

April 20, 2000

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Children's Defense Fund

Dear Mr. President:

'00 MAY 1 AM 9:50

Thank you very much for the personalized copy of your 1999 State of the Union Address and your kind words. I'm happy that a number of important investments for children were included in your eloquent speech. I hope that four of the crucial ones among them will become funded reality this year. They are achievable with your strong leadership. All of us are prepared to mobilize from the outside to ensure success. They are:

1. Enactment of your proposals to simplify and conform state CHIP and Medicaid enrollment procedures to make it easier rather than harder for children to get a healthy start and to cover additional immigrant and older children. It would build momentum for long overdue health coverage for every child if we can reduce state and local bureaucratic barriers and successfully reach all seven million Medicaid and CHIP eligible children.
2. An \$817 million increase in the Child Care Block Grant which passed the Senate in four bipartisan votes last year.
3. Increasing Head Start to serve one million children in 2000 and enacting the Early Learning Initiative.
4. Expansion of the EITC, especially for families with three or more children.

I'm enclosing a copy CDF's 2000 *State of America's Children's Yearbook*. It calls for an end to child poverty in America in this time of boastful prosperity and growing gap between rich and poor. With 74 % of all poor children living in working families, what a great opportunity our nation has to put a floor of decency and hope beneath those left behind and to provide tools of self-sufficiency for children and parents in an era of federal and state budget surpluses and tobacco settlement monies.

My very best to you, Hillary, and Chelsea.

Sincerely yours,

Marian Wright Edelman

25 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone 202 628 8787
Fax 202 662 3510
E-mail
cdfinfo@childrensdefense.org
Internet
www.childrensdefense.org

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

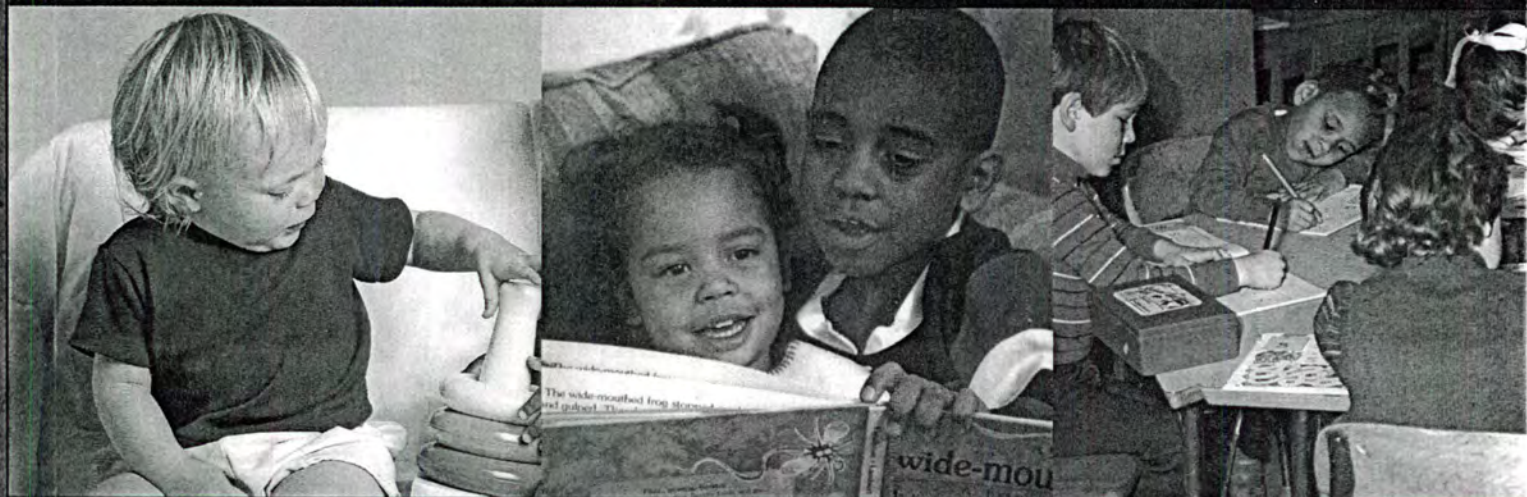
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LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND®

Yearbook 2000



The State of
America's
Children

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

'00 MAY 1 AM 11:04

May 1, 2000

Sean Maloney
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary
Ground Floor, West Wing
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Maloney:

I am writing to request a letter from the President thanking Ted Carter, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management Operations, for his support and for his work at Treasury. He is leaving his position here on May 18. We would very much appreciate receiving a letter by that date.

Please contact me at 622-5761 if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Priya Alagiri
Deputy Executive Secretary

5-1-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

Carl



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

25 April, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House—West Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

00 MAY 1 AM 9:47

Dear Bill,

I am enclosing Dick Gephardt's nomination support for Frank K. Kelly for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Mr. Kelly and I were fellow Fellows at the Robert Hutchins Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara for well over a decade in the Sixties. Since that time he has been a remarkable activist especially working with the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation in such a relatively back water place as Santa Barbara where he has continued to exert his talents and energies on behalf of nuclear peace and has helped turn on that whole town.

Now 86 he has been a source of inspiration for a lot of people including myself. Only this past month they had Queen Noor give an awesome speech at their annual dinner. Last year it was Ted Turner. That quality of activity has itself gone on for several decades now what with Frank so hard at work.

I want to applaud the nomination of Mr. Kelly for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and naturally I would be ready to discuss it with anyone you might turn on to me.

Respectfully,

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc
enclosure

5-1-00
Send to Bushhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Cul

57-00

Copy to
paul
agony

TO



President
Clinton



Send to Beekhard
reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

5-

IT HAS BEEN
5-1-00

2701

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 27, 2000

00 APR 27 AM 9:19

copied
Bergen
NSC WW Desk
Podesta

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 

SUBJECT: South Asia/Your Trip

Attached is an analysis of your trip by one of the few think tanks that focuses on India and Pakistan. It's a very positive review with some follow-up suggestions.

I convened the South Asia experts with whom you met before the trip to discuss how we build on the momentum of the trip. All were extraordinarily positive about your impact, agreed that the dangers persisted and helped shape our thinking about strategy going forward.

Attachment
South Asia Monitor Piece



cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



SOUTH ASIA MONITOR

Number 21

April 14, 2000

President Clinton's South Asia Trip: Beginning of a Long Road



President Bill Clinton's long-awaited trip to South Asia heralded India's centrality to U.S. policy in South Asia, and a new economic emphasis in U.S.-Indian relations. For the region, Clinton's message was one of continuing interest, underlined by the first-ever presidential visit to Bangladesh, and concern, emphasized by the sober visit to Pakistan.

If India emerged as the key player in U.S. policy toward South Asia, Pakistan is a key problem. Although much of the trip deliberately focused on other issues, the first measure of its success will be whether India and Pakistan can reduce tensions in the next few months. The second test will come in January, when the next U.S. administration decides how to continue the new policy.

Reorienting U.S. relations: India and the United States sought a revitalized friendship between the world's most powerful and largest democracies. Indians also hope for early lifting of sanctions imposed after the 1998 nuclear tests that restrict U.S. high technology exports and lending to India from international financial institutions. President Clinton wanted to address nuclear proliferation and Indo-Pakistan tension, though he expected no major breakthrough in either area. India preferred to downplay these issues.

India: defining shared interests: As expected, the trip had few "deliverables"—no major issues were resolved—and stressed setting directions. President Clinton and Prime Minister Vajpayee announced plans for Indo-U.S. relations in a vision statement that underlined their broad philosophical agreement while pledging candor and consultation on their differing perspectives on nuclear proliferation. A companion document marked out a detailed program of regular consultations, from the head of government level down to the working level. Economics, the environment, science and technology, as well as nonproliferation figured in the consultation program. President Clinton's address to a joint session of the Indian Parliament, a stirring recital of common

values and challenges, was interrupted several times by thunderous applause and was followed by a classic "working of the crowd" by the visiting president.

President Clinton's official program in Delhi also addressed the fragile India-Pakistan relationship. Indeed, sustaining the new agenda will depend in part on improving the regional security picture. The killing of a group of Sikh residents of Kashmir on the first day of his visit set the tone. On regional issues and nuclear proliferation, he presented a consistent message to India and Pakistan. Indians were pleased, and Pakistanis distressed, with his strong admonitions to "respect the line of control" in Kashmir and his rejection of a mediating role. Behind closed doors, Clinton appealed to his hosts to resume dialogue with Pakistan and to reduce tensions within Kashmir. This subject generated the only jarring note of the visit. President K. R. Narayanan, in his speech at the state dinner for President Clinton, took sharp exception to the latter's earlier description of the subcontinent as the "most dangerous place in the world."

Once President Clinton left Delhi, his program concentrated on the "new agenda," with events devoted to sustaining global economic growth, the environment, and public health, including the fight against AIDS. The most dramatic pictures came from a meeting with village women in Rajasthan.

Information technology generated the greatest business excitement. About 65 percent of the software requirements of the United States come from India or Indians, and some 30 percent of the world's software engineers are of Indian origin. The president's visit to Hyderabad—India's newest "Silicon Valley," dubbed "Cyberabad" by its enthusiastic chief minister, Chandrababu Naidu—cast the United States and India as joint discoverers of a bright future.



Some voices on the political left argued that a closer relationship would draw India too closely into the perceived U.S. imperialist agenda. But this negative note was almost

promise of economic and political benefits for both countries. India's color, diversity, beauty, and talents formed a spectacular backdrop for a five-day love feast.

Bangladesh: being there was the main message:

Clinton's one day visit to Bangladesh featured support for a struggling democracy, economic development, and the potential boon of natural gas for a very poor country. His presence provided a boost to Sheikh Hasina's government. His well-publicized conversation with the leader of the opposition, on the other



With Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia

hand, underscored the U.S. view that the opposition has a legitimate role to play—a neuralgic point in that confrontational political system. President Clinton announced a debt-for-nature swap to help regenerate lost forests, and saluted Bangladesh's world-renowned microcredit programs. Several commercial agreements were signed, though last-minute efforts to have the president witness two contract signings for gas concessions were deflected. The prime minister announced that Bangladesh would consider natural gas exports only if it could be sure of fifty years' continuing supply for its own market, but that Bangladesh might export electric power made with Bangladeshi gas. This was nominally a liberalization of current policy, but whether it is a liberalizing move in practice will depend on updating Bangladeshi gas reserve estimates. At present, a U.S. offer of help in this area is stalled in the Bangladesh government.

Security problems forced the president to cancel his planned trips to Bangladesh's national war memorial and to a village. This disappointing development was a relatively minor blemish on an otherwise historic visit. The existing tenor of U.S.-Bangladeshi relations, already focused on the issues that dominated the trip, was ratified and is not likely to change.

Pakistan: the shadow of security: The somber tone of President Clinton's five-hour stop in Pakistan was set well before he arrived. The White House repeatedly stated at high levels that the visit would not confer "legitimacy" on the

military government headed by General Pervez Musharraf. The president arrived in an unmarked jet, surrounded by several U.S. Air Force decoy



planes. All aspects of his schedule were marked by intrusive security measures. The setting of the meetings was formal;

In his speech on Pakistan television, President Clinton stressed that he spoke as a friend trying to help Pakistan. His carefully crafted speech, with respectful references to Pakistan's founder, sought to portray U.S. concerns with as much sympathy as possible for the people of Pakistan. Nonetheless, many Pakistanis were stung by Clinton's criticisms and the staging of the visit. The contrast with the Indian extravaganza was devastating.

President Clinton's statement that he would not mediate between Pakistan and India came as no surprise, but disappointed his Pakistani hosts. His public and private warnings that Pakistan would face even more drastic isolation if it facilitated violent actions by militant groups across the line of control in Kashmir came through clearly. The long term policy impact may not be clear for some time.

The road ahead: Although the stress everywhere but in Pakistan was on economic issues, the first test of the president's impact will come in India-Pakistan relations. The early signs are mixed. On March 29, the Pakistan government formalized its earlier public request for talks with India, and on April 2, the Indian government released three Kashmiri leaders imprisoned for militant activities. Pakistan's foreign minister in early April talked of placing some controls on infiltration into Kashmir by militants. These could be the first moves toward resuming bilateral talks. On the other hand, high level Indian spokesmen reiterate that conditions are not yet right for talks, and incidents within Kashmir continue.

The longer-term outlook depends on whether India and Pakistan inject some new substance into their hitherto sterile bilateral dialogue. It also depends on whether the Pakistan government is willing or able to discipline militant groups. If it cannot or will not, prospects for U.S.-Pakistan relations and for regional stability are poor. Pakistan's sense of betrayal by the United States, its former Cold War ally, is fresh and raw, but geography still drives its government toward strong relationships with powerful countries from outside the region. Time will tell whether Kashmir or geopolitics will carry the day and where the United States fits into that picture.

On the economic agenda, the key question is follow-up. Over the next year, The United States and India should make a strong start on high level consultations before handing over to the new administration. With Bangladesh, the next moves are up to their government. The hope is that the presidential visit will inspire some key decisions on energy contracts and development policy before the approach of next year's election freezes decision-making.

The South Asia Monitor is published by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a private, tax-exempt institution focusing on international public policy issues. Its research is nonpartisan and nonproprietary. CSIS does not take specific public policy positions. Views expressed in this publication are those of the authors.

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN SEEN

Ms letters

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN SEEN

5-1-00

101

President Clinton

from

Students of Pomeis
Drive School

April 27, 2000

Dear President Clinton
Please help to Pass
a law so that People
do not have guns to
hurt other people.

Love

Ben

5-1-00

00 APR 21 10:51:35

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Beth Nolan *20-242*
Bruce Reed
Chuck Brain

See memo

copied
Nolan
Reed
Brain
Podest

SUBJ: Victims' Rights Amendment

I. SUMMARY

The Department of Justice is preparing a "views letter" on S.J. Res. 3, the version of a Victims' Rights Amendment now before the Senate. Senators Kyl and Feinstein sponsor this amendment, and a cloture vote on the motion to proceed is scheduled for Tuesday, April 25th. Although you and the Attorney General have historically strongly supported a victims' rights amendment, the particular version before the Senate is seriously flawed. The DoJ views letter, therefore, will note the Administration's support for a "good" constitutional amendment, our willingness to support S.J. Res. 3 if its flaws were fixed, but express our opposition to the current version of Kyl-Feinstein.

II. BACKGROUND

You first announced your support for a constitutional amendment for victims' rights in June 1996, at a Rose Garden event attended by victims and Senators Feinstein and Kyl. Your remarks laid out the basic elements needed in a victims' amendment: the right to be told about public court proceedings and to attend them; the right to make a statement to the court about bail and about sentencing; the right to be heard prior to acceptance of a plea bargain; the right to be told about parole hearings and to attend and speak; the right to notice when the defendant or convict escapes or is released; the right to restitution from the defendant; the right to reasonable protection from the defendant; and notice of these rights.

The victims' community applauded you for supporting a constitutional amendment. Since then, the Administration, including Attorney General Reno, has repeatedly voiced its strong support for an amendment. In addition, last July, the Vice President expressed his commitment to lead a "national fight" for a victims' rights amendment, but he has not commented on Kyl-Feinstein in particular.

At the time of your remarks, you did not offer your specific support for the Kyl-Feinstein amendment. Initially, the Justice Department had concerns with the amendment language, some of which the sponsors worked to fix. As a general matter, the Kyl-Feinstein amendment addresses your principles. As set forth below, however, there are four significant concerns with this particular version.

(1)

The rights provided crime victims by Kyl-Feinstein could conflict with the constitutional rights afforded the accused, including the rights set forth in the 5th, 6th, and 8th Amendments. And as a latter ratified Amendment, it is possible that a court will construe the victim's rights created by Kyl-Feinstein to trump the accused's rights. Our position, therefore, is that any amendment must include language stating it should not be construed to deny or diminish the rights of the accused as guaranteed by the Constitution.

(2)

Kyl-Feinstein would create an improper incursion on the President's (and governors') executive pardon power. Kyl-Feinstein does more than simply diminish the control over pardons that the Framers vested in the President, it does so in particularly significant ways. The proposed language would require the President to give victims notice and an opportunity to submit a statement, and would arguably permit a court to reopen a pardon, commutation, or remission of restitution. It also seemingly would authorize Congress to regulate the pardon power in some respects. We would eliminate the clemency provisions entirely.

(3)

Kyl-Feinstein would unnecessarily impinge upon law enforcement by permitting exceptions from victims' rights guarantees only where there is a "compelling" governmental interest, a constitutional standard that could effectively prevent law enforcement interests from ever prevailing. We believe that the standard should be "significant" government interest.

(4)

One of the restitution provisions in Kyl-Feinstein would undercut both finality and law enforcement interests. The current language would appear to permit a victim to reopen the restitution portion of a sentence for any reason at all, at any time, even after a sentence has been served in full. We would, therefore, eliminate this restitution provision.

III. ANALYSIS

As previously noted, DoJ is preparing a "views letter" on Kyl-Feinstein. This letter will outline the four concerns outlined above. In addition, the letter will clearly note that we would support a constitutional amendment that addresses our concerns, but that we oppose this particular version of the VRA. Specifically, the DoJ letter will read in pertinent part:

We strongly support a victims' rights amendment to the Constitution and would support S.J. Res. 3 if the concerns detailed in this letter are addressed, but we oppose it in its current form. We urge the Senate to continue to work with the

Department to improve the constitutional amendment, while, in the interim, continuing to assist crime victims through the enactment of appropriate legislation.

DPC, Counsel's Office, Legislative Affairs, and Justice have agreed on the above position, because, as outlined above, the amendment is seriously flawed. More importantly, however, Kyl-Feinstein may actually pass the Senate. There is no definite vote count, because no VRA has ever been addressed by the full Senate. However, our estimates suggest that there are at least 56 solid "yes" votes with 20 Senators still undecided. Perhaps more telling is that there are currently 13 Democratic cosponsors of Kyl-Feinstein, and it is unlikely that many Republicans will oppose. In addition, if the Senate passes this version of the VRA, it is also possible that the House will pass the same version by a wide margin. Finally, Senator Daschle has emphatically requested that the Administration express its opposition to the amendment, because he believes this will spur enough Democrats to vote against it.

We have couched our "opposition" to Kyl-Feinstein, however, with a reiteration of our support for a "good" constitutional amendment and our interim support for a statutory fix until acceptable constitutional language can be worked out. We have done so to mitigate the antagonism of the victims' rights groups, to whom we have promised support for an amendment and who continue to hope you will support Kyl-Feinstein. As noted above, you and the Attorney General have historically supported a victims' rights constitutional amendment. To remain consistent, therefore, it is imperative that we highlight the fact that the Administration is opposing *only this particular version*, that we would support Kyl-Feinstein if the sponsors addressed our four concerns, and that we will work with those committed to the issue to craft a constitutional amendment around which we all can rally.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE

The Honorable Trent Lott
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Majority Leader:

I write to convey the views of the Department of Justice on S.J. Res. 3, a resolution setting forth the text of a proposed Victims' Rights Amendment (VRA) to the Constitution, which was voted out of the Committee on the Judiciary on September 30, 1999, and sent to the full Senate. The Department continues to have significant concerns with four aspects of S.J. Res. 3. For this reason, we urge the Senate to continue to work with the Department in improving the constitutional amendment while, in the interim, continuing to help crime victims through the enactment of appropriate legislation.

As you know, the President and the Attorney General both strongly support a victims' rights amendment that will ensure that victims have a voice in the criminal justice system. See Pres. Proc. No. 7290, 65 FR 19823 (Apr. 10, 2000); Speech of Attorney General Janet Reno to the National Organization for Victim Assistance (Apr. 7, 2000). At the same time, this Administration believes that our constitutional system, which the Framers established after much deliberation and debate, has served our nation well for more than 200 years and should not be altered without the most cautious deliberation. See Statement of President Clinton in Support of Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (June 25, 1996). Our support for the VRA has rested on the premise that the Amendment would not undermine existing constitutional provisions; thus, our first concern has been that the resolution lacks an express provision preserving the rights of the accused. In light of our role as the chief federal law enforcement agency, our support has also depended on the Amendment not hampering effective law enforcement; accordingly, our second concern has been the unduly stringent standard for creating exceptions to the Amendment's applicability where necessary to promote the interests of law enforcement. We are committed to an amendment that gives real rights to victims while satisfying these basic criteria. This letter augments our previous letter of June 17, 1998 (enclosed), regarding the then-current S.J. Res. 44, in which we noted the above-mentioned concerns. This letter also

reflects further concerns we have about the Amendment's application to the pardon power and the reopening of restitution that we discussed with committee staff before markup in September.

Preserving the Existing Constitution

As we stated in our previous letter, we believe that, to ensure the protection of existing constitutional guarantees, the VRA should contain language that expressly preserves the rights of the accused. To that end, we urged that the following language be added: "Nothing in this article shall be construed to deny or diminish the rights of the accused as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Moreover, we are concerned that new language that has been added to the proposed VRA would further alter our existing constitutional framework. Section 1 of S.J. Res. 3 has been amended to grant victims the right "to reasonable notice of and an opportunity to submit a statement concerning any proposed pardon or commutation of a sentence." This provision would create an unprecedented incursion on the President's exclusive power to grant pardons, commute sentences and remit restitution. See U.S. Const. art. 2, § 2, cl. 1 (pardon power); Schick v. Reed, 419 U.S. 256, 263-64 (1974) (commutation power falls within the pardon power); see also Knote v. United States, 95 U.S. 149, 153-155 (1877) (pardon power includes authority to remit unpaid financial obligations imposed as part of a sentence). The Supreme Court has observed that "the draftsmen of [the pardon clause] spoke in terms of a 'prerogative' of the President, which ought not be 'fettered or embarrassed.'" Schick, 419 U.S. at 263. The Court has also observed that "whoever is to make [the pardon power] useful must have full discretion to exercise it." Ex parte Grossman, 267 U.S. 87, 121 (1925). In addition, we note that this provision could encroach upon the clemency powers of governors in states where their authority is also plenary.

S.J. Res. 3 does more than simply diminish the control over pardons that the Framers vested in the President; it does so in particularly significant ways. The proposed language would require the President to give victims notice and an opportunity to submit a statement (Section 1), and would arguably permit a court to reopen a pardon, commutation, or remission of restitution (Section 2). It also seemingly would authorize Congress to regulate the pardon power in some respects by granting Congress "the power to enforce [the VRA] by appropriate legislation," rather than reserving enforcement authority to the President (Section 3). By contrast, under our existing constitutional framework, the President has both the responsibility and authority to determine the procedures for his Administration's handling of executive clemency requests so that he may receive the information he deems necessary, including input from victims and others. The current procedures are set out at 28 C.F.R. §§ 1.1-1.10. The Department is presently exploring how, and under what circumstances, additional victim interests can be best integrated into the Department's advisory role in counseling the President as he makes decisions about clemency.

Furthermore, the pardon provision differs from the rest of the VRA, which focuses on criminal proceedings. Although other provisions of the VRA would give victims rights in proceedings in which defendants have rights, the pardon provision would grant victims rights in a setting in which no one – including defendants – has ever possessed rights, and that has always

been controlled entirely by the President. The Framers assigned this power wholly to the President, and we oppose any amendment that would encroach upon it.

Law Enforcement Concerns

As we have noted previously, we are concerned that the very high standard for exceptions to the Amendment's victims' rights guarantees in Section 3 of S.J. Res. 3 would render the government unable to remedy the practical law enforcement problems that may arise under the Amendment. We believe that the authority to create exceptions should exist where necessary to promote a "significant" government interest, rather than the "compelling" interest required by the current draft. It is important that the VRA be flexible enough to permit effective and appropriate responses to the variety of difficult circumstances that arise in the course of implementing the Amendment. This concern is explained in more detail in our letter of June 17, 1998.

Our last issue concerns the addition of restitution to the list of proceedings and rulings subject to retrospective relief. We believe that any remedies provision should strive to make rights of victims real and enforceable, while ensuring that society's and victims' interests in finality and effective law enforcement are not undermined. Measured against these objectives, we believe Section 2 of S.J. Res. 3 is overly broad and would unduly disrupt the finality of sentences. The current language would appear to permit a victim to reopen the restitution portion of a sentence for any reason at all, at any time, even after a sentence has been served in full. The problems for law enforcement that could be caused by this provision include, for example, the possibility that because of the limited economic means of many defendants, restitution awarded to some victims at sentencing might have to be decreased to accommodate subsequent claims by victims who come forward after sentencing; the potential that defendants will litigate the reopening of a restitution order without the reopening of other parts of the sentence; and the difficulty in reaching and defending plea agreements in light of possible reopenings of and changes in the terms of restitution. In our view, these issues constitute serious obstacles to including restitution among the matters subject to retrospective relief.

Further, we believe the inclusion of restitution in Section 2 is not necessary in light of existing legislation providing relief for victims who are denied restitution or whose restitution is inadequate. If a federal court fails to impose restitution in accord with controlling statutes, the government can appeal the unlawful sentence without impairing the defendant's Double Jeopardy rights. See 18 U.S.C. § 3742(b); United States v. DiFrancesco, 449 U.S. 117, 137 (1980). Likewise, the States can legislatively protect victims in this regard by authorizing state prosecutors to appeal criminal sentences that do not satisfy state restitution statutes. Congress and the States can also enact legislation to address perceived gaps in current laws without going so far as to amend the Federal Constitution.

Doing More For Victims While Improving the Amendment

This Administration, with Congress, has kept its commitment to victims of crime, even as it has pushed aggressively for a victims' rights amendment. We have witnessed historic

reductions in violent crime over the past seven years, and through our efforts, there are fewer victims in this country than ever.

Even with the significant drop in violent crime, we have not become complacent. In 1994 the President signed into law the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which gives victims of violent crime and sexual abuse the right to speak out in court before sentencing, providing them the opportunity to describe the impact such victimization has had on their lives.

The Department, working with Congress, has also provided unprecedented levels of funding for victims' services. Since 1993, we have received over \$2.2 billion in the Crime Victims' Fund, over 90 percent of which has been distributed to the states and victims' compensation and assistance funds. The Violence Against Women Act has also infused new dollars into victim services: under that act, the Department has funded nearly \$1 billion in new domestic violence programs for states, communities, and tribes since 1995.

In addition to funding, the Department has taken other steps to improve the way it provides services to victims. We are auditing every component that has any responsibility for our contact with victims to assure appropriate staffing, improve practices and address problems. We have also revised and updated the Attorney General's guidelines for victim assistance.

There is more yet that can be done while we continue to strive for an appropriate constitutional amendment. For example, as then Associate Attorney General Raymond Fischer testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1998, we can enact federal legislation that will improve victims' rights and services in the federal system while at the same time providing funds and other incentives to states to improve their own victims' rights laws and policies.¹ By passing such legislation, we can build a crucial bridge to the victims' rights amendment.

We appreciate the Judiciary Committee's willingness to work with the Department on issues relating to the Victims' Rights Amendment over the last four years. We strongly support a victims' rights amendment to the Constitution and would support S.J. Res. 3 if the concerns detailed in this letter are addressed, but we oppose it in its current form. We urge the Senate to continue to work with the Department to improve the constitutional amendment, while, in the interim, continuing to assist crime victims through the enactment of appropriate legislation. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

¹ In this regard, it is worth noting that, thanks to the concerted efforts of crime victims' advocates and governmental bodies at all levels, all fifty States have now enacted laws safeguarding crime victims' rights in the criminal justice process, and 32 States have amended their constitutions accordingly.

Robert Raben
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

May 1, 2000

Sean Maloney
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary
Ground Floor, West Wing
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20502

DAN
WE SHOULD
8/17

Dear Mr. Maloney:

I am writing to request a letter from the President thanking Ted Carter, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management Operations, for his support and for his work at Treasury. He is leaving his position here on May 18. We would very much appreciate receiving a letter by that date.

Please contact me at 622-5761 if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Priya Alagiri
Deputy Executive Secretary

00 MAY 1 PM4:02

Dear President Clinton,

My Cousin Douglas Band opened the door for me to work for your Advance Team. Even though you don't know me personally, I wanted to share with you my accomplishment of College graduation. As well as tell you that I see you as a mentor in my life. Not necessarily because you are the President, but as a person through your ability to work with people and the demeanor that you project.

I feel that I have been able to pick up some of your strengths by watching you interact and listening to your speeches. This is also my way of saying thank you for touching apart of my life, and helping enter the world.

Yours Truly,

Andre' Bennett

5-01-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

and

ANDRÉ S. BENNETT

BennettAndre@hotmail.com

28 Laurel Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960

110 Palo Alto Street
San Francisco, CA 94114



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

1 May 2000

00 MAY 5 AM 10:59

through
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Peter sign
asap

Dear Mr. President —

Martha Gould, newly designated chair
of the National Commission on Libraries & Information
Science. Met with me on last Friday to
discuss stepping up the Commission's plans
to work more closely with literacy projects.

She sent you the attached with a brochure. She's
so hopeful you'll make one of your Digital Divide
announcements at a library & suggest it for consideration.

to addressing the
House you have
le to all. I especially

consider your support of libraries and literacy during your presidency to be a highlight of your
domestic policy.

The purpose of this letter is to urge you to continue to
bridging the Digital Divide. Specifically, I recomen
tour you visit a public library, a school library, or bo
programs where families benefit from the new techn

To Burkhardt
to respond ASAP

While there are many libraries with extraordinary pro
the digital divide, I would suggest you give special c
winners of the first National Award for Library Serv
Sylacauga, Alabama and the Urie Elementary Schoo
libraries are incredible examples of the creativity and
information services to their communities.

BCSig

RED DOT

I am deeply honored that you have designated me as
Libraries and Information Science, and I will endeavor
devotion that Jeanne Simon always demonstrated. I will continue to advocate for library and
information services for the people, and, in that role, sincerely hope that you will find the time in
your New Markets Tour to visit libraries. If it is not possible for you to include the specific
libraries I suggested, be assured that the National Commission stands ready to provide you and
your staff whatever information you need about public and school libraries you could include on
your itinerary.

Sincerely

Martha B. Gould
Chairperson

1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 820
Washington, D.C. 20005-3552
(202) 606-9200
Fax: (202) 606-9203

Nice folks, these NCLIS & IMCS
people. Or had the opportunity didn't
open for working with IMCS, but we'll be
collaborating anyway with some similar
networks.

I hope your meeting in Little Rock of the
President's Commission on Arts & Humanities was great.
Isn't the renovated Auto Center thrilling?

You take care! All Best,
Cargu



United States
National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science

00 MAY 5 AM 10:59

*Shovel
Stoff*

*Potter sign
asap*

April 28, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my deepest appreciation for your steadfast commitment to addressing the problems of the Digital Divide. Throughout your entire time in the White House you have worked hard to ensure that the benefits of the Information Age are available to all. I especially consider your support of libraries and literacy during your Presidency to be a highlight of your domestic policy.

The purpose of this letter is to urge you to continue to recognize the role libraries can play in bridging the Digital Divide. Specifically, I recommend that at some point in your New Markets tour you visit a public library, a school library, or both, especially ones that can showcase programs where families benefit from the new technology.

While there are many libraries with extraordinary programs benefiting families and addressing the digital divide, I would suggest you give special consideration to the two libraries that were winners of the first National Award for Library Service: the B.B. Comer Memorial Library in Sylacauga, Alabama and the Urie Elementary School Library in Lyman, Wyoming. These two libraries are incredible examples of the creativity and dedication to provision of library and information services to their communities.

I am deeply honored that you have designated me as Chair of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and I will endeavor to bring to this job the same energy and devotion that Jeanne Simon always demonstrated. I will continue to advocate for library and information services for the people, and, in that role, sincerely hope that you will find the time in your New Markets Tour to visit libraries. If it is not possible for you to include the specific libraries I suggested, be assured that the National Commission stands ready to provide you and your staff whatever information you need about public and school libraries you could include on your itinerary.

Sincerely

Martha B. Gould
Chairperson

1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 820
Washington, D.C. 20005-3552
(202) 606-9200
Fax: (202) 606-9203