombia was adopted, members of the Medellin cartel were truly fearful of the threat of extradition to the United States, and they successfully bribed and intimidated officials in the Government of Colombia to outlaw their extradition.

While the Medellin cartel engaged in high-profile violence and political action, the Cali organization assumed a much more businesslike approach to their cocaine smuggling enterprises. They slowly and steadily established markets within the United States, particularly in New York, and dominated the cocaine trade after the leaders of the Medellin cartel were arrested or killed. One of the Cali organization's major strengths was their utilization of the "cell" structure, and they used it in much the same way as terrorist organizations did, insulating their members from knowing too much about overall strategies and operations. Cells were routinely set up in major cities around the United States and compartmentalized decision-making and activities allowed the Cali leaders to control all aspects of the cocaine business from communications to security to transportation and financial management.

The Cali leaders also mastered sophisticated business techniques and relied on state-of-the-art communications equipment and technology to monitor all phases of their business dealings in Colombia, Mexico and the United States. Through a complicated network of cell phones, faxes, pagers and computers, they tightly controlled their U.S. workers and reduced the need for top leadership to operate on U.S. soil.

During the 1980's and early 1990's leaders of the cocaine cartels turned to traffickers in Mexico to assist them in transporting tons of cocaine into the U.S. For many years, traffickers in Mexico had been using their expertise to smuggle heroin and marijuana into our nation, and the organizations in Colombia began to rely on them to fly large quantities of cocaine over the Mexican border.

Eventually, traffickers from Mexico demanded and received payment in cocaine rather than cash, and they were then able to assume an even greater role in cocaine trafficking, leading to their major role today. Coupled with the arrests of the major Cali leadership in 1995 and 1996, the re-alignment of traffickers' roles in the cocaine business allowed traffickers from Mexico to gain unprecedented power and influence.

Three other important changes in drug trafficking have had major negative results on the United States: the orchestrated efforts by traffickers based in Mexico to saturate markets with methamphetamine; the Colombian traffickers' aggressive production and marketing of strong, pure heroin; and the re-emergence of well-established trafficking routes and methods in the Caribbean.

Methamphetamine Situation: Today, there are two major forces fueling the methamphetamine trade within the United States: first, the well-organized, high volume, "super-lab" methamphetamine manufacturing and trafficking groups based in Mexico; and second, a widely scattered series of local methamphetamine producers, predominantly based in rural areas around the United

States. Traffickers based in Mexico control all phases of their involvement in the methamphetamine trade from beginning to end. Because methamphetamine is a synthetic drug created from a mixture of chemicals, traffickers based in Mexico do not have to rely on traffickers in other nations to provide coca or finished cocaine for distribution. These groups initially had ready access to precursor chemicals on the international market. These chemicals have fewer controls in Mexico and overseas than in the United States, a fact which allowed the organizations to produce large quantities of high purity methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories, both in Mexico and Southern California.

Methamphetamine organizations based in Mexico have developed international connections with chemical suppliers in Europe, Asia, and the Far East, and with these connections, they have been able to obtain ton quantities of the necessary precursor chemicals (ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine) to manufacture methamphetamine and amphetamine.

In recent years, with the growth of DEA-led international efforts to control the flow of bulk ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine, Mexican traffickers have also turned to tableted forms of these precursors to manufacture their product and now frequently buy their products from rogue chemical suppliers in

their drug activities.

DEA employs complex wiretap and other communication intercept investigations to identify these organizations at all levels and to obtain actionable information which can lead to the dismantling of these organizations.

The **Southwest Border Initiative** (SWBI), in operation since 1994, is a cooperative effort by federal law enforcement agencies to establish seamless narcotic law enforcement strategies and operations that dismantle entire identified Mexico-based trafficking organizations along the U.S. Southwest Border.

The SWBI attacks these organizations by targeting the communication systems of their command and control centers. This strategy allows the DEA to track the seamless continuum of drug traffic as it gradually flows from Colombia or Mexico to the streets of the United States where it is distributed. The initiative is anchored by the DEA's belief that the only way to successfully attack any organized crime syndicate is to build strong cases against its leadership and their command and control functions. With the assistance of foreign governments, the long-term incarceration of those in leadership positions typically leaves entire organizations in disarray and renders them unable to conduct business in the United States.

This initiative, along with bi-national task forces in Monterrey, Juarez, and Tijuana, has provided a solid base for effective law enforcement operations aimed at major international drug traffickers. Caribbean: In 1995, the DEA established the Caribbean Division based in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as its 21 st field division. As traffickers operating in this area began to have a serious impact on the United States, controlling the sale of multi-hundred kilogram shipments of cocaine and heroin, it became clear that a re-invigorated strategy to attack all aspects of the drug trade in this region needed to be forged. The Caribbean Corridor Initiative, now a major part of the Southern Frontier Initiative, was created to disrupt and ultimately dismantle criminal organizations that smuggle illicit drugs into the United States through the Caribbean Corridor. This corridor consists of the islands of Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and the Lesser Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao), and has become increasingly more important as a smuggling route for Colombia-based trafficking organizations as a result of law enforcement success along the Southwest Border. Recent data also shows that Puerto Rico has become a major transshipment point for Colombian heroin destined for the United States. Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and the Netherlands Antilles are also major money laundering centers.

The results of the Caribbean Corridor Initiative include several major multi-national operations. One, Operation Summer Storm, conducted in 1997, was a combined effort of all the Caribbean nations, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the navies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, France and the United States. It succeeded in closing down the Eastern Caribbean to drug trafficking for about 60 days. Operation Summer Storm resulted in the seizure of large amounts of drugs, including 57 kilograms of cocaine, and the arrests of 828 people.

Operation Genesis, conducted in late 1998, was a multi-national initiative, involving the United States, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Prior to this operation, Haiti and the Dominican Republic had never coordinated their anti-drug efforts with one another. The precedent set by Operation Genesis will aid in improving the ability to coordinate anti-drug efforts on the island of Hispaniola. DEA has also provided a communication system, known as Unicom, which allows the island nations to exchange drug enforcement information among themselves. This same system is also linked to the larger Information and Coordination Center, based in Puerto Rico.

HIDTA: DEA has programs in a number of major cities around the nation, particularly in those where drug trafficking is especially intense. DEA works closely with its counterparts on the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program (HIDTA), which was authorized by the Anti- Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and is administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Since the original designation of five HIDTAs in 1990, the program has expanded to other areas of the country. The DEA plays a very active role, and now has 255 special agent positions dedicated to the program.

The HIDTA's mission is to reduce drug trafficking in the most critical areas of the country, thereby reducing its impact in other areas. This is accomplished by institutionalizing teamwork among local, state, and federal efforts; synchronizing investments in strategy-based systems; and focusing on outcomes.

OCDETF: In 1982, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program was initiated to combine federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts into a comprehensive attack against organized crime and drug traffickers. OCDETF objectives are to target, investigate, and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in high-level illegal

its Bogota-based head, Maria Lara-Nausa, and her husband, Julio Cesar Casas, in Orlando, Florida. The following December, Maria Lara-Nausa's brother, Jaime Lara, was indicted in New York and arrested in Colombia. Formal extradition papers have been filed. The Lara-Nausa organization supplied 15 to 20 kilograms of heroin each week for the "911" organization in New York. Both Lara-Nausa and her husband have pled guilty and are awaiting sentencing. More than 60 other people were arrested during this investigation.

Operation Rio Blanco targeted a trafficking and smuggling group based in Mexicali, Mexico, headed by Jorge Castro-Gastelum. Six members of the gang, including Castro-Gastelum himself, were arrested on June 26, 1998. This organization has been identified as smugglers and domestic distributors of cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana. In addition, they provided transportation services for Colombian groups that operated distribution cells in New York and New Jersey. During this investigation, more than 5,000 telephone calls were intercepted by law enforcement. The operation seized about 4,300 kilograms of cocaine, 150 pounds of methamphetamine, 1413 pounds of marijuana and \$17 million in U.S. currency. All told, more than 100 individuals were arrested.

Richard Pena cocaine organization: On January 14, 1999, Richard Pena, the head of a New Orleans-based organization of cocaine distributors, pled guilty to an assortment of charges, including murder, and will receive a mandatory sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Pena's history of violent crimes made him a great threat to the New Orleans community. The six year investigation of his organization concluded not only with his conviction, but with the arrest of 35 other defendants, the closing of sixteen murder investigations, and the seizure of \$4 million dollars in drug-related assets.

The James Mulholland drug distribution organization: This independent drug trafficker helped smuggle thousand-gallon quantities of the chemical, P2P, into the United States from China via Mexico for the purpose of manufacturing methamphetamine. During the past several years, the DEA has seized numerous meth laboratories operated by outlaw motorcycle gangs and other career criminals that were receiving large quantities of P2P from the Mulholland organization.

MET deployments: Earlier this testimony referenced our MET deployments and what we have achieved since the program's inception in 1995. To illustrate the kinds of successes we can achieve by cooperatively with our state and local counterparts, I'd like to give you a brief summary of a recent MET deployment and describe the results. At the end of last year, we completed a deployment in Pueblo, Colorado. During this 3-month operation, we were able to dismantle a large-scale cocaine and methamphetamine trafficking organization, which utilized violence to maintain its distribution network. 76 individuals were arrested and significant amounts of drugs and weapons were seized, resulting in an overall reduction of crime in the targeted area. Colorado authorities were also able to close six licensed bars utilized by the drug trafficking organization.

Southwest Border Operations: DEA has undertaken several successful operations in support of the **Southwest Border Initiative**. Specifically, Operation Zorro II, Operation Reciprocity, and Operation Limelight each relied extensively on numerous court-ordered wire taps that were coordinated and monitored by law enforcement officers operating under the SWBI. Collectively, these three operations resulted in the arrest of 156 individuals and the seizure of over 22,000 kilos of illegal drugs and \$35 million. The SWBI has also helped to reduce corruption, violence, and alien smuggling associated with drug trafficking activities carried out along the border.

Linear Program accomplishments: The Linear Approach Program was created through a collaborative effort between the DEA and CNC, with the goal to bring together law enforcement (LEA) and intelligence community (IC) resources to work more effectively against major Latin American narcotics trafficking organizations. The Linear Approach Program has targeted 37 organizations, from 1994 to 1998. The arrest statistics are categorized by main targets and associates arrested. For the period 1994 through 1998 there have been 21 main targets and 22 associates arrested, for a total of 43 arrests. The Linear Approach Program not only targets organizations but also creates LEA and IC working groups to target the transportation and financial aspects of narcotics organizations, commissions interagency studies for publication, and has created a regional strategy to target organizations operating in regions with limited resources. The Linear Approach Program has maintained a strategy of making more effective use of all U.S. Government counter drug collection, analytical and operational capabilities, while adapting to continually changing narcotics organizations and methods of operation throughout the years.

Other Recent Successes: DEA has had a number of major successes over the years, as illustrated by the following major cases:

Operation META (1997): The influence of the Mexico-based methamphetamine-trafficking

organizations in the United States has increased dramatically in recent years. DEA reports indicate that methamphetamine (meth) seizures at Mexico ports of entry have increased from 6.5 kilograms in 1992 to 438 kilograms in 1997. This trend was illustrated by Operation META, a large-scale investigation that targeted a major U.S. meth-trafficking organization that was supplied by the Amezcua-Contrera group from Mexico.

As part of Operation META (meta means "the goal" in Spanish and is traffickers' slang for methamphetamine), the DEA worked in collaboration with the FBI and other federal agencies. This Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigation also involved state and local agencies in 17 different U.S. cities in nine states. Through extensive surveillance, the DEA was able to uncover the trafficking group's system of moving precursor chemicals to the Los Angeles area where they were converted into methamphetamine. The group then shipped the drug to Dallas for distribution throughout the United States.

Operation META, which concluded in December 1997, was a huge success. It resulted in the arrest of 121 members of the trafficking ring and the seizure of 133 pounds of methamphetamine, 1,765 pounds of marijuana, and 1,100 kilograms of cocaine. During the META raids, agents discovered and dismantled three methamphetamine labs that were each capable of producing more than 300 pounds of methamphetamine at a time. One of these labs was located near a daycare center and another was close to an equestrian center where riding lessons were being conducted.

The Operation META seizures were especially important because they alerted the law enforcement community to the growing methamphetamine problem in the United States. At one time, meth trafficking was confined to the West Coast. However, Operation META intelligence revealed that meth was being distributed to cities in North Carolina, Illinois, New Jersey, and Texas--obviously indicating that the meth problem is spreading eastward.

Larry Hoover & The Gangster Disciples (1997): In 1997, several indictments marked the beginning of what law enforcement officials predict will be a long battle to completely dismantle the notorious Chicago-based prison gang, the Gangster Disciples. For the past 25 years, the reputed leader of the organization, Larry Hoover, had run the 30,000-member, militaristic gang and its drug trade from a state prison. Hoover was serving a 200-year sentence for a 1973 gang-related murder. The gang had been selling about 2 kilograms of cocaine per week for the past five years. Finally, the five-year undercover investigation by the federal government led to drug conspiracy, extortion, and other criminal charges against Hoover and other high-ranking members of the street gang.

Hoover and six associates were found guilty of these charges, and Hoover was transferred to a federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana. Hoover's incarceration in the federal prison is expected to seriously disable the Gangster Disciples gang. Operations Reciprocity and Limelight (1996): Two investigations in the late 1990s demonstrated that Mexico-based drug traffickers had displaced some of the Colombia-based cocaine organizations that had traditionally dominated the New York City cocaine traffic.

During a highway interdiction stop on October 30, 1996, near Tyler, Texas, two state troopers discovered over \$2 million in cash concealed in a van heading south. This stop was the first seizure linked to Operation Reciprocity. On December 3, investigators seized 5.3 tons of cocaine from a Tucson, Arizona, warehouse. Evidence linked the warehouse operation to a Los Angeles investigation, a New York operation, a Michigan transportation group, and a trafficking cell connected to the Carrillo-Fuentes organization.

On December 13, the same state troopers stopped a tractor trailer truck in Tyler, Texas, and seized 2,700 pounds of marijuana from a hidden compartment in the ceiling of the vehicle. The investigation revealed that traffickers were smuggling cocaine to the New York City area in concealed compartments in the roofs of tractor trailer trucks and in hollowed-out five-foot tall stacks of plywood. The same trucks were being used to transport the cash in kilo-sized packages of \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills, back to Mexico.

On April 9, 1997, the U.S. Customs Service found \$5.6 million in street cash hidden in a tractor trailer truck ceiling compartment in an Operation Reciprocity seizure in El Paso, Texas. This operation resulted in 41 arrests, as well as the seizure of 7 tons of cocaine, 2,800 pounds of marijuana, and more than \$11 million. Meanwhile, an investigation initiated by the DEA's Imperial County, California Resident Office in August 1996 developed into Operation Limelight, which involved several state, local, and U.S. Treasury agencies, including the IRS and the U.S. Customs Service. The investigation focused on the Alberto Beltran transportation and distribution cell, which was part of the Carrillo-Fuentes organization.

Operation Limelight resulted in the arrest of 48 people and the seizure of over 4,000 kilos of cocaine, over 10,800 pounds of marijuana, and over \$7.3 million. State and federal investigators believed this Beltran cell was responsible for the monthly smuggling of at least 1.5 tons of cocaine, typically concealed in crates of vegetables and fruits and trucked across the United States by Mexican nationals. In March 1996, the head of the Beltran organization in the United States, Gerardo Gonzalez, was arrested by Operation Limelight investigators. The arrest was the result of the carrot case, which also led to the New York seizure of 1,630 kilograms of cocaine hidden in a 30-ton shipment of chopped up carrots used for horse feed. At that time, the New York Drug Enforcement Task Force also seized \$1.3 million and arrested nine organization members. Eight more members of the organization, including Gonzalez's wife, were arrested on August 1, 1997, in the second phase of this investigation.

Operation Zorro II (1996): As part of the **Southwest Border Initiative** that was launched in 1994, the Zorro II investigation targeted Mexico-based cocaine smuggling and distribution organizations, as well as the partnership groups based in Colombia. Working together, these organizations were responsible for importing and distributing almost six metric tons of cocaine throughout the United States. Zorro II illustrated the close and efficient partnership that existed between the drug organizations from Mexico and Colombia. More importantly, this case showed that the international drug trade was a seamless continuum, a criminal enterprise that stretched, without interruption, from the jungles of South America across transit zones, such as Mexico to the cities and communities of the United States.

Zorro II was particularly important because, for the first time, law enforcement dismantled not only a Colombian organization that produced the cocaine, but also the organization in Mexico that provided the transportation. During the course of the 8-month investigation, law enforcement officers coordinated and shared information gleaned from more than 90 court-authorized wiretaps. The operation involved 10 federal agencies, 42 state and local agencies, and 14 DEA field divisions across the country.

As a result of the investigation, over \$17 million and almost 5,600 kilos of cocaine were seized, and 156 people were arrested. Zorro II confirmed that Mexico-based traffickers were not just transporters, but had their own distribution networks throughout the United States.

Operation Global Sea (1995): In 1994, Southeast Asian heroin, which was smuggled by ethnic China and Nigeria-based traffickers, was one of the greatest drug threats to the United States. Almost 60 percent of the heroin that came to the United States at that time originated in Southeast Asia's "Golden Triangle"--Burma, Laos, and Thailand. Those mainly responsible were ethnic Chinese traffickers who controlled sophisticated international networks that smuggled hundreds of kilograms of heroin in commercial cargo on a regular basis. In addition to the China, Nigeria and West Africa-based trafficking organizations helped smuggle the heroin, typically using the "shotgun" approach to smuggling by recruiting third party couriers to travel aboard commercial airlines and smuggle from one to 10 kilograms of heroin per trip. In response to this facet of the drug trade, Operation Global Sea targeted a Nigerian, female-led, drug trafficking organization that was responsible for smuggling into the United States \$26 million worth of high-purity Southeast Asian heroin.

Global Sea, an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force operation, was comprised of the DEA, the U.S. Customs Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and law enforcement authorities in Thailand, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Mexico, and the Netherlands. By the end of this 18-month investigation, Operation Global Sea had immobilized the Chicago-based drug organization by seizing 55.5 kilograms of heroin with an average purity of 80 percent and arresting 44 defendants in Bangkok, Chicago, New York City, Detroit, and Pakistan.

Operation Foxhunt "Zorro" (1994): In September 1994, the DEA concluded Operation Foxhunt, a two-year investigation of a major Cali organization transportation operation based in Los Angeles. The investigation targeted two Colombian cell transportation directors who were responsible for the movement of multi-ton quantities of cocaine from main distribution points in Los Angeles to wholesale distribution centers in New York City, San Francisco, and Chicago. The drugs were then moved to consumer distribution points in cities such as St. Louis, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; San Antonio, Texas; Washington, D.C.; and New Orleans, Louisiana. The operation took its name from one of the investigation's primary targets, Diego Fernando Salazar- Izquierdo, a Cali transportation cell director in Los Angeles, known as "Zorro," which is Spanish for "fox." The second cell director, Over Arturo Acuna, referred to as Arturo, directed parallel drug operations in Los Angeles. Both Zorro and Arturo reported directly to drug lords in Cali, Colombia. It took 31 concurrent investigations and

Southwest border region statistics

The economy of the Southwest Border region varies considerably from county to county and state to state, with areas of prosperity intermingled amongst areas of great poverty. However, communities in this area also share a number of common features -- many derived from the region's proximity to Mexico -- that have affected standards of living and economic development throughout the area and substantially differentiate the Border region from the rest of the United States.

The Southwest border region covers an area six times the size of Israel, including four counties each in California and Arizona, five counties in New Mexico and forty-three counties in Texas.

The population, numbering 12.3 million, is growing twice as fast and is generally much younger than is typical in the United States as a whole.

A higher concentration of this region's residents are foreign-born compared to the entire country and more of this region's residents speak Spanish at home than in the United States as a whole. (7.9% foreign born in US, 17.1% in SW border region)

Unemployment was higher in the Border region than in all but two states in 1997. Although one-third of the counties within this area recorded unemployment rates below the national average that same year, it is not unusual to find these communities enveloped by counties with double-digit rates of unemployment.

Poverty is a way of life for a disproportionately high number of this area's residents. Approximately 20 percent were living at or below the poverty level in 1993. This topped the national rate of 15.1 percent and exceeded poverty rates in 46 states.

The situation for children living in Border communities is even bleaker. Almost one-third of the region's children under the age of 18 was living in poverty in 1993, compared to 23 percent at the national level.

Rates of educational attainment are alarmingly low in this area of the country. In 1990, close to one-quarter of the adult population had not graduated from high school and roughly 13 percent of 16- to 19- year olds had dropped out of school, giving the region one of the highest dropout rates in the nation.

Federal News Service

MARCH 25, 1999, THURSDAY

HEADLINE: PREPARED STATEMENT OF JAMES K. ROBINSON
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE FOR COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES

Criminal Division Activities

I would now like to focus my remarks on some of the Criminal Division's counter narcotics programs. Under the leadership of the Attorney General -- and in close coordination with the U.S. Attorneys, DEA, FBI and other federal, state, and local investigative agencies -- the Criminal Division provides guidance, direction, and resources at the national level for drug investigations and prosecutions. The Attorney General's Southern Frontiers Committee and its associated initiatives including the Southwest Border Initiative and the Caribbean Initiative are examples of the Division's role in assisting in the coordination and direction of our policies in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse. The Division also serves as a focal point in the Department for international drug law enforcement matters. Finally, on an operational level, in close cooperation with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, the Special Operations Division, and other investigative agencies, the Division coordinates the litigation and enforcement activities of the Southwest Border Initiative. Southern Frontiers Committee In late 1997 the Attorney General established the Southern Frontiers Committee, an interdepartmental, interagency committee comprised of senior policy makers from the principal drug law enforcement, diplomatic, defense and intelligence agencies. The Committee was established to provide a comprehensive response to the evolving threat posed by international criminal trafficking organizations and their efforts to counter or thwart successes being achieved by earlier domestic and international enforcement initiatives.

Southwest Border Initiative

The Southwest Border Initiative (SWBI) was initiated by the Criminal Division, the border U.S. Attorneys, DEA, and FBI in 1994-1995.

The original purpose of the SWBI was to develop a regional strategy to disrupt and dismantle the most significant factions of the Mexican Federation that were importing cocaine, methamphetamine and other illicit drugs into the U.S. and that

were involved in the corruption of public officials at U.S. border crossings in the Southwest. Shortly after its inception, other federal law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Customs Service and the INS/Border Patrol, joined in the implementation of SWBI. The initiative expanded in scope to include an anti-corruption task force effort and to re-focus attention on the strategic use of asset forfeiture as a law enforcement tool against the trafficking organizations. The national investigations and prosecutions undertaken as part of the SWBI are coordinated and supported by the Special Operations Division and the Criminal Division. As a result of the successes achieved under the rubric of SWBI in the past year or so, such as Operation Meta, and the disruption of the Carrillo-Fuentes organization in OCDETF investigations Operations Limelight and Reciprocity, we have identified and targeted the emerging trafficking threats who use our southwest border as their gateway into the U.S. Participating investigators and prosecutors continue to identify and prioritize Colombian Cartel and Mexican Federation subjects and their United States-based criminal counterparts for investigation and share rather than compete for resources and information. In addition to criminal organizations trafficking in illegal drugs, included among the new targets are major international criminal organization specializing in money laundering and trafficking in precursor and essential chemicals.

THE NEED FOR HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

June 2000

"This year, America needs action. No one should be victimized because of how they look, how they worship, or who they are. We need to work together as partners and as a national community to fight crimes fueled by hate. And we need strong federal hate crimes legislation."

President Bill Clinton
April 25, 2000

STATISTICS ON HATE CRIMES

□ Nearly 60,000 Hate Crime Incidents Have Been Reported Since 1991.

According to the FBI, there have been nearly 60,000 hate crime incidents reported since 1991.

□ Nearly 8,000 Hate Crime Incidents Were Reported In 1998.

In 1998, the latest year for which FBI figures are available, nearly 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported – nearly one hate crime every hour of every day. In 1998, there were 7,755 hate crimes incidents were reported: 4,321 motivated by race (56%); 1,390 by religion (18%); and 1,260 by sexual orientation (16%).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

- **Intergovernmental Assistance Program.** Provides technical, forensic, prosecutorial or any other form of assistance to state and local law enforcement officials in cases that are motivated by bias based on race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or that is a hate crime under state law.
- **Federal Assistance and Training Grants.** Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants up to \$100,000 to state, local, and Indian law enforcement officials who have incurred extraordinary expenses associated with investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. Authorizes grants to train local law enforcement officers in identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and preventing hate crimes, including hate crimes committed by juveniles.
- **Prohibition of Hate Crimes.**
 - Gives the Justice Department jurisdiction over crimes of violence involving bodily injury, if motivated because of a person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Current law does not cover sexual orientation, gender, or disability.
 - Interstate Commerce Requirement. For crimes based on religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability, a connection to interstate commerce is included for jurisdictional purposes.
 - Certification Requirement. Prior to federally indicting someone, the Justice Department must certify that: 1) there is reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated by bias; and 2) the Justice Department has consulted with state or local law enforcement officials and determined that either a) the state does not have jurisdiction or does not intend to exercise jurisdiction; b) the state has requested that the Justice Department assume jurisdiction; c) the state does not object to the Justice Department assuming jurisdiction; or d) the state has completed prosecution and the Justice Department wants to initiate a subsequent prosecution.
- **Amends the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) to Include Gender.** Requires the FBI to collect data from states on gender-based hate crimes in the same manner that it currently collects data for race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or ethnicity.

KEY POINTS ABOUT THE LEGISLATION

- **It is Constitutional.** In a letter dated June 13, 2000, to Senator Kennedy, the Department of Justice has stated unequivocally that "this statute would be constitutional under governing Supreme Court precedents."
- **Maintains primary role of state and local law enforcement in these cases.** Enacting hate crimes legislation will not federalize all violent crimes. State and local law enforcement will continue to play the primary role in the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. Building productive partnerships with state and local law enforcement will be the Department of Justice's primary goal.

I want to talk for a moment about judges. The Texas Governor recently announced that the Senate should vote on all nominees – including, presumably, judicial nominees -- within 60 days of nomination. Yet he has been strangely silent with respect to the nomination of Enrique Moreno, my candidate for the Texas vacancy on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The son of Mexican American immigrants, a graduate of Harvard College and Law School, Moreno has already been kept waiting *more than 275 days* without even receiving a Judiciary Committee hearing. Moreno's been rated one of the top three trial attorneys in El Paso by state judges. The American Bar Association *unanimously* gave him its very highest rating for the appellate bench. Yet Senators Gramm and Hutchison have had the audacity to oppose Moreno's nomination, claiming that Moreno can't sit on the Fifth Circuit because he's never been a judge before. There appears to be a disturbing double standard going on here. Half of the judges on the Fifth Circuit had never served on the bench. Six of the seven judges appointed by Republican Presidents had no prior judicial experience. The Texas Senators rejection of Moreno – and the Governor's disturbing silence -- must not go unchallenged. Give Enrique Moreno the up-or-down vote which he deserves. Likewise, Southern District of Texas candidate, Ricardo Morado, is an excellent candidate; he, too, is waiting for the confirmation vote to which he is entitled.



Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno
06/16/2000 09:44:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: 6/19 TX events, tps, and acknowledgements

If you have any questions, page me over the weekend. Thanks!

① Southwest Voter Registration Education Project Reception (official event)

TPs - Please use the tps you wrote for the SVREP event in Los Angeles on 11/30/99. This is an official event.

Acknowledgements:

- Mr. Antonio González, President of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project & the Willie C. Velásquez Institute.
- State Representative Richard J. Noriega, co-host
- Mr. Bill White, co-host
- Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
- Congressman Nick Lampson
- Honorable Mayor Lee P. Brown
- City Controller Sylvia García
- All the local elected officials supporting Southwest Voter Registration Project
- State Representative Al Edwards - who wrote and sponsored Juneteenth legislation setting June 19 as a state holiday and originated in the Galveston/Houston area. * * NOTE TO JOSH: Before he starts his address on his Latino vote and accomplishments talking points, please insert the Juneteenth talking points after he acknowledges Edwards, since he was the primary sponsor of the legislation. SVREP is a civil rights organization, so it would not be strange to mention Juneteenth talking points here.

② Houston DSCC Lunch Acknowledgements:

Senator Bob Torricelli, DSCC Chairman
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC High-tech Council Co-chair
Former Senator and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, & his wife B.A.
Former Mayor of Houston Bob Lanier

Houston DSCC Lunch TPS - To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Juneteenth tps should be mentioned in each speech given in Texas today.

③ Austin DSCC Reception Acknowledgements:

Mary and Roy Spence, co-hosts
Christina and Garry Mauro, co-hosts

Senator Tom Daschle
Senator Rober Torricelli, DSCC Chair
Senator Charles Robb
Senator Patrick Leahy, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair
Former Governor Ann Richards

Austin DSCC Reception TPS: To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Juneteenth tps should be mentioned in each speech given in Texas today. The reception tps should focus on the new economy and hi-tech, since Austin has been a leading community in the high-tech industry (this is where Dell Computers is located).

④ **Austin DSCC Dinner Acknowledgements:**

Lynn and Tom Meredith, host (Managing Director of Dell Ventures)
Meredith children: Katie, Will, Abigail and Sarah
Melanie and Ben Barnes, event chair
Senator Tom Daschle ✓
Senator Rober Torricelli, DSCC Chair ✓
Senator Charles Robb ✓
Senator Patrick Leahy, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair ✓
Senator Ron Wyden, DSCC Hi-Tech Council Co-Chair ✓
Former Governor Ann Richards ✓
Former Land Commissioner Garry Mauro ○
Austin Mayor Kirk Watson
Lyle Lovett, Musician (performing)
Liz Carpenter, former Press Secretary to First Lady Lady Bird Johnson
Luci Johnson, daughter of President Lyndon Baines Johnson (Tentative)
Cathy Robb, daughter of Senator Robb and granddaughter of Pres. LBJ

Austin DSCC Dinner TPS: To be hand-delivered to your office on Friday evening.
Again, Juneteenth needs to be mentioned in speeches made in Texas.
The reception tps should focus on the new economy, PNTR, and hi-tech, since Austin has been a leading community in the high-tech industry (this is where Dell Computers is located and Tom Meredith is the Managing Director of Dell Ventures).

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 6-19-00 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAPSubject: Remarks to Southwest Voter Reg. Educ. Project

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	LOCKHART	☐	☒
PODESTA	☒	☐	MARSHALL	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
RICCHETTI	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
LEW	☒	☐	NOLAN	☐	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SPERLING	☒	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
BRAIN	☐	☐	TRAMONTANO	☒	☐
BURSON	☒	☐	UCELLI	☒	☐
CAHILL	☒	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
EDMONDS	☒	☐	<u>J. Potter</u>	☒	☐
FRAMPTON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
IBARRA	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
JOHNSON, B.	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
JOHNSON, J.	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LANE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Gottheimer

RESPONSE:

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO SOUTHWEST VOTER REGISTRATION EDUCATION PROJECT
AUSTIN, TEXAS
June 19, 2000**

Ack: Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, Rep. Lampson; Mayor Brown; City Controller Sylvia Garcia; State Rep. Richard J. Noriega (co-host); Bill White (co-host); all state and local officials; Antonio Gonzalez (President, Southwest Voter Registration Project), Mickey Ibarra; Maria Echaveste.

I want to thank the entire leadership and membership of the Southwest Voter Registration Project for all the support you have shown me and Vice President Gore over the years. I also want to thank you for the work you do every day to advance democracy in our country, by bringing more and more Latino voters into the process. Through your education and economic development programs, you've given millions of Latinos the opportunity to succeed.

~~It's hard that~~ **I'm joining you here in Texas today on June 19th – known, of course, as Juneteenth – the holiday celebrating the emancipation of slaves in Texas.** Although this is a day for celebration, it is also a day of serious reflection. It's a poignant reminder of the hardship and suffering too many Americans endured to gain their freedom, in Texas and around our country. While we've come a long way since, one of the biggest stumbling blocks of the 21st Century is one of our oldest demons – the fear of those who aren't like us.

Just this morning, I met with Louvon [Lou-VONN] Harris and Darrell Verrett, the sister and nephew of James Byrd, who lived here in Texas. Two years ago this month, James Byrd lost his life to the hands of a brutal hate crime, when he was dragged to his death simply because he was black. It was a heinous act that shocked Americans in every corner of the country, especially here in Texas. And it reminded us that while we've made great progress, the weight of the message sent on Juneteenth should still weigh heavy on the American conscience.

It also reminds us that crimes motivated by hate are fundamentally different, and should indeed be treated differently. ~~Hate crimes target people simply because of who they are ... because of the color of their skin ... because of the God they worship. These crimes strike at the heart of communities, they undercut our ideals and undermine our values.~~ That's why our administration has worked so hard to combat hate crimes. We've prosecuted a number of serious cases; we've substantially increased the number of FBI agents working on these crimes; we've formed local hate crimes working groups in US Attorneys' offices around the country. And, for nearly three years now, we've worked to pass strong, federal Hate Crimes legislation.

Sherten

I was pleased to learn that the Senate is finally going to allow a vote on the Hate Crimes legislation that's been held up since November 1997, the same month as the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes. That bill has now been strengthened, and the

version that will be introduced by Senator Kennedy today on the Senate floor gives states and local officials the federal resources they need to prosecute these crimes.

Hate crimes should be investigated and prosecuted at the state and local levels, with the federal government as an active partner. Too often, however, federal officials have been prevented from teaming up with local law enforcement. That has denied communities the crime-fighting resources and the expertise they want and need. Senator Kennedy's bill takes steps to change that, by giving state and local officials the assistance they deserve. The bill, the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, also requires the Attorney General to confer with state and local law enforcement officials before bringing a case in federal court.

This is an historic – and long overdue – vote. We mustn't let this opportunity pass us by. Every day we wait, nearly twenty-four Americans become the victim of a hate crime. In 1998, there were more than 7,700 hate crime incidents reported in the United States – almost one an hour. I call on all members to support this important legislation. This shouldn't be a partisan issue. We all need to work together – as a national community – to fight crimes fueled by hate.

~~If we do, we can help every American live up to their potential, and build that elusive One America.~~

We also need to widen the circle of opportunity, so that all Americans can live up to their God-given potential. Our Southwest Border Initiative does exactly that -- by encouraging increased coordination between all levels of government, the private sector and organizations along the border. The task force sent me their first annual report last month. Included in it was a series of short and long-term recommendations to create the conditions necessary for strong, sustainable economic growth -- including improved access to capital and computers, increased worker training, and better health care, housing and transportation.

We also need to continue working together to ensure that our federal courts reflect America's growing racial and ethnic diversity. I'm proud that I have appointed the most diverse group of federal judges in history – and am especially proud that we have succeeded in appointing more Hispanic Americans to the federal bench than any Administration in history. To date, 24 of my judicial appointees have been Hispanic Americans, more than in the previous two Republican Administrations combined.

Unfortunately, several eminently qualified minority nominees have become casualties of a highly politicized confirmation process. Ricardo Morado, my candidate for the Southern District, has been put on hold. And my nominee to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Enrique Moreno, has been waiting more than 275 days without even receiving a Judiciary Committee hearing. Last month, Texas Senators Gramm and Hutchison announced that they would oppose Moreno's nomination because he lacks the necessary experience. There's nothing further from the truth. The ABA unanimously gave Moreno their highest rating. And state judges rated Moreno as one of the top three trial attorneys in El Paso. I call on the Senate to put aside partisan differences and give Enrique Moreno and Ricardo Morado an up-or-down vote in the full Senate.

With the help of SVREP, our administration has been able to take many important actions that have had a positive impact on people's lives, especially the Hispanic community.

- **Raised Minimum Wage:** Directly benefits 1.6M Hispanic workers.
- **Median Household Income on the Rise.** Rose 4.8% in '98 (compared 3.5% for everyone).
- **Historically Low Hispanic Unemployment Rate:** Dropped from 11.6% in '92 to 5.8% this year.
- **Lowest Hispanic Poverty Rate in a Generation.**
- **Over One Million New Hispanic Homeowners Since 1994** – the highest Hispanic homeownership on record.
- **Tax Cuts for Working Families:** Doubled EITC—now lifts 1.2M Hispanics out poverty.
- **SBA Loans to Hispanics:** Increased number by 250%.
- **Education:** Enacted Hispanic Education Action Plan – to encourage Hispanic youth to stay in school, go to college. More than doubled after-school programs.
- **Pressing domestic issues that Congress should address this year:**
 1. **Medicare** – reform Medicare & pass volun prescrip drug benefit.
 2. **Min. Wage** – raise it \$1 over 2 yrs.
 2. **PBOR**
 3. **Long Term Care**
 4. **CHIP**
 5. **Education**
 6. **China/ PNTR**
 7. **Guns** – we must pass common sense gun legislation.
- **1992 Roadmap. Today we have Results.** opportunity, responsibility, community
- **Longest economic expansion in history.** 22M new jobs. \$290B def⇒\$167B surp. Debt Elimin 2013 (1835/ Jackson). Lwst unempl 30 yrs (7.3%⇒4.1%). Lwst poverty 20 yrs. Lwst Af-Am/Hispan unempl on record. 1st Back to back bud supr 42 yr.
- **Revival American spirit:** 25 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); Adoptions up 30%,highest immun.

Big Challenges -- Take Long Look Ahead:

• **Strengthen Families**

Child care; PBOR; FMLA -- extend to 12M; Equal Pay. Fatherhood (child suppt). CHIP (2 M)
⇒Now parents. Medicare buy-in (55-65). LTC (\$1K-\$3K). Census.

- **21st Century Economy**

New Markets--invest. Rural, inner-city, Nat-Am. EITC. Digital divide. Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade.

- **21st Century Schools**

Double Head Start. 100K new tchrs. School modern (6K). Summer school & after school. Turn around failing schools; trained teachers. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. \$30B college opt tax cut. Computers in Classrooms. Gear-Up. Charter schools.

- **Safest Big Country in World.**

100K cops. 50K more. Guns: Brady. Gun licensing. Enforcement. Drug testing prisoners/parolees. Voluntary Ratings.

- **Protect Enviro.** Lands Legacy endowment; Livability (open spaces, advanced transit system). Global Warming.

- **Science and Technology.** Genome. Internet (50⇒5B websites) \$3B incr. 21st C. Research Fund. Medical & financial privacy.

- **Globalization.** WTO/China: Protect enviro/child labor. Peace Mid East, Ireland.

- **One America-** AmeriCorps. Hate Crimes/ENDA. 99% same.

I want to talk for a moment about judges. The Texas Governor recently announced that the Senate should vote on all nominees – including, presumably, judicial nominees -- within 60 days of nomination. Yet he has been strangely silent with respect to the nomination of Enrique Moreno, my candidate for the Texas vacancy on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The son of Mexican American immigrants, a graduate of Harvard College and Law School, Moreno has already been kept waiting *more than 275 days* without even receiving a Judiciary Committee hearing. Moreno's been rated one of the top three trial attorneys in El Paso by state judges. The American Bar Association *unanimously* gave him its very highest rating for the appellate bench. Yet Senators Gramm and Hutchison have had the audacity to oppose Moreno's nomination, claiming that Moreno can't sit on the Fifth Circuit because he's never been a judge before. There appears to be a disturbing double standard going on here. Half of the judges on the Fifth Circuit had never served on the bench. Six of the seven judges appointed by Republican Presidents had no prior judicial experience. The Texas Senators rejection of Moreno – and the Governor's disturbing silence -- must not go unchallenged. Give Enrique Moreno the up-or-down vote which he deserves.

Irene Bueno
06/19/2000 09:19:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: REVISED FINAL--So.West Voter Regis. Comments pls to Gottheimer ASAP.

One slight modification and I think it reads easeir this way too.

Congress should also pass legislation to correct two long-standing injustices affecting too many immigrants in our country. We should amend our immigration laws to provide equitable treatment for all Central American immigrants -- and give migrants with longstanding ties to this country the opportunity to legalize their status.

Joshua S. Gottheimer

Joshua S. Gottheimer
06/19/2000 08:58:31 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: REVISED FINAL--So.West Voter Regis. Comments pls to Gottheimer ASAP.

Revised Final 06/18/00 8:45am
Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO SOUTHWEST VOTER REGISTRATION EDUCATION PROJECT
AUSTIN, TEXAS
June 19, 2000**

Ack: Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, Rep. Lampson; Mayor Brown; City Controller Sylvia Garcia; State Rep. Richard J. Noriega (co-host); Bill White (co-host); all state and local officials; Antonio Gonzalez (President, Southwest Voter Registration Project), Mickey Ibarra; Maria Echaveste.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	re: political (1 page)	06/16/2000	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Josh Gottheimer
OA/Box Number: 19000

FOLDER TITLE:

Southwest Voter Registration 6/19/00

2016-0201-S

rc2151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	re: political (2 pages)	06/15/2000	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Josh Gottheimer
OA/Box Number: 19000

FOLDER TITLE:

Southwest Voter Registration 6/19/00

2016-0201-S

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05-31-1900 11:36

P. 03/03

Talking Points on Juneteenth "Emancipation Day"

A Bill Sponsored by Rep. Al Edwards

- ★ In 1979 Rep. Al Edwards wrote, sponsored, and passed HB 1016 making June 19--Juneteenth a state holiday.
- ★ Juneteenth is the celebration of the Emancipation of Blacks from slavery in Texas, in which recently other states have picked up the date and celebration.
- ★ In 1863 President Abe Lincoln issued Executive Order #3-abolishing slavery in the United States
- ★ June 19, 1865, TWO years later the news reached Galveston, Texas by way of the Gulf of Mexico and General Gordon Granger.
- ★ For 114 years prior to the HB 1016 unofficial small acknowledgments and celebrations commemorating the freedom of Blacks in Texas were perpetuated by African-Americans.
- ★ Despite June 19 significance to the State of Texas, African-Americans all over the country have embraced the celebration as a symbol of African-American culture.
- ★ After the passing of House Bill 1016 official Juneteenth celebrations began all over the country i.e., Denver, Milwaukee, Tampa Bay, Tucson, Louisiana, Oklahoma, California, New York, Alabama, Washington, Maryland, the Bahamas, and others.
- ★ There have even been Juneteenth celebrations in Japan, Italy, Guam, Czech Republic--all originating with Rep. Edwards, HB 1016, and Texas as the leading inspiration.
- ★ In 1979 Rep. Edwards also founded Juneteenth USA, a non-profit organization which promotes the preservation of Juneteenth, the responsibilities of freedom and the opportunities freedom makes possible.
- ★ For 21 years Juneteenth USA has assisted and supported the development of Juneteenth organizations throughout Texas, the nation, and abroad.
- ★ Texas and Rep. Edwards made History once again in 1998 with the passing of HB 1216 which created the Texas Emancipation Juneteenth Cultural & Historical Commission (TEJCHC). The only commission of its kind in the country.
- ★ The Commission's primary objective is to erect a Juneteenth Memorial Monument on the south grounds of the State Capitol. This project is well underway with a design and funding in the works. TEJCHC will also place Juneteenth monuments and markers in various historical parts of Texas including Galveston, Texas. The Commission will also develop a Juneteenth Museum, Cultural and Educational Institute, and plans to implement Juneteenth history into the Texas History school books.
- ★ Rep. Edwards coined the phrase, "HAPPY JUNETEENTH" to symbolize this joyous occasion.

Remember: **Happy Juneteenth!!!**