

HIT PROMOTION
(EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION)

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DUERRBERGSTRASSE 30A • 82335 BERG/STARNBERG • GERMANY

Alexander Byron
Singer, Songwriter, Producer

Mr. Bill Clinton - personally -
President of the United States
Oval Office
Washington D.C.

Send to Burkhardt

June, 26, 2000

Ref.: MUSIC SAMPLE OF "MERRY CHRISTMAS"

Dear MR. BILL CLINTON,

With reference to my letter of June, 24, 2000, please, receive
a music sample of "MERRY CHRISTMAS".

Besides the vocal version there also exist beautiful
instrumental and Karaoke versions.

I hope you will enjoy the music and we might develop
a very successful cooperation!

Thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,

Alexander Byron
Alexander Byron
Singer, Songwriter, Producer

incl.: Music Sample of "MERRY CHRISTMAS"

INCORP.

POS. HIGH	DATE	TIME	MONO ☐	STEREO ☐	N.R.:	ON ☐	OFF ☐
IEC II							
# Merry Christmas							
©1995 by ALEXANDER BYRON							
Recorded and mixed at							
Abbey Road Studios, London							

PROMOTION

INTERNATIONAL

HIT PROMOTION (EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION)

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DUERRBERGSTRASSE 30A • 82335 BERG/STARNBERG • GERMANY

Alexander Byron
Singer, Songwriter, Producer

Mr. Justin Cooper
President Bill Clinton's Office
Washington D.C.

June, 26, 2000

Ref.: Our conversation/Correspondence to Mr. Clinton

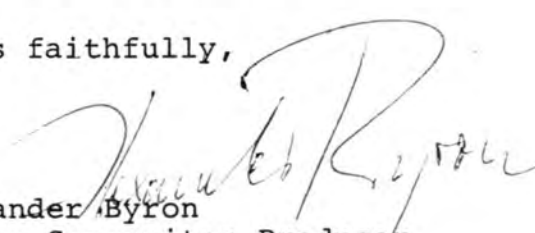
Dear Mr. Justin Cooper,

With reference to our nice conversation last Friday
I should like to send you my letter and a music
sample for Mr. Clinton.

Please, be so kind as to forward the correspondence
to the attention of the President.

Thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,



Alexander Byron
Singer, Songwriter, Producer

6-26-00

Emotions on the Edge

Ariz. Ranchers, Mexican Migrants Face Off Along Border

By WILLIAM BOOTH
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Rancher and propane salesman Roger Barnett says he does not speak much Spanish, just a couple of words and phrases, "but I'll tell you, the Mexicans know the game is up when they see the gringo and his dogs coming up on them." He also makes his point by wearing a pistol in a holster on his hip.

Over the last two years, Barnett and his brother Don say, they have apprehended and detained about 3,000 illegal immigrants on his ranch before turning them over to the Border Patrol—a practice that has given rise to vigorous defenses of Barnett and other ranchers for protecting their property rights, as it has to condemnation of them as vigilantes who enjoy "hunting" for humans.

In this Wild West desert country along the border with Mexico, migrants have always come across, looking for work and new lives. But while once dozens came, now thousands do every day, as the Border Patrol has made crossing into Texas and California much more difficult, thereby pushing the human traffic into Cochise County in southeast Arizona.

The anxiety on both sides of the border has reached crisis level, drawing in governors of several Mexican and U.S. states, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and her counterpart from Mexico. South of the bor-

der, a group has offered bounties worth thousands of dollars for killing Border Patrol officers. And on the U.S. side, there are the armed ranchers.

"The rush of undocumented workers [is] casting a dark shadow" in the communities on both sides of the border, said Arizona Gov. Jane Hull (R). "Tensions and emotions are running very high—higher than I've ever seen."

The situation here mirrors other confrontations all along the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border, as the federal government has poured agents and resources into closing areas to illegal traffic, at the same time that the booming American economy has demanded ever more workers to do a lot of the lower-wage jobs that citizens apparently do not want.

Critics of U.S. immigration policies contend that the Border Patrol does not so much stop illegal entry as move it around, simply shifting the problem from one community to another. This has given rise to renewed calls by Hull and others for the federal government to rethink immigration and consider something like a guest-worker program to stem the illegal flow and bring undocumented workers into the system.

Here in Cochise County, after the migrants slip across the border, sometimes led by smugglers known as coyotes, they might walk for miles through the desert, along train tracks and up dry creek beds, and across private property.

Rural homeowners and ranchers complain that nightly they hear or see migrants crossing their land, which, along some well-worn trails, is now littered with empty water jugs, discarded clothes and human waste. The migrants or their smugglers knock down fences, leave cattle gates open and cut water hoses to drink.

"It's like an environmental disaster out there," said Cochise County Sheriff Larry Dever. "The country is just getting trashed."

Rancher Marie Ladd, whose family has worked land along the

border for 100 years, says: "They've just gotten just so smart-alecky. They come right up by the house at night. You don't know who they are or what they want."

Members of the Ladd family, unlike the Barnetts, do not detain the crossers, nor do they carry guns on their rounds around the ranch. If they spot a group of migrants, they call the Border Patrol.

"They're just coming to work, I understand that, and it's just so hypocritical of the government," said Marie's husband, Jack Ladd. "They don't want to stop them. They just want to move the problem someplace else."

Others have taken matters into their own hands. Roger Barnett is the most outspoken of the ranchers, and he makes his disgust for his government plain, saying Washington lacks the guts to bring in the National Guard or the Marines to defend the border against what he calls "an invasion."

His 22,000-acre spread begins two miles north of the border east of Douglas—and it's a dry, desolate and beautiful landscape. There is no high metal fence or bright lights marking the border out here, as there is around Douglas, which sits across from Agua Prieta in Mexico. There's nothing but a bit of barbed-wire fence and cows.

When told that the 3,000 illegal immigrants he says he and his brother have detained and turned over to the Border Patrol seems like a lot, Barnett guffaws. "They're catching 2,000 a day around Douglas. How many you think slip through? Another 4,000, another 8,000?"

On a recent night in the area around Douglas, the Border Patrol apprehended about 1,400 illegal migrants. In May, in Cochise County alone, they detained and returned to Mexico about 43,000 crossers.

Every weekend, Barnett says, he or his brother catch migrants on their land. "Last weekend, we got 16," he said. "Yesterday, all we got was seven." Might be the heat of the approaching summer, he guesses, that has slowed it down a bit.

1/2

Indeed, the heat is killing migrants. About 40 people have died in the deserts here since October.

Barnett views what he's doing as checking the property and fence lines, and looking after his 200 head of cattle. Others, particularly in the Mexican media, charge that Barnett is "hunting" for migrants.

Barnett says he is not hunting. "They're on my land, they're trespassing, and I have a right to protect my property," he said.

He does not deny that he looks for fresh tracks and visits migrants' favorite hiding spots. But Barnett says he is no vigilante. He tells the migrants to stop, sit down and wait while he calls the Border Patrol. He says he offers them water. "We have guns to protect ourselves," he said. "But I don't pull my gun unless I plan to use it."

Asked why he doesn't just call the Border Patrol when he spots migrants, as other ranchers do, Barnett answers, "If I got to fix the down fences, I'm going to have the pleasure of catching them."

The actions of ranchers such as Barnett have been the subject of high-level discussions between Albright and Mexican officials in Washington. Their activities, too, were the talk of a recent meeting of eight U.S. and Mexican governors in Sacramento.

The official response, overall, has been to decry any attempts at vigilantism, but to support the ranchers' rights to protect themselves and their property.

Law enforcement officials here generally defend the ranchers and property owners, while warning that tensions are running so hot they fear that sooner or later, somebody is going to get shot.

"Honestly, what's going on is property owners are simply protecting their own property, families and livestock. Vigilantism . . . is not being done out there," said Rob Daniels, spokesman for the Border Patrol sector that includes Cochise County.

Sheriff Dever, too, defends the ranchers. "There would be very little outcry if they were detaining outlaw biker gangs," he said. "But the fact that these people are flee-

ing from an oppressed economy, that gets people's sympathy."

Dever and Border Patrol officials say that pressure in other sectors has driven the traffic into Cochise County. Also, except during the hottest summer days, the climate here is mild. There are no high mountains to cross; there is a sizable transportation hub in Agua Prieta; and the area is close to boomtowns such as Tucson and Phoenix, which have the airports and bus stations to help migrants on their way to Los Angeles or Chicago.

Wherever the migrants end up, here the mood is getting more raw by the day. A few weeks ago, someone distributed an anonymous brochure inviting outsiders to come down for some "fun in the sun" and bring their RVs, halogen spotlights and infrared scopes to help in the "Neighborhood Ranch Watch." The brochure might have been a joke, but nobody is laughing.

The League of United Latin American Citizens and other groups have denounced the brochures as "blatant race baiting" and accused the ranchers of forming vigilante groups.

Government officials in Mexico are considering suing ranchers who detain their citizens.

This month, an also somewhat mysterious citizens group in Reynosa, Mexico, allegedly placed a \$10,000 bounty on U.S. Border Patrol agents. That might have been a joke, too, but the Border Patrol urged its agents to be on heightened alert.

In Douglas, Mexican Consul Miguel Escobar decried the bounty offer, but he also fears that things could get out of hand. He has investigated 25 incidents of migrants being detained by private citizens; 15 of the cases involved the Barnetts.

"They tell us they feel intimidated and fearful for their lives," Escobar said. The Barnetts use dogs, he says, and carry sidearms. He declined to call the actions vigilantism, but as for the "hunting" of humans, as the Mexican media has dubbed the actions? "That word depends on your perspective," he

said.

The mayor of Douglas, Ray Borane, is frustrated by a policy he calls "a charade."

"These people are not marauders," he says of the migrants. "These people are commuting to work."

"It's obvious that the government and the employers have no real interest in stopping this. We need the workers. Mexico has workers. This needs to be handled in Washington and Mexico City. We just happen to be right in the middle of it," Borane said.

"This place is starting to look like an armed camp, and nobody really gives a damn."

In the little border town of Naco, Mexico, recently, a group of seven Mexicans said they were planning on crossing into the United States later that night. Two had been caught previously. One of the men, who asked that his name not be used, said in English, "I'm going back to Phoenix." He already has a job, he said, at a restaurant. He has lived, on and off, in Phoenix for a decade. "Seven dollars an hour is good money," he said. As for the ranchers, he shrugged. He said he was more worried about the dogs.

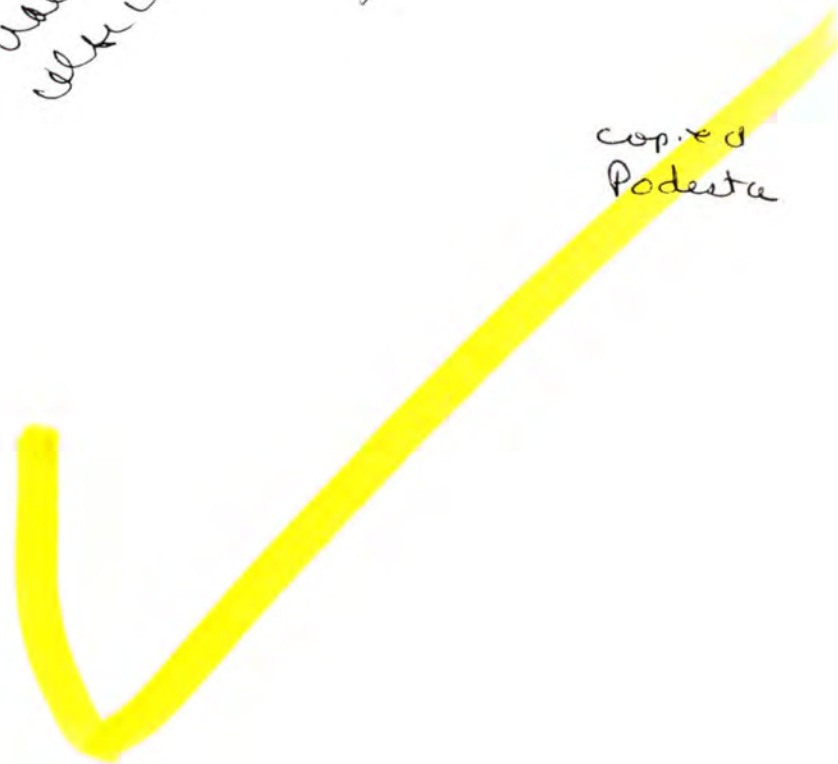
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6-26-00

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we don't want
them to get out of
hand - Is there anything
else we can do -

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A Million Parents Lost Medicaid, Study Says

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Nearly a million low-income parents have lost Medicaid coverage and have probably become uninsured since Congress and the states began overhauling the nation's welfare programs in 1996, a consumer group said in a new study today.

The group, Families USA, said the number of low-income parents enrolled in Medicaid in 15 states had declined by 945,880, or 27 percent — to 2,557,673 in December 1999, from 3,503,553 in January 1996.

Those states are home to 70 percent of the uninsured adults who are under the age of 65 and have incomes less than twice the poverty level, or under \$28,300 for a family of three.

When it passed a landmark welfare law in 1996, Congress tried to guarantee continuation of Medicaid coverage for people losing cash assistance. But many states did not carry out the requirements of the law, and until recently federal officials said they were unaware of any serious problems.

Under federal law, people leaving welfare are automatically entitled to health insurance under Medicaid for six months to a year, but states have not always provided this coverage.

Families USA did not trace individual families who left welfare, but other studies have found that adults in such families typically take low-paying jobs that do not offer health benefits. Even if parents are offered insurance by employers, they are often unable to pay the premiums.

Ronald F. Pollack, executive director of Families USA, said: "Our study shows that hundreds of thousands of low-wage working parents were cast adrift without health insurance when they did the right thing and found jobs. Most parents moving from welfare to work are in jobs that provide no health coverage, but they are losing their Medicaid lifeline."

The study said that Medicaid enrollment of parents had dropped by 155,846, or 19 percent, in California; by 123,630, or 25 percent, in New York; by 95,854, or 42 percent, in Ohio; and by 106,012, or 46 percent, in Texas.

Mr. Pollack said that New York and Ohio had liberalized eligibility standards for Medicaid in the last year so more parents would qualify.

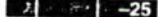
Economists said the number of people on welfare and Medicaid might be expected to decline in a booming economy, which has reduced the unemployment rate to the lowest level in three decades.

But in an interview, Mr. Pollack said: "If Medicaid enrollment declines while the number of uninsured grows, there is obviously a problem."

UPDATE

Losing Welfare, Losing Medicaid

A new study finds that since the overhaul of welfare in 1996, the number of parents receiving Medicaid has dropped sharply in the 15 states with the highest number of low-income adults. Hundreds of thousands of children also lost Medicaid when their families lost welfare benefits, but this loss of coverage has been partly offset by new federal and state health programs for children.

RANK OF STATE BY NUMBER OF LOW-INCOME ADULTS		PARENTS ON MEDICAID, JAN. 1996-DEC. 1999							
		PERCENTAGE CHANGE						NUMBER	
		-50%	-40%	-30%	-20%	-10%	0		
6	Georgia							-50	- 64,931
2	Texas							-46	- 106,012
8	Ohio*							-42	- 95,854
4	Florida							-37	- 82,792
13	Virginia							-34	- 20,000
14	Louisiana*							-31	- 19,088
12	New Jersey*							-30	- 38,092
10	North Carolina							-30	- 32,549
11	Michigan							-25	- 51,258
3	New York							-25	- 123,630
9	Pennsylvania							-23	- 75,975
7	Arizona							-20	- 12,202
1	California							-19	- 155,846
5	Illinois							-19	- 55,459
15	Tennessee							-11	- 12,302
TOTAL, 15 STATES								-27	- 945,880

*State did not provide Dec. 1999 data; for Louisiana, most recent figure is for July 1999, for New Jersey and Ohio, figure is for October 1999.

Source: Families USA, from state Medicaid agency data

The New York Times

Leaving welfare for low-wage jobs, often without health insurance.

Reductions in Medicaid enrollment are, in fact, fueling an increase in the number of people who are uninsured."

Melissa T. Skolfield, a spokeswoman for the Department of Health and Human Services, said: "The report by Families USA shows that there is a lot of state-to-state variation. States can and should do more to expand Medicaid coverage for people leaving welfare."

Until recently, federal officials did not acknowledge that the 1996 welfare law was contributing to an increase in the uninsured. In May 1999, Ms. Skolfield said it was "too early to know for sure if there is a cause-and-effect relationship."

Researchers say hundreds of thousands of children also lost Medicaid when their families lost welfare benefits. But the decline in children's insurance coverage has been offset, to some extent, by the creation of federal and state health programs specifically for children.

Mr. Pollack said most states imposed strict limits on the income that a parent could earn and still qualify for Medicaid. In 32 states, he said, parents who work full time at the minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour are considered to have too much income to qualify for Medicaid.

"In Louisiana, Virginia and Texas," Mr. Pollack said, "parents working at the minimum wage are disqualified from Medicaid if they work more than 12, 17 and 18 hours a week, respectively."

In April, the Clinton administration ordered states to restore Medicaid benefits to families who had been improperly deprived of such coverage. State officials say they have begun to comply.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 2000

6-26-00

June/15/2000
What can we
do about this - President
only 3 states at Dem. Gov.
This is a real problem

Call Bill/1/1/2000
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U.S. Family Is Dealt a Blow

Child Visitation Curtailed Despite German Promises

By CINDY LOOSE
Washington Post Staff Writer

Three weeks after German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder promised to help arrange visitation for American families embroiled in custody disputes, local German authorities have curtailed the visiting rights of the family in a celebrated case, apparently in retaliation for speaking to the press.

In late May, a youth agency in the southern German town of Konstanz urged Patricia Cooke of Flushing, N.Y., to cancel her visit to her grandchildren, Michelle, 8, and Daniel, 10, who are being raised in a foster home against the will of their father, Joseph Cooke.

"We have determined that you and your son have very emphatically brought into the open your evaluations and opinions," the letter from Konstanz began. The "media uproar," it said, had confused and unsteadyed the children.

After Cooke replied that she still planned to visit, she was informed that instead of her regularly scheduled six-hour visit, she could see the children for two hours this Friday and two hours Monday. The visits could take place only in the offices of a psychologist, who would observe the entire sessions, the Konstanz Special Service for Foster Children said in a June 16 letter.

A State Department spokesman yesterday called the local ruling "absolutely horrible," "completely inappropriate" and "absurd."

"These changes are clearly intended to be punitive measures because of the publicity that the case has generated," the spokesman said.

When visiting Germany on Sunday and Monday, Mary Ryan, assistant secretary of state for consular affairs, "will be raising this specific issue with every person she meets in the German government," the spokesman said.

Officials at the German Embassy in Washington said they had contacted Berlin about the case but would have no comment on it.

Joseph Cooke, Patricia's son, lost his children six years ago when his then-wife, Christiane Cooke, turned Michelle and Daniel over to German youth authorities, without his knowledge, during a visit to her German family. She then checked herself into a German mental institution. Authorities, without contacting Joseph Cooke, placed the American-born children in foster care.

Cooke fought for their return, but German courts ruled that the children had become accustomed to German culture and language and would suffer if separated from the foster family. Patricia Cooke is now the only U.S. family member with visiting rights; if Joseph Cooke were to go to Germany, he could be jailed for failing to pay child support.

Dozens of American parents with children in Germany have complained of similar rulings and of the courts' refusal to grant or enforce visitation rights.

Last month, Congress unanimously passed a resolution condemning Germany, Austria and Sweden for "consistently violating" a treaty requiring the return of abducted children to their home countries for custody hearings. After the resolution and a front-page story in

The Washington Post focusing on Cooke's case, senior German officials said the government recognized that urgent action was needed to rectify gross injustices and to stem the damage to Germany's image.

Schroeder reportedly read several files, including the Cooke family's, and convened a Cabinet meeting to address the problem. In a meeting with President Clinton last month, Schroeder referred to the cases as "tragic," and Clinton called them "heart-rending."

But even as top officials were promising to do better, the Cooke family's situation was worsening.

A German social worker who urged Patricia Cooke to cancel her visit warned in writing that, "if you persist in making contact at the end of June, you are advised that the Youth Agency views it strictly necessary that the visit not take place in the foster home, but on neutral territory and accompanied by a psychological professional."

Cooke responded that she did not understand the need for a psychologist to be present.

"I would like to do the normal things a grandmother does, like take them for ice cream," she said.

The next letter informed her of the reduced hours and gave her the address of the psychologist who would oversee the visit. The letter appeared to suggest that future visits would be dependent on her behavior.

Rep. Steve Chabot (R-Ohio), who has championed the rights of U.S. families in overseas custody cases, called the letters outrageous. "You have to question the good-faith promises of the German government. Now the spotlight is off, and we're back to business as usual," he said.

Cooke, a secretary who said she runs up her credit card balance and defers maintenance on her home to afford three short visits to Germany each year, took what was offered. She left last night for Konstanz.

TP / Sandy
We need to do something
At least write in
This is ~~awful~~
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did up there

PK

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
6-26-00

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Desk

Gore Testimony On Financing Is Scrutinized

By DAVID S. CLOUD

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department isn't finished with Vice President Al Gore yet.

The department's campaign-finance task force is scrutinizing answers given by Mr. Gore in a recent interview with prosecutors, according to a law-enforcement official familiar with the matter.

Mr. Gore was interviewed for four hours on April 18 by task-force chief Robert Conrad and two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

The specific nature of the continuing probe is a closely guarded secret inside the department.

Although Mr. Gore had been questioned before about the case, this was the first time he was asked about his 1996 fund-raising-related visit to the Hsi Lai Buddhist temple near Los Angeles, two people involved said.

He was also asked about other subjects, the people said.

The investigation adds an element of uncertainty to Mr. Gore's presidential campaign.

Department officials may want to ensure all the avenues pertaining to Mr. Gore's conduct are examined closely, to guard against charges that they went easy on the vice president.

If evidence of wrongdoing emerges, Attorney General Janet Reno might have to consider appointing a special outside lawyer to look into it, people involved said. She has previously rejected naming an independent counsel to investigate Mr. Gore, but the independent-counsel law has lapsed.

Mr. Conrad, a career federal prosecutor from North Carolina, took over the fund-raising investigation in January at a time when congressional Republicans were beginning new hearings into whether the department had been aggressive enough.

In recent weeks, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Louis Freeh has declined to testify at Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearings on the campaign-finance case, in part because of a longstanding department policy against discussing matters still under criminal investigation, several congressional aides said.

At a hearing yesterday, Mr. Conrad declined to answer questions about whether Mr. Gore's activities or his April 18 answers to prosecutors remain under investigation.

Gore's Estate-Tax Plan Aims at the Middle Class

By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Vice President Al Gore's plan for trimming the estate tax aims to help the little guy and hurt Republicans' chances of passing an outright repeal in Congress.

"Some on Capitol Hill believe we should completely repeal the estate tax and give a massive tax break to the wealthiest Americans," the Democratic presidential candidate said as he released his proposal. "Instead of just making it easier to pass on a family farm, they want to give away the store to those who already own the shopping center."

Mr. Gore's proposal came as Republicans rushed to capitalize on their sudden success with the estate-tax issue. In a surprise move earlier this month, 65 House Democrats voted for a GOP bill phasing out the tax. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott plans to bring it up as soon as next week, a spokesman said.

Mr. Gore wasn't the only Democrat scrambling to respond. On Tuesday, Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers visited Capitol Hill in an effort to hold wavering Senate Democrats. President Clinton has threatened to veto a phase-out bill.

Mr. Gore's plan attempts to ease the tax's impact on middle-class families. It would essentially double the value of a small-business or family-farm stake that can be bequeathed tax-free to \$2.5 million for an individual and \$5 million for a couple.

A spokesman for Texas Gov. George W. Bush, who supports repeal, accused Mr. Gore of flip-flopping on the issue after supporting an estate-tax increase in 1993.

"The matters that I inquired into on April 18 . . . are pending matters," Mr. Conrad said. "I don't feel at liberty to discuss the subject matter of the examination."

Sen. Arlen Specter (R., Pa.) said, "The people of this country have got to know that . . . the vice president will be treated like anyone else."

Mr. Gore's attorney, James Neal, wasn't immediately available but has declined to comment in the past.

People familiar with his testimony said that Mr. Conrad and the agents attempted to poke holes in Mr. Gore's assertions that he didn't know the temple event was a fund-raiser, although he knew it was "finance related" and aimed at building goodwill among donors in Southern California's Asian-American community.

One of the organizers was Gore fundraiser Maria Hsia, who was convicted earlier this year of making illegal contributions, some of them in connection with the temple event.

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—JSC

THE PRESIDENT OF
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JAMES M. LYONS

1200 17TH STREET, SUITE 3000

DENVER, COLORADO 80202

(303) 628-9546

6-26-00
DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVEMARKING INITIALS: MM DATE: 2/5/20 June 15, 2000
2019-0990-5~~Personal and Confidential~~President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Mr. President:

I have checked out Bruce Deifik. He is a successful businessman with deep roots in Greeley. He did, in fact, work with Monfort (now Con-Agra) in the packing business and was a partner with Dick Monfort in a number of highly successful real estate ventures. He is new to major politics and eager to get involved. Brownstein apparently knows him well. I suggest you take him up on his offer and put HRC's campaign in touch with him. Speaking of that, no one from her campaign has called me yet. . . .

Thanks for a fun evening. The Irish was fantastic. We'll need to go back in the fall and get some more. It was great to visit with Chelsea, the best "Clinton program" of all.

Best to Herself.

Your obedient servant,


James M. Lyons

JML:dm

To D. Rosen
HRC campaign
should get this
+ Brownstein
involved in Cdc report
or do another wheel
out there HSA



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Rosen
Podesta

THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

6-26-00



The Palestinian Authority
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
 Minister's Office

Tb Sunday
 High
 tea

To: Stanley Sheinbaum
 From: Nabeel Sha'ath
 Date: 19th June 2000

Dear Stanley

I am back home in Ramallah, Palestine, after a very long trip. I am still worried about your health. I hope you are out of the flu and back to your continued work for peace and a better world.

Stanley, the program you helped arrange in San Francisco and the Bay Area went exceedingly well. It was sad for all of us that you were not there, but your spirit and guidance were evident all over the place. After the hard and wonderful work you have done on the political front for the peace process in the Middle East, your creative idea to support this peace process with business and technology is working and succeeding.

We had excellent meetings with Jewish American and Israeli American Silicon Valley entrepreneurs, and other important Bay Area personalities. Wonderful people hosted us generously in their homes.

The Benhamous and the Porats were very kind and helpful. So was Mr. Abramovitz. Gary Tobin was wonderful, persistent, and helpful in every way. So was Caron Tabb. Everything was well organized, planned, and implemented.

Stanley, the real question now is follow up. I need your help again on that. We need to see transfer of technology, joint ventures, investments on the ground... real action. We left a lot of data with people and I think, a real readiness to do. We now share a conviction that helping Palestine grow and prosper is a real guarantee of Peace, stability and security of Israel and Palestine. Indeed, of the whole world. Furthermore, the specific projects and programs we discussed provide practical ways of achieving this objective. Yet, we need to follow up and we need you to help.

Stanley, I loved the piece of Robert Scheer about your and Betty's birthday party. I wish I was there with Raja. Please give our love to Betty. Lots of love and appreciation to you.

Get well please.

Affectionately

Nabeel Sha'ath

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Ramallah

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Gaza

07-2829260

07-2824090

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6-26-00

To: BRAIN

From: The Staff Secretary

FYI - PER PODESTA, THIS
WAS FORWARDED TO POTUS
LAST NIGHT.

- USEL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
SARAH ROSEN WARTELL

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO BIDEN LETTER ON BANKRUPTCY

CC: JOHN PODESTA

Below is a brief summary of four basic issues that relate to Senator Biden's letter to you. Following the brief summary is more a detailed analysis of each issue.

I. BRIEF SUMMARY

1. **Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Amendment:** Senator Biden asserts that Senator Lott intends to drop this provision, if it will avoid a veto. While we have heard similar rumors, we have no assurance that it will happen. Moreover, if the rumor is true, it seems necessary for you to indicate that you will veto over the issue to get Senator Lott to drop the amendment. As we wrote in our earlier memo, this is an especially pernicious provision that has not received any public scrutiny, as it was in neither bill and only added in conference. All the major consumer groups wrote Congress on Friday to express their strong opposition to its inclusion.
2. **Homestead Exemption:** Senator Biden acknowledges that the homestead exemption language in the final bill is not all that we would have sought. He suggests that, because Senator Kohl -- the amendment's original sponsor -- is satisfied, we should be too. The final provision does make it more difficult to move to Texas or Florida on the eve of bankruptcy to benefit from their uncapped homestead exemptions, but it does nothing to prevent a wealthy longtime Texan or Floridian from shielding assets from their creditors in the form of extravagant homes. Under the bill, both moderate-income debtors and their wealthier counterparts will be required to devote a portion of their future earnings for five years to repay their debts; but some will be able to do so while retaining great wealth in their homes. Others (in other states or renters) will be left penniless, liquidating whatever assets they have. That seems fundamentally unfair.
3. **Clinic Violence:** Senator Biden argues that the additional language of the Schumer amendment is not needed. It is true that some judgments that result from clinic violence may be nondischargeable under current law; but there is no doubt that the Schumer amendment would address "a far wider range of potential debtor liability than is currently covered" (Congressional Research Service) and would reduce the litigation barriers that are now being placed before those seeking to collect multi-million dollar judgements against clinic violence defendants. Moreover, the new language that Chairman Hyde offered and the Republicans intend to include will give rise to new questions about what standard of proof Congress intended before a victim can block the discharge of such debts, miring clinic violence victims in yet more litigation.

Whatever legal ambiguity may exist, there is none in the minds of the abortion rights community. They are deeply offended that so many of those who have been found liable for acts of clinic violence and intimidation have repeatedly sought refuge in the bankruptcy system. Similarly, anti-abortion activists and Chairman Hyde have starkly refused any meaningful compromise on the issue, signifying its growing symbolic importance to the broader abortion rights fight. If you signed a bill that failed to include some language to accomplish the goals of the Schumer amendment, the pro-choice community would harshly criticize your decision.

4. **Overall Balance in the Bill:** While we have focused on outstanding issues, most of your advisors find the basic underlying bill to be unbalanced and unsatisfactory. We agree that requiring debtors with the capacity to repay their debts to do so could lower interest rates, benefiting many Americans, and would be consistent with your emphasis on personal responsibility; however, most of the debtors filing for bankruptcy do not have the capacity to repay and are not abusing the system. A far more balanced bill could have been drafted to accomplish our shared goals without slanting the playing field in many small ways against all debtors. While the improvements that Biden and we achieved in the Senate and conference make this bill better than the flawed House bill, we made significant compromises and lost as often as we won. (See details below.) The lack of balance in the underlying bill remains deeply troubling to the majority of your advisors. (We should note that Secretary Summers has a slightly different view. He agrees that this is not the bill that we would have written and that you should threaten veto pointing to the clinic violence, debt collection, and homestead issues. But he also believes that the remainder of the bill is not sufficiently flawed to justify a veto on the merits, attentive as he is to the economic benefit of lower interest rates that may result from somewhat lower debt write-offs by creditors.)

Finally, we note that Senator Biden has long pressed for bankruptcy reform, perhaps in part because of the strong interest of credit card companies headquartered in Delaware. In fact, the final bill that we now face is the product of an intense lobbying campaign by the credit industry. Many in Congress support or feel compelled to support this bill.

II. FURTHER ANALYSIS

1. **Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA):** The FDCPA provides essential protections for consumers from abusive practices by debt collectors including: invasions of privacy, harassment, false or deceptive representations, and unconscionable collection methods. For example, it precludes late night and repetitive phone calls, leaving a message with your employer that you are delinquent on your debts, and false threats of legal action. There was nothing about the FDCPA in either the House or Senate bill, but in Conference Senator Hatch has insisted on a provision that would eliminate attorneys fee awards for violations of the FDCPA, if the defendant is collecting bounced checks rather than other defaulted debt.

This is a pernicious provision because it could give check collectors de facto rein to intimidate and harass lower-income debtors, knowing that their financial position would prevent them from hiring counsel. The FTC has made clear that there is no policy justification for treating check collectors and other debt collectors differently. Abuses occur in both areas. Moreover, private remedies are an essential aspect of the enforcement scheme under the FDCPA. If a debtor, in financial difficulty, is unable to recover the cost of legal representation from those who are grossly abusing their rights, they will never be able to vindicate those rights. Senator Torricelli suggested a minor change, which the Republicans accepted, that limits attorneys' fees to cases where the debtor can prove that he or she had no intent to defraud. But we agree with Senators Leahy and Sarbanes that such a standard is impossible to prove.

2. **Homestead Exemption:** Senator Biden is largely correct that the language in the bill would prevent a galling form of abuse -- the "last-minute sheltering of assets through the purchase of expensive homes." (Consumer activists believe that, in fact, wealthy debtors will be able to use various techniques to postpone bankruptcy long enough so that the two-year window will not prevent, only limit, the sheltering of assets by wealthy debtors moving their residence to a State with an unlimited homestead exemption.) The language in the final bill does not address our more fundamental concern: does the bill treat moderate-income debtors and wealthy debtors equitably?

The Washington Post recently ran an editorial entitled "The Rich Win." They wrote:

"Bankruptcy reform involves balancing two principles. Debtors must not be allowed to use the law to avoid repaying loans when they can actually afford to do so; on the other hand, debtors should not be forced into serious hardship. The reform in Congress probably will increase hardship: It toughens the rules for ordinary debtors, most of who declare bankruptcy not out of irresponsibility but because of catastrophic medical bills, unemployment, or divorce. At the same time, the reform does too little to clamp down on an egregious loophole known as the homestead exemption, which is used by wealthy debtors."

The editorial goes on to argue that the minor limitations in the bill on homestead exemptions "won't have much effect." The Post is largely right. A debtor, who has resided in a \$10 million, mortgage-free estate in Florida for more than two years, can file for bankruptcy. The wealthy debtor will be allowed to continue to live in that lavish home. However, a moderate-income, Florida resident who rents her home and files for bankruptcy to discharge overwhelming credit card or medical debts, may be forced to move, if her rent is more than allowed under the new formula, based on median area housing costs, that will determine how much of her debt she must repay over the next five years.

3. **Clinic Violence:** Senator Bidden asserts that current law prevents the discharge of judgements stemming from violations of the FACE Act and the Schumer amendment is not needed. While he is arguably right about the former point, the goals of the Schumer amendment were broader and are not fully accomplished by current law or new language proposed by Chairman Hyde.

The Problem: Under current law, a debtor cannot discharge debts "for willful and malicious injury by the debtor to another entity or to the property of another entity." The Supreme Court has interpreted this "willful and malicious" standard strictly. It held in Kawaauhau v. Geiger, 118 S. Ct. 974 (1998) that the "willful and malicious injury" exception is limited to intentional torts and does not include liability for claims attributable to "negligent or reckless" conduct. Specifically, the Court held that the word "willful" modifies "injury" so that intentional behavior that was not intended to cause injury is not sufficient. Id. at 977. For example, imagine that an activist were to bomb a clinic at night, thinking the facility were vacant, but a security guard was killed. The activist's liability for the physical property damage would be nondischargeable, under current law, but not their liability for the wrongful death of the guard.

This is not merely a theoretical question for the abortion rights community. Numerous anti-abortion activists found liable for clinic violence and intimidation have filed for bankruptcy and sought to discharge their debts. Six of the 12 "Nuremberg Case" defendants (who posted abortion doctors' names on a website and then crossed out the names of those who were murdered) have now filed for bankruptcy. Each was jointly and severally liable for a judgement of over \$100 million. Each filed on the eve of efforts to identify their assets or garnish wages, so as to collect on that judgement. (These cases are still in litigation, so the outcome is not yet clear.) Similarly, Operation Rescue's Randall Terry said, after a judgement was entered against him:

"I cannot in good conscience permit the National Organization [for] Women, Planned Parenthood and others who have profited from abortion to harass my wife and family and possibly get money from me to continue their crusade against unborn life.... Hence I have filed a Chapter 7 petition to discharge my debts to those who would use my money to promote the killing of the unborn."

Schumer's Proposal: The Schumer amendment, adopted by the Senate by a vote of 80-17, would have made nondischargeable any debt that resulted from a judgement, order, consent decree, or settlement agreement (including damages, fines, penalties, costs, or attorneys fees) arising from: (a) FACE Act actions; (b) violations of Federal, State or local law designed to protect access to health care facilities and the provision of health services; (c) violations of any law resulting from actual or attempted harassment, intimidation, interference with, obstruction of, injury to, threat to, or violence against any person who provides or receives health services or that deters a person from obtaining or providing health services; (d) violations of any law resulting in damage to a health care facility; or (e) violation of a court order or injunction protecting access to health care facilities.

The Hyde Alternative: Chairman Hyde proposed an alternative that would make nondischargeable debts "that arise from any judgement, order, or decree entered by a Federal or State court for a willful and malicious threat of serious bodily injury against an individual." Abortion rights activists believe this adds little to current law, because it reiterates the high "willful and malicious" mental state requirement and only involves threats of serious bodily injury.

Analysis:

(1) ***It is true that FACE Act violations would likely be found nondischargeable under current law.*** The FACE Act also has an intent standard. It imposes liability on those who "by force or threat of force or by physical obstruction, intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with" the provision of reproductive health services. Therefore, as the Congressional Research Service (CRS) concludes, it is likely that liability under the FACE Act would only be found, if there was an intentional tort of the kind that existing law already covers.

(2) ***The Schumer amendment, however, would make it easier to prevent discharge of FACE Act judgements and reduce litigation:*** CRS also found that it would be "easier" for the clinic violence victim to establish that FACE Act liability should be nondischargeable under the Schumer amendment than under current law. Under current law, they must make a special request for a court determination of nondischargeability and prove that the conduct underlying the liability was actually "willful and malicious." Neither would be required under Schumer. Abortion rights advocates argue that beleaguered clinics and victims should not have to endure yet more litigation and cost when trying to assert their lawful claims.

(3) ***The Schumer amendment would cover many other types of clinic access judgements not nondischargeable under current law.*** The Schumer amendment sought to address discharge of a range of penalties that would not meet the "willful and malicious" standard of current law or the Hyde proposal. In fact, the CRS analysis to which Biden refers says that Schumer's amendment "is far broader in scope and would encompass a far wider range of potential debtor liability than is currently covered by [current law]." For example:

(a) ***Injunctions:*** Many clinic access debts accrue as a result of violations of injunctions. Such violations are strict liability offenses. If a court tells a protestor to stay away from a clinic, fines accrue for each day he or she protests without further inquiry into intent. The Schumer amendment would have made such debts nondischargeable.

- (b) **State Clinic Access Laws:** Similarly, the Schumer amendment would have made nondischargeable debts under those State clinic protection laws that have no intent standard or one that is not as high as “willful and malicious.”
- (c) **Violations Meeting Only a Lower Standard for State of Mind:** The Schumer amendment also would have made nondischargeable judgments for “harassment of, intimidation of, interference with, obstruction of, [and] injury to” clinic health service providers. CRS concluded “the state of mind necessary to cause “interference” or “injury” may be short of the “willful and malicious” intention to cause injury or damage required under current law.”

Political Environment: Abortion rights activists argue that Chairman Hyde, who testified as a character witness in a 1998 clinic violence trial, was adamantly opposed to the FACE Act from the outset. They believe he is working now with anti-abortion forces to let perpetrators escape liability for the very same types of acts that the FACE Act was intended to address. They view this as a major battle in the fight to preserve reproductive freedom.

4. **Balance in the Underlying Bill:** Senator Biden cites four provisions that are included in the final bill. Each is an important improvement over earlier versions, but none represents the balanced approach that your Administration sought for three years.

- (a) **Protections for Low-Income Debtors:** The final bill includes a “safe harbor” that protects those under median income from motions by creditors alleging their use of Chapter 7 is abuse. It is not, however, complete protection from the means test. The below-median income debtors must still provide the detailed financial information on income and expenses and an analysis of their capacity to repay their debts. Moreover, U.S. bankruptcy trustees are required to scrutinize their capacity to repay under the means test. While the trustees believe that they will find few of these low-income debtors must be moved to Chapter 13, it is not the complete “safe harbor” from the means test that the Administration (and even Chairman Hyde) sought. Moreover, there are new filing and counseling requirements that apply to all debtors that are intended to create disincentives for debtors to file for bankruptcy.
- (b) **Clearer Disclosure of the Terms of Credit Card Loans:** The disclosures required will tell a debtor that: “Making only the minimum payment will increase the interest you pay and the time it takes to repay your balance.” The disclosure also will include a generic example, although the numbers in the example will not relate to their individual circumstances. They also will be advised of an 800 number that they can call to find out how long it will take to repay their debt making only the minimum payment. We had supported a Durbin amendment that was included in the Senate bill from the previous Congress, which would have required the credit card company to calculate for each debtor not only the duration of payments but also what they would pay over time based on their particular situation. (For example: “If you make only the 2% minimum monthly payment on your balance of \$____ [debtor’s actual balance] at an interest rate of ____% [debtor’s actual interest rate] it would take ____ months to repay the balance in full and you would pay in total \$____.”) Creditors resisted calculating the precise period for each debtor, complaining about the programming costs, and fought any effort to have the debtor advised (even the few who will call the 800 number) of the total amount they would repay.

- (c) ***Stronger Protections against Coercive Reaffirmations:*** The Administration did fight for and win inclusion of a new disclosure that all debtors must receive before they can reaffirm a debt. However, the form we proposed (used in about 10% of districts today) was rejected and a far less comprehensive form was substituted. Thus, while we won broader use of mandatory disclosures, we compromised significantly on the information provided. In addition, we had initially sought judicial scrutiny of all such reaffirmations; we eventually had to agree to scrutiny only of those where analysis suggests that the debtor has no capacity to repay the debt reaffirmed. Thus, courts may not find other debtors who are being coerced into reaffirming their debts, where the debtor has some limited capacity to repay but a legal right to discharge that debt. Moreover, to get any judicial scrutiny, we had to agree to language that consumer advocates believe will provide many new defenses to creditors whose collection practices are being challenged.
- (d) ***Protection for Family Support Payments:*** In response to the First Lady's powerful arguments two years ago, this bill does contain provisions that should provide greater protection for child support and alimony in bankruptcy than does current law. However, she raised the issue because the bill made a wider class of credit card debts nondischargeable and those new nondischargeable debts would compete with child support and alimony. While child support and alimony is now largely (although not completely protected), the new classes of nondischargeable credit card debts also survived (although somewhat narrower than initially proposed. Thus, for example, any debtor filing for bankruptcy will be unable to discharge credit card cash advances above \$750 incurred in the final 70 days before bankruptcy, even if those advances were used to feed, clothe, or shelter a family juggling overwhelming debts. While the goal of the change is to target those who abuse the system by running up debts before a bankruptcy filing, it will actually reach many debtors innocent of such intent.

In addition to the provisions that Senator Biden mentions, there are other provisions in this bill that are a far cry from the provisions that we thought fairly balanced competing equities. For example:

- (e) ***Judicial Discretion to Consider Individual Circumstances in Applying the Means Test:*** Under current law, a court can deny a person access to Chapter 7 discharge if they find that the debtor's filing constituted substantial abuse. The presumption is in favor of the debtor's filing. If it is abuse, the debtor must file under chapter 13 and repay what they can for 3 years. Under the final bill, if a debtor has the capacity to repay 25% of their debts or \$10,000, whichever is lower, over 5 years, they must file under Chapter 13 and repay for 5 years before the remainder of their debt is discharged. Allowable expenses are determined by rigid allowances that specify how much one can spend for housing, food, clothing, transportation, etc. (The IRS previously developed these formula expenses to be used as "guidelines" -- not caps -- for tax collection. Even Chairman Hyde agreed with us that we should develop bankruptcy specific standards.) The court can only vary from those allowances if they find "special circumstances that justify additional expenses with no reasonable alternative." The Administration had sought far greater judicial discretion to determine where abuse existed and where a person's existing pattern of spending was reasonable. For example, a debtor may choose to live in a more expensive area in order to be close to a family member who provides free and safe daycare for young children. However, the formula allowances will not pay for such high housing costs, but would pay for actual daycare expenses. Thus, the rigid formula could have the unreasonable effect of forcing someone to move away from family to lower housing costs and put their children in unfamiliar, more expensive day care, and actually could result in less money available to repay creditors.

- (f) ***Household Goods Protected from Creditor Seizure:*** Under current law, creditors who take a blanket lien in goods purchased with their credit (e.g., Sears) can seize or threaten to seize their collateral to compel repayment; however, debtors may avoid liens on, inter alia "household goods." The final bill spells out precisely what goods one can protect from seizure. For example, it specifies one radio, one television, and one personal computer only if used primarily for the education or entertainment of minor children. It seems to many that such a precise list is unnecessary. A court can determine when a debtor wants to protect luxury goods and when they want to protect the reasonable contents of their family's home. But creditors argued that pro-debtor bankruptcy judges could not be trusted. We also argued that such goods rarely retain significant resale value. The primary reason for a creditor to threaten to seize such goods is to compel the debtor to find the resources to repay or to reaffirm a debt that otherwise they would be legally entitled to discharge. Consumer advocates fear that creditors will use the new limitation to intimidate debtors.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

100 JUN 26 AM 8:55

GENERAL COUNSEL

June 23, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM: Robert G. Damus *RGD*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Establishment of the Presidential Medal of Valor"

Attached is a proposed Executive order entitled "Establishment of the Presidential Medal of Valor," that was prepared by the White House Domestic Policy Council.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning this proposal. If you have any comments or objections, they should be received no later than close of business Monday, June 26, 2000. Please be advised that agencies that do not respond by the deadline will be recorded as not objecting to the proposal.

Comments or inquiries may be submitted by telephone to Mr. Mac Reed (202-395-3563) of this office or fax to 202-395-7294.

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Executive Order

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EXECUTIVE ORDER XXXXX

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF VALOR

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is ordered:

Section 1. The Presidential Medal of Valor is established for the purpose of recognizing those public safety officers adjudged to have shown valor above and beyond the call of duty in the exercise of their official duties.

Sec. 2. Eligible recipients will be recommended to the President by the Attorney General by April 1 of each year, beginning in 2001. By a joint resolution of Congress approved October 1, 1962 (76 Stat. 676), Congress authorized and requested that the President designate May 15 of each year as "Peace Officers Memorial Day" and the week in which it falls as "Police Week." Distribution of the Presidential Medal of Valor shall occur at an appropriate time during the commemoration of Police Week.

Sec. 3. The President may select for the medal any person recommended to the President by the Attorney General or any person otherwise selected by the President. In submitting recommendations to the President, the Attorney General may consult with experts representing all segments of the public safety sector, including representatives from law enforcement, firefighters, and emergency services.

Sec. 4. Those chosen for recognition shall receive a medal, the design of which shall be submitted by the Attorney General for my approval no later than December 1, 2000. In addition to the medal, recipients will be given a certificate in recognition of their selection.

Sec. 5. This award may be given posthumously.

6-26-00

Richard Cohen

Is Crime Coming Back?

NEW YORK—I look for the signs. Sometimes I notice broken windshield glass on the sidewalk. Sometimes I think I see more graffiti than before. I look for litter and other indices of municipal neglect, and I scan the paper for the little items in the back that often tell more than the big stories up front. I am forever a sentinel. I await the return of crime.

Is it back? Hard to say. In this city, the number of murders is up from last year. Los Angeles is having a surge of murders too, and so is Phoenix and so are several other cities for reasons as yet unknown. This does not surprise me. No one knows for sure why crime went away in the first place.

It is the element of mystery that gives crime the character of a pandemic or, if you will, a Viking raid in which barbarians attack, plunder, recede and then—sometime later—come back again. This, anyway, is how I feel about it. This is why I keep an eye out for my metaphorical sail on the horizon.

I don't think I am a lone sentry. I think others feel the same way. The recent crime wave lasted so long it started to seem normal. Its abatement feels like an unnatural interlude. That's why many people saw something in the recent Central Park sexist pogrom that went beyond the number of women molested or the number of men arrested. It had to do with the realization that *they*—dan-

gerous young men—were still out there. Were they coming back?

The police were impotent. They either were unable to stop the rampage or decided not to do anything about it. This, too, was a replay of the old days when the cops seemed incapable of preventing crimes. Supposedly, a new and tougher sort of policing had brought down the crime rate. If so, it was not on display in the park.

Los Angeles now has a rampage of its own. Following the triumph of the Lakers, a mob—a big mob—went nuts. The Los Angeles Times estimated the size of the mob at 6,000. It destroyed at least six cars, looted stores, set fires—and yet only about a dozen people were arrested. Here, too, the cops permitted no-fault crime. Here, too, a piece of a major city was seized by goons.

Just as presidents take credit for the economy, every police chief and mayor in the country takes credit for the decline in crime. But they cannot all be brilliant crime fighters. Crime fell in New York, where a radically new policing plan was put into operation, but it also fell in Washington where it sometimes seems the police use Keystone Kops shorts as training films. Now murder is up in New York and static in Washington. Why?

Explanations for the decrease abound. The percentage of young men in the population declined. More and more criminals were locked up for longer and longer sen-

tences. The crack epidemic peaked and then waned, providing a lesson to a whole younger generation. A critical mass was reached. Crime was no longer the norm.

And yet, if you arbitrarily assign each of these factors a certain percentage of the drop in crime, the total does not quite add up to 100 percent. Something else—the *Zeitgeist*, the times, the alignment of the planets—also played a role. We don't know what it is and so we will not know if it goes away. Only in retrospect will we realize what happened.

In New York, at least, something has recently changed. Suddenly the drivers of livery cabs are being killed for what amounts to punk change. Ten of them have been murdered so far this year. In Queens, five employees of a Wendy's were murdered in a stickup that netted something like \$2,500. Once again, the criminals wanted witnesses eliminated. Once again, they were willing to kill—as if the taking of someone's life and the taking of his money were equivalent acts. It is downright chilling.

The farmer casts an eye to the sky and wonders about the weather. People who live near a volcano look for the first wisp of smoke. City dwellers look for similar telltale signs—a broken window, a spate of murders, a mass groping by young men high on alcohol and only one drink away from even more serious crimes. What does it all mean?

6-26-00

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House Votes To Restrict EPA Use of Smog Data

By JULIET EILPERIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

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The House voted last night to block the Environmental Protection Agency from identifying regions with dangerously high smog levels, a move aimed at preventing federal regulators from enforcing tough new clean air rules.

With the backing of 58 Democrats, House Republicans won support for a measure postponing an EPA initiative to improve air quality damaged by emissions from factories and automobiles. While the EPA effort is already subject to a court challenge, lawmakers were so anxious about making their disapproval clear that they told the agency it may not even use its data to say which communities are failing to meet clean air standards.

"Everybody needs to vote for this amendment to tell the EPA to cut it out," Rep. Charles Whitlow Norwood Jr. (R-Ga.) declared on the House floor.

The provision on the EPA was attached to a spending bill for veterans and housing programs on a 226 to 199 vote and came as part of a renewed congressional assault on the agency. House Republicans, in particular, are eager to restrain the Clinton administration from imposing broad new environmental rules in its final months.

Rep. Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.) said the administration's environmental approach has "gotten under the skin of a lot of people. A lot of folks, both Democrats and Repub-

licans, have their eyes on them." He added that with high gasoline prices in the Midwest, lawmakers are particularly skeptical of new EPA requirements.

But Democrats complained that the House is trying to hamstring the agency, and some Republicans voiced concern that their party could be undermining its efforts to present a more moderate face for the fall elections.

"They are certainly targeting the EPA's ability to do their job, which is protecting the environment and the public health," said Rep. Maurice D. Hinchey (D-N.Y.). "Now they're even trying to limit the EPA's ability to even know the nature and dimensions of the problem."

Rep. James T. Walsh (R-N.Y.) said he is concerned the new environmental provision could jeopardize the overall veterans and housing spending bill, which was still being debated late last night. To become law, the EPA measure must also be approved by the Senate and signed by President Clinton. The administration has signaled that the president might veto bills with language he considers anti-environmental.

"You can't carry too many controversial issues in a bill," Walsh said. While some of his colleagues see the EPA as overreaching, he said: "What they're doing is enforcing our laws. We need to worry about people's health."

The House action yesterday was the latest twist in the EPA's ongoing efforts to crack down on air pollution. In 1998, it issued new smog regulations for utilities—rules that are still under litigation. And just last year, it sued several power plants in the Midwest for failing to meet current emissions standards for nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide. It also issued tight new rules in December for tailpipe emissions and for removing sulfur from gaso-

line.

The agency began updating its health standards for smog in 1997, asking communities and localities to compile air quality statistics that take into account how pollution builds up over an eight-hour day.

Under current administration policy, the EPA may use this information to identify which areas have dangerous levels of smog and then compel local governments to develop plans aimed at reducing air pollution. If local officials fail to devise such a plan, they risk losing federal transportation funding.

Several lawmakers said this approach could discourage businesses from investing in communities labeled as polluted. They noted that the federal appeals court in the District has already ruled the EPA exceeded its authority in imposing more stringent air standards, and that the issue is now before the Supreme Court.

"The only common-sense approach is to delay this process until the Supreme Court reaches its decision," said Rep. Mac Collins (R-Ga.), one of the provision's sponsors.

Rep. Jim Turner (D-Tex.) said designating a county as polluted is "kind of like a quarantine sign going up at the county line to new business."

But Rep. Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-N.Y.), a leading environmentalist, mocked this reasoning during the floor debate. "The idea here is dirty air doesn't exist if it isn't officially recognized," he said.

EPA general counsel Gary Guzy said the appeals court specifically allowed the EPA to continue identifying polluted areas, even while its overall regulatory authority is being considered by the Supreme Court.

"We think the public has a right to know about the quality of the air they breathe," Guzy said. "We also think this could delay the health protection standards that are critical for the American public."

6-26-00

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Don't get bumped around the net

News & City

A little glimpse of old England

by Stewart Payne

For Bill Clinton - and for all Americans - the little village of Glympton conjures up that which is quintessentially English. It is unchanged from the US president's time as a Rhodes Scholar at nearby Oxford in the late Sixties, just as it has remained almost unchanged for the last 300 years.

A feudal parish with winding river, ancient stocks, sub-post office cum general store, a cluster of Cotswold stone cottages with neat flower-filled gardens, it has an imposing Georgian manor house complete with a squire.



Pic: Alex Lomax

Sleepy: Glympton in Oxfordshire is a world away from Washington DC

Except that the squire is not of the English landed gentry, rooted in the Oxfordshire countryside, but a Saudi prince.

HRH Prince Bandar bin Sultan bought the village - and with it the tied homes of almost all the 80 or so residents - when he purchased the 2,000-acre Glympton Estate in 1992 for the knock-down price of £8 million.

He bought it from Australian brewing tycoon and fabled America's Cup winner Alan Bond when he hit hard times.

Prince Charles, Donald Trump, Robert Maxwell, Mick Jagger and Richard Branson are all reputed to have viewed the estate with its arable farmland and 17th Century Grade II listed house, 12 miles north of Oxford close to Woodstock.

Tenants, most of whom work on the estate, waited with bated breath.

The village had once belonged to the Towler family. But it was sold by widow Stella Towler after her son

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and family heir Stephen died in the arms of Susan Barrantes, mother of the Duchess of York, after a polo accident in Buenos Aires in 1988.

Bond did not have a happy association with Glympton after threatening to lay-off estate workers and cut wages.

Villagers were unsure what to make of their new squire Prince Bandar, who has been Saudi ambassador to Washington since 1983 and was looking for a "halfway home", especially when he set about ripping apart the manor house.

Some £30 million later, their fears have been allayed. The dilapidated house has been tastefully renovated, despite the addition of hi-tech security, and the Prince is highly-regarded.

He is rarely glimpsed, usually arriving by helicopter and almost no one in the village can claim to have seen him, let alone met him.

The estate comprises 21 properties, mainly tied cottages, but with other homes which have been let to Oxford dons.

The prince had added to the estate with the purchase of other houses in the area.

It is the obvious choice for President Clinton if he fulfils his ambition of becoming a visiting professor at Oxford.

Tight security is already in place and there are plenty of properties available on a short-term lease.

The proximity of US Airforce and Army bases is useful, and despite its idyllic location on the banks of the River Glyme, Glympton is only a short car ride from the centre of Oxford.

It is no surprise that Prince Bandar should offer Clinton one of his properties, or possibly a wing of Glympton House itself, which has a host of bedrooms, a racquets court, swimming pool and leisure spa as well as landscaped gardens and a lake.

Prince Bandar, who is nephew of the present king and is married to Princess Haifa, daughter of former Saudi ruler King Faisal, is a noted Anglophile and trained as a pilot at RAF Cranwell in Lincolnshire where he fell in love with the English countryside.

But he is also the most important Saudi ambassador in his country's history, playing an influential role in Washington which has brought him into close contact

Mr. President
I like you very much
BUT
I take CASH
only
[Signature]

with Clinton.

He has given the Arab world a voice in Washington and played a vital part in negotiating the role of Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War with Iran. The people of Glympton, aware of the pivotal position of the "squire" in their lives, have developed a skill of passing on no opinions about their landlord.

So with the prospect of having Mr Clinton as a neighbour, most will be keeping their thoughts to themselves.

But one suspects they could do without it.

• Email this article to a friend

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This Is London

~~go back to~~
~~previous page~~

6-26-00

Congo Leader Shuts Down Africa Mediation Effort

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, June 21 — President Laurent Kabila of Congo said today that he was shutting down an effort by the Organization of African Unity to open a political discourse among warring factions in Congo and banning the group's mediator because he had openly criticized the government.

The Kinshasa offices of the mediator, Sir Ketumile Masire, a former president of Botswana, were sealed and his staff dispersed, Mr. Kabila said. The move sets back hopes in the Security Council that a political discussion among the Congo factions could take place simultaneously with efforts to disarm them and prepare the way for a United Nations peace-keeping mission.

The State Department called Mr. Kabila's actions a "clear violation" of a 1999 peace agreement and said that they "undermine prospects for regional peace and development." It called on Congo to permit the immediate reopening of the office and to cooperate fully with the effort to start a dialogue.

Mr. Kabila made his statements in a telephone interview from Kinshasa, the country's capital. While he was critical of the efforts to start talks to end the civil war, Mr. Kabila was surprisingly hopeful that he and President Paul Kagame of Rwanda — allies until the Rwandans invaded Congo in 1998 — could work out a peace deal between them. Ten days ago, the two men met for the first time in more than two years at the Kenyan hill town of Eldoret.

"With Mr. Kagame I think we can find a solution to the problem of the war," Mr. Kabila said. "If he's serious. If he will recognize the mistakes he made by invading the Congo. He seems to have interest in really discussing peace with us. This was my impression. I believe he was sincere. But we shall see."

Mr. Kabila was dismissive, however, of President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, whose troops are also part of the conflict in Congo. He said the Ugandans had no higher aim than to



Associated Press

Laurent Kabila of Congo

loot the country.

The current phase of fighting in Congo began a year after Mr. Kabila, with Rwanda's help, took power in 1997 after leading a rebellion that overthrew Mobutu Sese Seko, whose long dictatorship had bled the country dry. Since then, fighting has involved the armies of six African nations and several rebel groups.

In talking about Mr. Masire's ill-fated political mission, Mr. Kabila showed his abiding irritation with South Africa, which he said has long been a friend of his enemies. It was a remark that Mr. Masire made on a South African radio program that incensed the Congolese more than anything, the president said.

"His statement, openly on South African Broadcasting Corporation, that he will go with the internal dialogue with or without Kabila — that created the maximum point of discord," the president said.

Mr. Kabila said he had written to the Organization of African Unity asking them to find a replacement for Mr. Masire who would be impartial and, moreover, could speak French. The organization is respon-

sible under the 1999 Lusaka peace accord on Congo for providing a "facilitator" for political talks.

"Masire made speeches everywhere against the government," Mr. Kabila said in the interview, which was arranged through his American public relations adviser, John Aycoth, who was in Kinshasa. "He has an agenda very, very contrary to what we have been believing he would be. We have decided that never will he be accepted here."

Mr. Kabila said, however, that he had no problems with United Nations officials in Kinshasa. He explained a mob attack last week on the United Nations headquarters in Congo as the work of disaffected easterners displaced by war who had heard about fighting in the eastern city of Kisangani and thought the United Nations should be doing something about it. United Nations officials said they saw the attack as a reminder of how volatile Congo is and how bad Mr. Kabila's relations with the outside world have generally been.

Last month, a group of Security Council members, led by Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke of the United States, visited Congo as fighting between Ugandans and Rwandans flared in Kisangani. The ambassadors negotiated a promise from both the Rwandan and Ugandan leaders to withdraw their troops from Kisangani, creating a neutral city of about three million people where the United Nations could deploy its first peacekeepers — and perhaps find a base for the discussion everyone hoped would soon begin.

President Kabila said he had no objections to the plan as long as his government's sovereignty over Kisangani was recognized. But he asked why the United Nations was thinking of sending a South African battalion to the city.

"We need other troops we can not suspect of being friends to the aggressor," he said. "That is the problem with the South Africans. The South Africans have been assisting the other side since the beginning of the war. I think the world is very

wide. Why can't they find other troops?"

Mr. Kabila was skeptical about reports that Ugandans and Rwandans were withdrawing from Kisangani, which would make a United Nations move into the town more urgent.

Relations between the United States and Congo remain cool. Mr. Kabila accused Washington of blocking disbursements from a \$50 million World Bank trust fund, even if the money were to go strictly to nongovernmental agencies in Congo. The United States has not contributed to

A setback for U.N. efforts to end a civil war.

the fund, which was set up late in 1997, more than six months after Mr. Kabila rose to power.

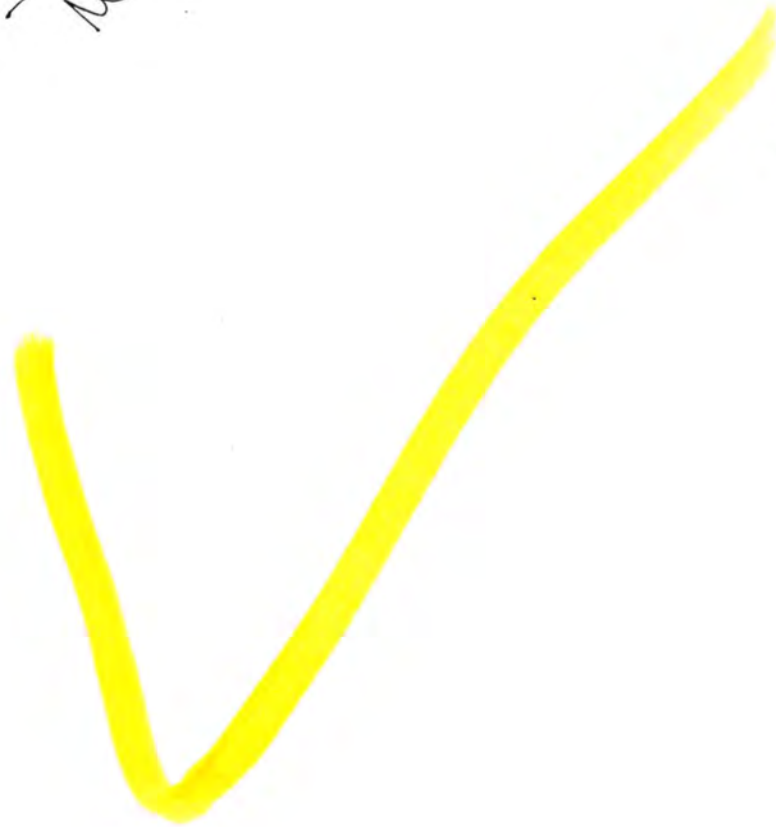
More broadly, Mr. Kabila repeated his complaints that United States support for the Rwandan president, Mr. Kagame, has prolonged Rwanda's war in Congo, which began in 1998, ostensibly to pursue ethnic Hutu militias that had carried out genocidal attacks in Rwanda in 1994. Rwanda says that Congo is not doing enough to deal with this threat.

"If the State Department during the two years was not supporting Kagame and Museveni, I think we would be talking peace now — and reconstruction," Mr. Kabila said. "From the beginning we wanted to have good relations with the United States. We thought the United States will support us after the liberation, to democratize the country, to reconstruct the country. We didn't understand that a few people there had decided to support the aggressors, and abandon the Congolese people. They give all the money to Uganda and to Rwanda."

Jancy
More what?
for

6-26-00

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6.26.00

To: PODESTA, RICCHETTI, L. MARCUS

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT?



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 2000

'00 JUN 23 PM 9:55

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER *SRB*
CHARLES M. BRAIN *cmB*

SUBJECT: Delegation of Certain Authorities

*Package to Clerk 6-23-00
B.*Purpose

Delegate to the Secretary of Defense the responsibility of the President under Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001.

Background

Section 1232 of the Act authorizes the President to transfer certain obsolete or surplus defense articles to the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. The Act requires that you provide Congress with 30 days advance notification of these transfers and the concessions to be received. The Secretary of Defense requests that you delegate the President's authority under Section 1232 of the Act to the Secretary of Defense. The State Department concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the Secretaries of State and Defense at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Memorandum to the Secretary of Defense
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Responsibilities under Section 1232
of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal
Years 2000 and 2001 (Pub.L.No. 106-113)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Defense the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 ("the Act") (Public Law 106-113) to transfer from War Reserve Allies Stockpiles in Korea and Thailand to the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand, respectively, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (a)(2) of section 1232 of the Act, subject to the conditions, requirements and limitations set forth in section 1232 of the Act.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

The authority delegated to the Secretary of Defense may be redelegated in writing within the Department of Defense.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000



5/14/00

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL
SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Delegation to the Secretary of Defense of Authorities Vested in the
President by Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization
Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (P.L. 106-113)

The Secretary of Defense requests that the President delegate to the Secretary of
Defense his responsibilities under Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization
Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (P.L. 106-113)(the Act). A copy of Section 1232 is
attached at Tab A.

Section 1232 of the Act authorizes the President to transfer certain obsolete or
surplus defense articles in the War Reserve Allies Stockpiles in Korea and Thailand
to the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand in return for concessions to be
negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Department of State.
Section 1232 requires advance notification to the Congress of the proposed transfer and the
concessions negotiated in return. These functions do not appear to require the personal attention
of the President and could therefore properly be delegated to the Secretary of Defense.

A draft of Authority is attached at Tab B. A more detailed description of each function
to be delegated is attached at Tab C. The State Department's concurrence is attached
at Tab D.

Maria I. Cribbs
Maria I. Cribbs
Executive Secretary

1AY1610:15



SEC. 1232. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE OR SURPLUS DEFENSE ARTICLES IN THE WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE FOR ALLIES.

(a) ITEMS IN THE KOREAN STOCKPILE-

(1) **IN GENERAL-** Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to the Republic of Korea, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (2).

(2) **COVERED ITEMS-** The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as tanks, trucks, artillery, mortars, general purpose bombs, repair parts, ammunition, barrier material, and ancillary equipment, if such items are--

(A) obsolete or surplus items;

(B) in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) intended for use as reserve stocks for the Republic of Korea; and

(D) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, located in a stockpile in the Republic of Korea.

(b) ITEMS IN THE THAILAND STOCKPILE-

(1) **IN GENERAL-** Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to Thailand, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (2).

(2) **COVERED ITEMS-** The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as tanks, trucks, artillery, mortars, general purpose bombs, repair parts, ammunition, barrier material, and ancillary equipment, if such items are--

(A) obsolete or surplus items;

(B) in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) intended for use as reserve stocks for Thailand; and

(D) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, located in a stockpile in Thailand.

(c) **VALUATION OF CONCESSIONS-** The value of concessions negotiated pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States, and other items of value.

(d) **PRIOR NOTIFICATIONS OF PROPOSED TRANSFERS-** Not less than 30 days before

making a transfer under the authority of this section, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a detailed notification of the proposed transfer, which shall include an identification of the items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.

(e) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY-** No transfer may be made under the authority of this section more than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Responsibilities under Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (Pub.L.No. 106-113)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Defense the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 ("the Act") (Public Law 106-113) to transfer from War Reserve Allies Stockpiles in Korea and Thailand to the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand, respectively, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (a)(2) of section 1232 of the Act, subject to the conditions, requirements and limitations set forth in section 1232 of the Act.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

The authority delegated to the Secretary of Defense may be redelegated in writing within the Department of Defense.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

CC: The Secretary of State

SUGGESTED DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF FUNCTIONS
CONFERRED ON THE PRESIDENT BY P.L. 106-113, THE FOREIGN RELATIONS
AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2000 and 2001

Section 1232 (a), (b) and (c) These provisions authorize the President to transfer to the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary State, equipment, tanks, weapons, repair parts and ammunition that are (1) obsolete or surplus items, (2) in the Department of Defense inventory, (3) intended for use as reserve stocks for the Republic of Korea or the Kingdom of Thailand and (4) are located in a stockpiles in Korea or Thailand as of the date of the Act. The value of concessions negotiated by the Secretary of Defense shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash, compensation, services, or waiver of charges otherwise payable to the United States.

Section 1232 (d) Advanced Notification of Transfer. This provision requires that not less than 30 days before making a transfer the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and congressional defense committees a notification of the proposed transfer. The notification shall identify the items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

FEB 28 2000

DECL: N/A

TO: OSD/GC - James Jay Allen

FROM: PM/RSAT - Gregory M. Suchan *Gregory M. Suchan*

SUBJECT: Request for State Department Coordination on Proposed DOD Initiative Regarding Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2000/2001 (P.L. 106-113)

The State Department concurs in the Presidential delegation package that you sent to PM Feb. 10, 2000.

The State Department also concurs in the DOD initiative regarding Section 1232 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY2000/2001 (P.L. 106-113). Please be advised in this regard, however, that approval of the final texts of MOA's with Thailand and the Republic of Korea, listing proposed defense article transfers and concessions negotiated in return, is subject to the concurrence of the State Department. The Office of Regional Security and Arms Transfers, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/RSAT) is the point of contact for that concurrence.

UNCLASSIFIED

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES

CORRESPONDENCE & DIRECTIVES

1155 DEFENSE PENTAGON

WASHINGTON DC 20301-1155

FAX # (703) 695-1219

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM: BOB ORR WMLS

TELEPHONE #: 703-695-6151

TO: NSC MR. TRAVIS GOOD

TELEPHONE #: 202-456-9221

PAGES (Including Cover Sheet): 2

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL
PAGES, CONTACT SENDER
IMMEDIATELY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

COMMENTS

Per your Request

(UNCLASSIFIED OFFICIAL INFORMATION ONLY)



Mariddie J. Craig

District IV Council Member
McNary / Hondah / North Fork / Whiteriver / Canyon Day



White Mountain Apache Tribe

Mariddie J. Craig

PO Box 589 Whiteriver AZ 85941 Fax (520) 338-1622 Ph (520) 338-4346 ext 302

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Moore
Podesta

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
6-26-00

6-26-00

00 JUN 19 PM 4:38

Mickey Ibarra
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*I'd really like
to help the Vice - Howie
Box*

Recommended Phone call to:

Gov. Howard Dean
(D - VT)
Spouse: Judy

*Copied
Ibarra
Jennings
Podesta*

This call is OFFICIAL

Call recommended by Mickey Ibarra (202-456-7060)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Governor's Immediate Office: (802) 828-3333 (Personal Assistant: Kate O'Connor)
Governor's Mansion: (802) 862-8654

Recommended Phone Call

*to VT Governor Howard
Dean re*

regarding the Vermont Pharmacy Rebate Amendment,
and OMB officials.

*Vermont Pharmacy
Rebate Amendment*

THE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN

6-26-00

I a proposal to HCFA to expand the pharmacy
own as the "Vermont Health Access Plan") to provide
ent and rebate structure to two groups in Vermont:
ercent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) without
omes up to 300 percent of FPL without drug
coverage. These two groups are not traditionally Medicaid beneficiaries in Vermont.

- Under this proposal, beneficiaries would have the ability to purchase drugs at a price that is equivalent to the price that Medicaid pays. The State anticipates that 37,550 Medicare covered beneficiaries and an additional 31,350 individuals under 300 percent FPL would be eligible for this expansion.
- We are only at the preliminary phase of the review. A number of major concerns have been raised, including: (1) how this proposal interacts with the Congressional prescription drug debate – your Medicare principals have not yet considered its implications; and (2) do we want to, for the first time, allow for a partial-benefit Medicaid benefit expansion. We have opposed this in the past because of concerns about picking apart Medicaid's comprehensive

6-26-00

00 JUN 19 PM 4:38

Mickey Ibarra
I'd really like to meet you
to meet you
Barra
Barra

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Recommended Phone call to:

Gov. Howard Dean
(D - VT)
Spouse: Judy

Copied
Ibarra
Jennings
Podesta

This call is OFFICIAL

Call recommended by Mickey Ibarra (202-456-7060)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Governor's Immediate Office: (802) 828-3333 (Personal Assistant: Kate O'Connor)
Governor's Mansion: (802) 862-8654

PURPOSE OF CALL

You are returning Gov. Dean's phone call regarding the Vermont Pharmacy Rebate Amendment, which is currently being reviewed by HHS and OMB officials.

BACKGROUND

- On March 17, 2000, Vermont submitted a proposal to HCFA to expand the pharmacy program of its 1115 demonstration (known as the "Vermont Health Access Plan") to provide coverage and extend the Medicaid payment and rebate structure to two groups in Vermont: (1) Medicare beneficiaries above 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) without drug coverage; (2) other adults with incomes up to 300 percent of FPL without drug coverage. These two groups are not traditionally Medicaid beneficiaries in Vermont.
- Under this proposal, beneficiaries would have the ability to purchase drugs at a price that is equivalent to the price that Medicaid pays. The State anticipates that 37,550 Medicare covered beneficiaries and an additional 31,350 individuals under 300 percent FPL would be eligible for this expansion.
- We are only at the preliminary phase of the review. A number of major concerns have been raised, including: (1) how this proposal interacts with the Congressional prescription drug debate – your Medicare principals have not yet considered its implications; and (2) do we want to, for the first time, allow for a partial-benefit Medicaid benefit expansion. We have opposed this in the past because of concerns about picking apart Medicaid's comprehensive

benefits. In addition to these concerns, the Office of General Counsel at HHS is looking into any legal impediments that may exist.

- HCFA officials have been in direct contact with Governor Dean, the Vermont Secretary of Human Services as well as the Vermont Health Commissioner. In addition, Mickey Ibarra spoke to Governor Dean at length about this proposal last week.
- OMB and HHS will continue the review process, with a final recommendation expected in the near future.

TALKING POINTS

- I understand that you have submitted a proposal to expand your prescription drug coverage. I'd like to hear a little more about it.

After the Governor describes his plan:

- That's a very interesting proposal. My staff and HCFA are looking at it carefully, though I'm told that the review is only at its preliminary stage right now. We need to sort out how this would interact with the Medicare prescription drug plan that we're trying to get through Congress, and we have to look at some other issues relating to both Medicare and Medicaid.
- I know that this is very important to you – rest assured that we will give these proposals serious consideration and be back in touch with you soon.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-26-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
LAURA GRAHAM
SHANNON BUTLER

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: JOHN PODESTA
NANCY HERNREICH
MARIA ECHAVESTE

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Streett
Graham
Butler
Podesta
Hernreich
Echaveste

ACCEPT:

<u>Date of Event:</u>	<u>Description of Event:</u>
6/21/00	TRM Salute \$ Dinner Washington Hotel, Washington, DC Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
6/21/00	HRC \$ Reception Bagley's Residence, Washington, DC Staff Contact: Patti Solis-Doyle
6/22/00	Photo-op with Presidential Award Winners of Excellence in Science and Math Teaching South Lawn, The White House Staff Contact: Neal Lane
	You will have your photo with the elementary teachers that have won the Presidential Award for Excellence. The Secondary teachers will attend the Moroccan State Arrival Ceremony.
6/23/00	Olympic Athlete Event Chula Vista Olympic Training Center, Chula Vista, CA Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Mickey Ibarra, Thomas Freedman

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-26-00

You will visit members of the 2000 U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Teams.

6/25/00 Korean War Memorial 50th Anniversary Event
Korean War Veterans Memorial, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Mark Lindsay, Joseph J. Simmons

You will be the key speaker at this commemoration ceremony.

6/27/00 Meeting with Armenian President Kocharian
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

6/27/00 Robert Rubin's Portrait Unveiling
Treasury Department, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

6/27/00 Meeting with Robert Harnage and Colleen Kelly
Cabinet Room, The White House
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano, Jack Lew, Sally Katzen, Morely Winograd

You will meet with Robert Harnage, President of AFGE and Colleen Kelly, President of NTEU to discuss union issues.

6/27/00 Presidential Scholars Ceremony
South Lawn, The White House
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

6/27/00 Schiff \$ Reception
Frederick Douglass Museum, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

6/27/00 HRC \$ Reception
Location TBD, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

6/28/00 Meeting with Puerto Rican and Congressional Leaders on the status of Puerto Rico
Cabinet Room, The White House
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Mickey Ibarra

This will be a meeting with Governor Pedro Rossello, Resident Commissioner Carlos Romero-Barcelo, Independence Party President Ruben Berrios Martinez, Popular Democratic Party President Sila M. Calderon, and the New Progressive Party President Carlos Pesquera to discuss issues related to Puerto Ricans becoming a State or a Nation.

6/28/00

Photo-op with Columbine Principal
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Kris Balderston

When you met him, you had told him to stop by the next time he was in DC. He is going to be in town on June 28th.

6/28/00

Photo-op with National Labor Relations Board
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano

You will take your photo with the National Labor Relations Board Members to show appreciation for their service. We scheduled this in March but had to cancel.

6/28/00

Drop-by White House Briefing with Representative Hinojosa
Room TBD, The White House
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Minyon Moore, Chuck Brain

This meeting is to discuss issues affecting Rep. Hinojosa's southern Texas district, including digital divide, U.S.-Mexican relations, and transportation projects.

6/28/00

Schweitzer \$ Reception
Residence of Beth and Ron Dozoretz
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

6/28/00

New Democrat Network Dinner
The Westin Fairfax Hotel, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

6/29/00

WWII Memorial Breakfast Reception
East Room, The White House
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

You will host a reception in honor of the WWII Memorial.

6/29/00

Cabinet Meeting
Cabinet Room, The White House
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

You will host a Cabinet Meeting followed by the final portrait.

6/29/00

White House Fellow Photo-op
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Jackie Blumenthal

You will have a photo-op with 1999-2000 Class of White House Fellows. This will allow you to greet the entire class because some will be unable to attend the informal meeting on July 6.

6/29/00

Bishop \$ Reception
Residence of Fernal and Margo Briggs, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

6/30/00

AFSCME Speech
Pennsylvania Convention Center, Philadelphia, PA
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano

You will speak to the 34th Biennial Convention of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

7/4/00

International Naval Review
NYC Harbor, NY
Staff Contact: Joseph J. Simmons, Mark Lindsay

You will serve as the reviewing official at the International Naval Review. This event is to celebrate the 224th birthday of the Nation.

7/7/00

Announce Lincoln's Retreat Soldiers' Home as new National Monument
Lincoln's Retreat Soldiers' Home, Northeast Washington, DC
Staff Contact: George Frampton

7/10/00

Address the NGA Convention
Location TBD, State College, PA
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

You will address the annual summer meeting. You have

addressed this convention every year except 1998.

7/10/00 Klink \$ Lunch
Location TBD, Philadelphia, PA
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

7/11/00 Remarks to NAACP Convention
Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill, Minyon Moore

You will address the NAACP during their annual convention in Baltimore where you will be honored and recognized for your work in human and civil rights.

7/12/00 Welfare to Work Partnership Event
OEOB 450, The White House
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

This event will highlight the success of welfare reform and will honor the Partnership's five founding board members.

7/12/00 Men and Women's NCAA Championship Event
The White House
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

This event will be with Michigan State Men NCAA Champions and the University of Connecticut Women's NCAA Champions.

7/13/00 State Visit of President Ben Ali of Tunisia
The White House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

7/14/00 DLC National Conversation
Location TBD, Baltimore, MD
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

7/14/00 DLC On-Line Chat with Prime Minister Tony Blair
Location TBD, Baltimore, MD
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

This will be a follow-up to the online town hall meeting in November.

6-26-00

PENDING:Date of EventDescription of Event

July 3

Attend the Demolition Ceremony of the Observation Tower at
Gettysburg
Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

*Good if HRC
I would visit
on 7/3/00*

You would give remarks and command the detonation of the Observation Tower at Gettysburg. This is the site where Lincoln gave his Gettysburg address and this would be an opportunity to honor Lincoln's legacy. You have the day and evening off and are tentatively scheduled to RON in Camp David. Is this something that you are interested in?

Yes _____ No _____ Discuss ☒

July 5

Attend the Opsail 2000/Armed Forces Week Gala
Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum, NY
Staff Contact: Bruce Lindsey

*up to her
if she wants to
do it, I'm glad to*

You would give the dinner's keynote address. You will be in NY on July 4th for the International Naval Review and will be returning that afternoon for Fourth of July events at the White House. You and HRC would need to return to NY on the evening of July 5th to attend this event. Tony Fisher, Vernon Jordan, Bill White, and Terry McAuliffe are strongly recommending that you and HRC attend. The First Lady's office said she would attend with you, if you decide to go. Would you like to attend this event?

Yes _____ No _____ Discuss ☒

July 12

Address American Australian Leadership Dialogue Forum Dinner
The State Department, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Lael Brainard

*By 6/27
Do it*

You would speak at the 8th Annual American Australian Leadership Dialogue Forum 2000 Dinner. Anne Wexler sent you a letter asking you to do this event. NSC is not pushing. We are currently holding this for a movie night which usually start about 8pm. Would you like to drop by this dinner?

Yes ☒ No _____ Discuss ☒ Option _____

July 30

Address the Association of Trial Lawyers

*I think I
should do
this*

6-26-00

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago, IL
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

July 30

Attend the 21st Century Leadership Summit at Sea
Royal Caribbean's Voyagers of the Sea, Miami, FL
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

The National Professionals Network have planned a farewell tribute before leaving for their world cruise. They would like to recognize the bridge you have built to lead our nation into the 21st Century. Some of the Co-hosts for the tribute include Maya Angelou, Willie Brown, Jr., Willie Gary, Magic Johnson, Patti Labelle, and Sinbad. We would like to regret and suggest a video. Are you ok to regret?

Yes, please regret _____

No, Let's Discuss ✓

REGRET:

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

6/20/00-
6/22/00

Attend the U.S. Attorney's National Conference
Keystone Resort, Keystone, CO
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

You have taped a video.

6/21/00

Drop-by the American Council of Young Political Leaders Honors Gala
Organization of American States, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Ben Johnson

You have a full schedule on the evening of June 21st with a HRC \$ Reception and the TRM Salute \$ Dinner in DC.

6/22/00

Address the Bi-Annual African-American Summit Dinner
Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

You are scheduled to travel to AZ and CA on this day. Sandy

Thurman is going to attend to read a Presidential message.

6/24/00

Address the American Muslim Council
Sheraton Crystal City Hotel, Arlington, VA
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

You are scheduled to be in Los Angeles, CA on this day. You will not return until late this evening. Public Liaison is working on a surrogate, possibly Sec. Albright.

6/25/00

Address the National Youth Convention 2000 Opening Session
Location TBD, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

You have the Korean War Memorial 50th Anniversary Celebration scheduled for this day.

6/25/00-
6/26/00

Address the American Association of University Women at their conference of State Presidents.
Location TBD, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill, Minyon Moore

On June 25th, you are attending the Korean War Memorial 50th Anniversary Celebration in DC. You are scheduled to have the day down on June 26th. Public Liaison is working on a surrogate.

6/25/00-
6/26/00

Participate via satellite in the Montana Economic Development Summit
Location TBD, The White House
Staff Contact: Chuck Brain

You have a full schedule on these days.

6/29/00

Receive the Whitman-Walker Clinic "Partner for Life" Award at the Annual Spring Gala
Kennedy Center, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano

You have a full schedule this day. You will be attending the WWII Memorial Reception, a DNC \$ Lunch, a Cabinet Meeting, and a Bishop \$ Reception in the evening. We will work on a surrogate to attend and accept the award.

6-26-00

June TBD
7/3/00

*in good to do -
the way to work
into party?*

Announce *Save America's Treasures* gifts to Valley Forge National Park
Valley Forge National Park, Valley Forge, PA
Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer, Ellen Lovell

We are working with Cabinet Affairs to arrange the appropriate surrogate.

7/8/00

Address the American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine 42nd Annual Convention
Orlando, FL
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

7/16/00

OK

Address the World Alzheimer Congress
Washington Hilton and Towers, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

You will be traveling in CO. A Presidential letter is being done.

PERSONAL:

Date of Event:
June 26

Description of Event:
Dinner with Bob Rubin
The White House
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

June 27

Meeting with Tony Campolo
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

July 7

Drop by Sean Maloney Going Away Party
The White House
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

July 7

Movie Night-Movie TBD
Movie Theater, The White House
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

July 12

Meeting with Bill Hybels
Oval Office, The White House
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

July 12



Movie Night-Movie TBD
Movie Theater, The White House
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

July TBD



Interview with Jim Steyer
Location TBD
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

4/5

This is a Professor of Chelsea's that asked you to do an interview for his book "The Other Parent: How Media Shapes Kids' Lives." Would you like us to set this up?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Discuss ☐

Date TBD

try to work out

Attend Israel Baptist Church
Israel Baptist Church, Washington DC
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

You went to a service in 1992. Reverend Shearin has requested that you attend his church once again before the end of your Administration.

August 10

id like to do y poss

Address the Ministers Leadership Conference
Willow Creek Community Church, South Barrington, IL
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

Bill Hybels told us you had agreed to address his conference in August. He would like you to speak the afternoon of August 10th.

We are continuing to work in the following meetings when your schedule permits. Please number the following meetings in order of priority.

- Bill Ivey
- Brian Mogg
- David Hamburg
- Esther Coopersmith
- Lawrence Smalls
- ③ -Weldon Latham
- Drop-by the Tuesday White House Bible Study
- -Paul Montrone-He will contact Nancy Hernreich when he will be in town next.
- ① -Portrait Meeting
- ② -White House TV

What are these about? Can we get back to office from

Trapped in the Nuclear Math

By Bruce G. Blair

WASHINGTON
Both President Clinton and Gov. George W. Bush would like the Pentagon to get along with fewer nuclear warheads, and the Russians are eager for talks to push the numbers down. But top American military officers insist that current nuclear policy prevents them from shrinking our arsenal to fewer than 2,000 to 2,500 strategic weapons — and that going lower would threaten

An outdated plan keeps nations on the edge of doom.

our security. The reason for their position is a matter of simple arithmetic, buried in the nation's strategic war plan and ultimately linked to presidential guidance.

Defense officials do not talk openly about the nuclear targets in the strategic plan. But for 25 years, beginning with a background in the Strategic Air Command, I have studied strategic policy and operations and have had extensive contacts with officials who are knowledgeable in these areas. I have been able to develop current estimates, and they lead inexorably to a conclusion that our leaders are clinging to outdated planning that helps keep an unnecessarily large number of American and Russian missiles pointed at one another on hair-trigger alert.

The strategic war plan consists of a very long list of targets in Russia and a shorter list of targets in China. The Pentagon says the United States must be able to destroy these targets to meet current presidential guidance on nuclear war planning, a directive issued in late 1997 to get the number of warheads down from even higher levels required in earlier plans.

Oddly enough, the target list has been growing instead of contracting since the last strategic arms reduction treaty, Start II, was signed in 1993. The list has grown by 20 percent over the last five years alone, according to top military and former administration officials. The vast bulk of the targets are in Russia. Three other former republics of the Soviet Union — Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan — were dropped from the strategic plan in 1997, yet the list of sites the Pentagon says we must be ready to destroy has grown from 2,500 in 1995 to 3,000 now.

My research and interviews indicate that there are about 2,260 so-called vital Russian targets on the list today, only 1,100 of them actual nuclear arms sites within Russia. By this calculation, we have nuclear weapons aimed at 500 "conventional" targets — the buildings and bases of a hollow Russian army on the verge of disintegration; 160 leadership targets, like government offices and military command centers, in a country practically devoid of leadership; and 500 mostly crumbling factories that produced almost no armaments last year.

American strategic planners have historically set the level of damage that they wish to inflict on vital targets at 80 percent. This is tantamount to requiring our forces to be able to destroy 80 percent of the 2,260 Rus-

sian targets, which in turn requires the ability to deliver nearly 1,800 warheads to their targets. It is no accident that we have about 2,200 strategic warheads on alert, according to numbers provided by Strategic Command officers. Virtually all of our missiles on land are ready for launch in two minutes, and those on four submarines, two in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific, are ready to launch on 15 minutes' notice, officers say. The land-based missiles must leave the ground fast enough to be sure of being in the air before Russian missiles can destroy them.

If 1,800 warheads have to be delivered quickly, the Pentagon says, we need a larger arsenal because of the demands of maintenance. For instance, typically 6 to 7 of the 18 nuclear-armed submarines are port-bound at any time and cannot be counted on to survive and deliver nuclear warheads if we are attacked. Thus the United States needs one-third more sea-based strategic weapons than it can expect to deliver in wartime.

And Russia is not our missiles' only target. Responding to the 1997 presidential guidance, the Pentagon put China back into the strategic plan after a hiatus of about 20 years. For China, we now have two so-called limited attack options, involving a handful of nuclear weapons on submarines and bombers, for striking nuclear targets, leadership sites and critical industries. Compare this with scores of limited attack options against Russia, each using from a handful of weapons to more than 100, as well as a few major attack options, the smallest of which would send more than 1,000 strategic warheads to attack Russia's nuclear complex.

There are also many hundreds of secondary targets in China, Iran, Iraq and North Korea that have weapons assigned to them, though not on immediate alert, further driving up the size of the arsenal.

Add it all up, and at least 2,500 American warheads are deemed necessary to carry out nuclear war against Russia and China, countries that Al Gore recently said represent our vital partners, not our enemies.

Getting to below 2,000 warheads will be difficult unless the target requirements are eased by new presidential guidance. Of course they could be, if our leaders would bring our war plans up to date. No thoughtful American general, much less any political leader, really believes that deterrence depends on the scale of nuclear bombing with which Russia and the United States now threaten each other.

Almost without exception, our leaders regard the attack options that unleash thousands of nuclear warheads as absurd and grotesque. They do not believe that a cold-blooded, deliberate nuclear strike by either Russia or the United States is remotely plausible. The only circumstances for nuclear war that they do consider plausible involve the use of one or a handful of nonstrategic weapons, like nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, against a

country other than Russia.

Deterrence would remain robust with far smaller arsenals on far lower levels of alert. The United States and Russia should aim to cut the numbers of their nuclear weapons to the low hundreds and to take all of them off hair-trigger alert, with a view to eventually eliminating them under existing treaty obligations. As a first step, the United States could drop to 1,500 warheads, the ceiling the Russians are pushing for.

Such a force could consist of 10 submarines armed with a total of 480 warheads; 300 Minuteman III land-based missiles with one warhead apiece; 20 B-2 bombers with 16 weapons apiece, for 320; and 50 B-52 bombers modified to carry 8 warheads apiece, for 400.

A better option would be to retire the B-2 and B-52 nuclear bomber force from the arsenal and have the submarines in this mix carry 1,200 warheads. But planners cringe at the thought of removing a leg from the vaunted triad — the mix of missiles, submarines and bombers carrying nuclear weapons — a vestige of cold war rivalry between the Navy and the Air Force.

Even without relying on launch on warning, 1,500 warheads would be more than adequate to destroy 250 targets of any choice in retaliation for any surprise attack under normal conditions, and to destroy 1,000 targets in retaliation to an attack in a crisis. If the threat of this much nuclear retaliation does not deter a prospective adversary, it is difficult to conceive of anything that would. □

Bruce G. Blair, a former Minuteman missile launch officer, is president of the Center for Defense Information and a co-author of "The Nuclear Turning Point."

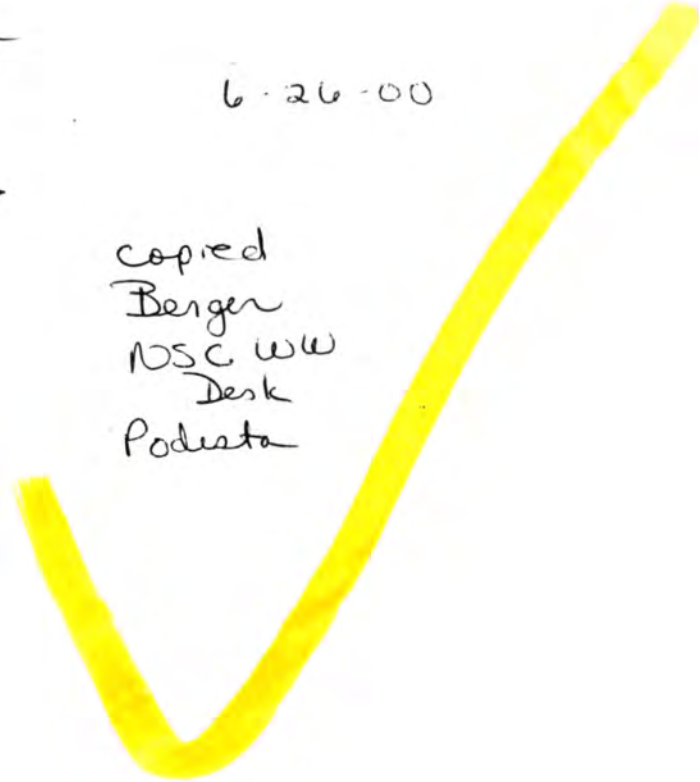
The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 2000

Sandy
What about the
very perceptive
PR

6-26-00

Copied
Berger
NSC WW
Desk
Podesta



DELIVER TO: LAURA GRAHAM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
SHANNON BUTLER *B*

SUBJECT: NEW YORK RONS FOR JUNE AND JULY

CC: NANCY HERNREICH
PATTI SOLIS-DOYLE

6/26/00

*Copied
Streett
Butler
Podesta
Graham*

Please see the attached block. Patti and I have tentatively blocked the following evenings for you to RON with Mrs. Clinton. The dates in bold are the evenings we have tentatively planned for you to RON in Chappaqua and Camp David. Please review this schedule; **all of these proposed overnights are pending your approval.**

- **Friday, June 16-Chappaqua-You will be in NY that day for several events. You have the day and evening on Saturday, June 17.**
- Saturday, June 17-DC-You have the day and evening off.
- Sunday, June 18-DC-You have the day and evening off.
- Tuesday, June 20-DC. You have the State Visit of King Mohammed of Morocco.
- *discuss* **Sunday, June 25-Chappaqua. You have the Korean War Memorial 50th Anniversary Celebration in DC at 4pm. You could go to Chappaqua to RON with HRC. You have the next day completely down and HRC has the morning down in Chappaqua as well.**
- Friday, June 30-DC
- *22* **Saturday, July 1-Camp David (T). You have the day and evening off.**
- **Sunday, July 2-Camp David (T). You have the day and evening off.**
- **Monday, July 3-Camp David (T). You have the day and evening off. On Tuesday, July 4, you have the International Naval Review in NYC Harbor.**
- Tuesday, July 4-DC. You and HRC have the International Naval Review in NY and you could then return to DC for the Fourth of July Celebration at the White House with HRC.
- *✓* **Wednesday, July 5-Chappaqua. You and HRC could travel to NY for the Military Salute Week Gala at the Intrepid Museum and then RON in Chappaqua.**
- Monday, July 10-DC.
- Wednesday, July 12-DC.
- Thursday, July 13-DC.
- Sunday, July 23-DC. You are scheduled to return from the Japan trip on this day. You and the First Lady have the day and evening off on Monday, July 24.
- *✓* **Friday, July 28-Chappaqua. You have events in Rhode Island and Boston during the**

day and you could RON in Chappaqua on Friday night. On Saturday, July 29, you have a fundraiser lunch for the First Lady in NY and would return to DC for the White House Staff Picnic.

- Sunday, July 30-DC. You have the day and evening off.
- Monday, July 31-DC. You will travel to FL for political events and you are tentatively scheduled to begin part of your family vacation on Tuesday, August 1st.

Erica Stone

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Tuesday, June 20, 2000 4:59 PM
ericas@himalayan-foundation.org
no kora

*Sandy
if this is
very troubling
JK*

Dear Erica la,

In Lhasa I learnt that the chinese govt had passed a rule that this year no govt. staff and school students will be allowed to do the kora around the Jokhang or Potala on Sagadawa (jun 16). Anybody found so will be sacked from the office or school. Last year only the higher official were banned, but this year it was for every staff. Cameras were laid to check anyone doing the kora. As such there was fewer people doing the kora.

* Finding that religion was the cause of their failure over tibet, they are now going to even raid homes and also ban the prayer altar in every homw. Also the small stupa for burning incense in front of the courtyard is going to be demolished. And also every govt employee who has a relative in the monastery has to withdraw from the nunnery or the monastery within 30 days. And also all the govt employees are banned from giving money to the monastery monks and nuns. (this is causing lot of tension as all monks and nuns rely on this for their living and only the officials have been affordable so far to hand them prayer monies. Sagadawa was tense and there were far fewer kora folksa than last year.

Though we should not be involved in such, I thought if Richard could pass on this information to people at dc (rimpoche?) especially since HH is in dc and may be meeting Clinton. I have gone through all the world tibet news and surprisingly have not found this news so far.

On this note, I might be receiving a proposal from a lhasa lady for funding the monks at the three major monasteries of Sera, ganden and Drepung to support the old and needy monks. If this progresses we may be asked for more other monasteries in the remote areas.

Best wishes,

*Mr
President
we have
checked these
facts from
other sources
+ we believe
they are
accurate
DVR*

*PLEASE DELIVER TO
RICHARD BLUM URGENTLY
THANK YOU*

*copied
Bergen
NSC WW Desk
Podesta*

6-26-00

PENMARIN BOOKS

6/26/00

2011 Ashridge Way, Granite Bay, CA 95746 • (916) 771-5869 • Fax (916) 771-5879 • E-mail penmarin@aol.com

June 21, 2000

Secretary Donna Shalala
Department of Health and Human Services

Dear Secretary Shalala:

Donna
Maybe we can do
something to increase
fitness among kids around
the Olympics —
PK

We applaud the health campaign that you and Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher have unveiled to improve Americans' fitness for health and sports. We share your aim of reducing by half the number of obese children, who fail to understand or practice proper nutrition and/or fail to exercise, and lament with you "the loss of physical education in many schools . . . leading to unhealthy lifestyles."

But how are we going to reverse this growing epidemic of unhealthy children? How do you get the kids up off the couch, away from the TV and videogames? The answer, of course, is activity through education, but kids need inspiration. They crave real life heroes. They follow role models where they find them.

A Harris Interactive Poll reveals that U.S. children age 6-17 prefer the Olympic Games to any other major sporting event, even more than the Super Bowl, the World Series, or the X Games. And they look up to the star athletes—the Dream Team, Michael Johnson, the Women's Soccer Team. These athletes have strength, endurance, flexibility, and beautiful, healthy bodies. Their fitness and example are an inspiration for us all.

In that spirit, Patricia Avila, M.D., M.P.H. and Consulting Team Physician at the U.S. ARCO Olympic Training Center in Chula Vista, has written *Fitness for Health and Sports*, which encourages students to appreciate the joy of fitness, understand basic exercise principles, develop their own Personal Fitness Program, and more. It is with great pleasure that we present you with a copy of the book.

Teachers and coaches love this book because it has full-color, magazine-style graphics, is easy to read, fun to use, and fulfills the physical education content and performance standards mandated by most curriculum guidelines. *Fitness for Health and Sports* is also the only fitness book officially approved and licensed by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

In this Olympic year, and looking ahead to the games in Salt Lake City in 2002, what better textbook than *Fitness for Health and Sports* for Health and Human Services' fitness program? If you would consider using our book in this regard, we would be delighted. I look forward to discussing the possibilities with you.

Sincerely,


Hal Lockwood
Publisher

copied
Shalala
Podesta

PENMARIN BOOKS

6/26/00

2011 Ashridge Way, Granite Bay, CA 95746 • (916) 771-5869 • Fax (916) 771-5879 • E-mail penmarin@aol.com

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Sincerely,

Hal Lockwood

Hal Lockwood
Publisher



FITNESS

FOR HEALTH AND SPORTS

Patricia G. Avila, M.D.



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New Evidence in a Fund-Raising Inquiry

Ex-C.I.A. Official Writes About Contact With a Top Democrat

By JAMES RISEN

WASHINGTON, June 23 — A former official of the Central Intelligence Agency has provided fresh evidence to support accusations that a top Democratic Party official sought to enlist the agency to aid a major donor to President Clinton's 1996 reelection campaign.

In an unpublished manuscript, the former official — identified in Congressional investigations into Democratic fund-raising only as "Bob from the C.I.A." — describes a telephone conversation he said he had with Donald Fowler, then the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Fowler was seeking the agency's help for Roger Tamraz, a Lebanese-American entrepreneur who had contributed at least \$300,000 to the Democratic Party.

Accusations that Mr. Fowler sought to use the C.I.A. on behalf of Mr. Tamraz rocked the agency in early 1997 when they surfaced in the midst of the confirmation hearings in the bid by the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, to become director of central intelligence. Mr. Lake withdrew his nomination as soon as the accusations of Democratic efforts to politicize the agency emerged. Later that year, Mr. Tamraz became a star witness in the Congressional investigation into Democratic campaign fund-raising.

Mr. Fowler also testified, telling a Senate committee investigating the campaign finance scandal that he could not recall ever talking to a C.I.A. officer in order to help Mr. Tamraz.

But "Bob from the C.I.A." never testified publicly about the matter. At the time, he was still under cover as an officer in the Directorate of Operations, the agency's clandestine espionage arm, and even his last name remained classified. He gave a deposition to Senate investigators, and left the agency not long after the Tamraz affair.

Now, in his book-length manuscript, he writes that Mr. Fowler wanted him to help Mr. Tamraz overcome resistance by White House staffers who were trying to prevent Mr. Tamraz from meeting with President Clinton. Mr. Tamraz wanted support from the Clinton administration for his plan to build an oil pipeline in the Caspian Sea region.

Mr. Tamraz had previously had a secret relationship with the agency, and when he ran into resistance from officials at the National Security Council at the White House, he told Mr. Fowler that the agency might be able to pry open the White House doors so he could meet with President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. Mr. Tamraz gave Mr. Fowler "Bob's" name, since he was then a senior manager in the agency's Central Eurasian Division.

But Mr. Fowler insisted in his Congressional testimony that he could not recall ever having called the agency on Mr. Tamraz's behalf. The notes also made it clear that Mr. Fowler understood Bob's C.I.A. affiliation, according to the Senate campaign finance committee's report on the matter.

"I am very sensitive to the implications of perjury statutes," Mr. Fowler told the Senate campaign finance committee in 1997. "But I have in the middle of the night, at high noon, late in the afternoon, early in the morning — at every hour of the day for months now searched my memory about conversations with the C.I.A., and I have no memory — no memory of any conversations with the C.I.A."

Mr. Fowler, who served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1995 and 1998, said again in an interview today that he could not recall any conversations with an agency official on Mr. Tamraz's behalf. "I've been through that a hundred times, and I just have no memory of any of that," said Mr. Fowler. "I have made multiple statements about that, and don't have anything else to say about it."

In the new manuscript, Bob writes that on Oct. 18, 1995, Mr. Tamraz called him at his office at the agency. "A fellow named Don Fowler is going to call you," Mr. Tamraz is quoted as telling Bob. "Please talk to him."

At that point, Bob writes, he did not know who Don Fowler was. So he took Mr. Fowler's number from Mr.

changes, despite a requirement that the review process be completed in 30 days. Current and former C.I.A. officials are required by law to seek agency clearance for books or articles they publish to ensure that they do not divulge classified information.

Bob said he now believes that the agency's demands have been so excessive that the manuscript cannot be published in its current form.

The author and his Washington lawyer, Victoria Toensing, have appealed the decisions of the review board to the agency's executive director. In the meantime, HarperCollins, the New York publisher, has canceled its contract to publish the manuscript, a spokeswoman said.

Disputes between the agency and Bob and his lawyer over the manuscript have intensified in recent days, after security personnel sought to retrieve copies of a letter Ms. Toensing had written to the agency's executive director concerning the manuscript. An agency spokesman said the incident was prompted by the fact that the C.I.A. believed the letter contained classified information, and Ms. Toensing had sent the letter to the agency over an unclassified fax machine. But Ms. Toensing said in an interview today that she had been using the same machine to communicate with the agency on matters related to the manuscript for months.

A C.I.A. security official called Ms. Toensing's office and talked to her son, Brady Toensing, who is also a lawyer, since Ms. Toensing was traveling at the time. The security officer said she wanted to search the law office's files and computer hard drives for classified information, according to Mr. Toensing. He said he denied the request. On June 15, two C.I.A. security personnel arrived at Ms. Toensing's law offices. Mr. Toensing said he gave them the letter, and assured them he had erased copies of the letter from the office computers. The security personnel left without renewing their request to search the office or Ms. Toensing's computers, Mr. Toensing said today.

Bill Harlow, a spokesman for the agency, denied that the security personnel had ever asked to search the computer hard drives in Ms. Toensing's offices.

Another C.I.A. spokesman, Mark Mansfield, insists that the agency's objections to the manuscript are not politically motivated or a result of the author's disclosures concerning Democratic fund-raising. Instead, the agency is only opposed to his use of operational details.

Ms. Toensing responded by saying that the agency has sought to prevent the manuscript's publication by claiming that material like the Tamraz affair, and another incident concerning a prostitute, are classified. "We have complied with the rules of the pre-publication process," she said. "However, the C.I.A. has made false claims of classified information to thwart publication of this book."

Bob wrote his manuscript without identifying his last name at the request of the agency.

Revisiting a scandal that rocked the C.I.A. in 1997.

Tamraz, and called him to see who he was and what was going on.

"Fowler called back the next day — October 19th, and identified himself as the chairman of the Democratic National Committee," the manuscript says. "I never identified myself as a C.I.A. employee, and Fowler never referred to my C.I.A. employment, but it was nevertheless obvious that he knew exactly who I was. He told me he was trying to help his good friend Roger Tamraz. He told me straight out that he was upset with two National Security Council officials 'because they were blocking Tamraz's access to the president, and they were doing it for the benefit of major corporations like Amoco. He said that Roger had been disinvited to a White House fund-raising event, and so Roger had complained to Fowler. I guessed Roger had given the D.N.C. chairman my name as someone from C.I.A. who could vouch for him.'"

In its final report on its investigation into campaign fund-raising, the Senate committee said that "it is likely" that Mr. Fowler's claims that he couldn't recall his contact with Bob were false.

The C.I.A. has blocked publication of the manuscript, arguing that it contains too much classified material about agency operations. Since the author submitted the manuscript to be cleared in December, the agency's publications review board has repeatedly demanded numerous

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So Milosevic Leaves Serbia — and Goes Where?

By Misha Glenny

LONDON

It may seem far-fetched that the United States and some of its allies have put out feelers to Slobodan Milosevic offering a so-called exit strategy — a deal whereby the Yugoslav president would be excused an appearance at the international war

crimes tribunal in The Hague in exchange for his getting out of the Balkans.

A fanciful notion, indeed! Yet in the past three months, I have discussed this issue with senior diplomats from the NATO countries involved. Despite the furious denials from Washington and elsewhere this week, this is a serious policy. Or rather, this is what masquerades as a serious policy.

Our Balkans policy in disarray.

In reality, it is a sign of desperation. It reflects the deep concern in Europe and America that NATO's Balkans policy has been drifting badly

in recent months. It also reflects a growing feeling that isolating Mr. Milosevic, which was an appropriate moral response during the Kosovo war, has closed any political options. The West has zero leverage on Mr. Milosevic at a time when security in the Balkans is again deteriorating.

Law and order is fragile in Kosovo as an increasingly directionless United Nations administration stumbles toward local elections in the fall. Montenegro, Serbia's tiny sister republic and friend of the West, hovers between bankruptcy and civil war.

Above all, the Balkan peninsula is now a hub for a vast criminal fraternity that traffics drugs, women, cigarettes and refugees into Western Europe. Mr. Milosevic's murderous kleptocracy is the epicenter of this emerging dystopia, but it is by no means the only player. Kosovo, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia and Bosnia are linked by a vast, illegal economy that thrives in the region's staggering unemployment.

Getting rid of Mr. Milosevic would unquestionably make life much easier for diplomats, not to mention those unfortunate enough to live in the Balkans during these years of conflict and uncertainty. But the latest "exit strategy" has several flaws.

First, there is no guarantee, still less any reason, why Mr. Milosevic should play ball. Few countries would be willing to offer him sanctuary. The Russians have indicated he would not be welcome. The Chinese, who, like the Russians, prop him up financially, want him exactly where he is, as a little stick with which to poke the Americans from time to time.

Moreover, the Serbian opposition is hopelessly divided and cannot be counted on to offer any serious challenge. As long as Mr. Milosevic can maintain his mafia-elite lifestyle, whether through sanctions-busting or pillage, he can sit tight in Belgrade, sipping his whiskey and puffing on his Dutch cigars, occasionally stirring the mines in Kosovo, Bosnia and Montenegro. Why should he exchange this mastery for an uncertain future in a faraway country?

The exit strategy has another problem as well: the war crimes tribunal itself, which has no intention of cooperating.

On Wednesday, the chief prosecutor for the tribunal spelled it out: "There will not be stability in the Balkans if Milosevic is not brought to justice in The Hague," the prosecutor, Carla Del Ponte, said at a news conference during a visit to Kosovo. "I don't think that the man most

responsible for what happened here in Kosovo should have preference."

The exit strategy is not going to work. But it has served an important function by highlighting the absence of any coherent American or European policy in the Balkans. So what is to be done? The solution is expensive and difficult, but fortunately for the United States, it is primarily Europe's responsibility.

In Kosovo, the United Nations should concentrate on creating a local civil service, comprising Albanians in the Albanian areas and Serbs in the Serb areas. These officials should be properly paid and trained to ensure that they are loyal to the goals of the United Nations and not to the local mafias. If the power of the latter remains unchecked, the strategy of holding elections (this fall) will prove futile.

President Milo Djukanovic's regime in Montenegro should be bolstered with serious money. If not, support for the West's most important ally in federal Yugoslavia will slip, threatening either war or the reassertion of Mr. Milosevic's control in the republic.

And the European Union must demonstrate a greater commitment to the integration of countries like

A deal with Belgrade's leader isn't feasible.

Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria. When officials from these countries inquire when they may be admitted to the union, they receive only evasive answers. They are worried that the eastward expansion of the union is slowing down, leading ordinary people to become disaffected with the West.

Mr. Milosevic's source of power will dry up when Serbia's neighbors start making some visible economic progress. Beyond the strategy of supporting this, there are only two other options: Either you do a deal with Mr. Milosevic (a risky business), or you mount a covert operation, and, as we know, the C.I.A. no longer does that sort of thing. □

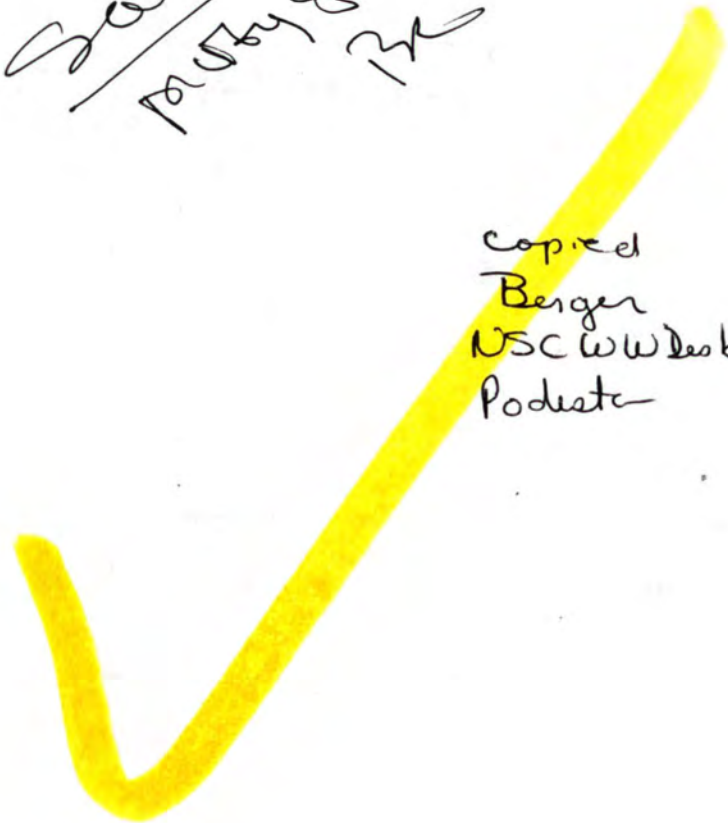
Misha Glenny is the author of "The Balkans: Nationalism, War and the Great Powers, 1804-1999."

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Truth and Death in Colombia

JON HANCOCK

By Ignacio Gómez G.

On the morning of May 25, my colleague Jimeth Redoya, a 26-year-old reporter for the Colombian newspaper *El Espectador*, went off to do an interview at the Modelo National Prison in Bogotá. It wasn't the sort of assignment one learns about in journalism school, but it was typical enough of how Colombian reporters have to work these days — both to find out what's going on and to keep ourselves alive.

Ms. Redoya, another colleague and I, by our reporting, had angered a group of Modelo inmates from Colombia's right wing paramilitary forces. We had been receiving warnings and

the appointment. But when the photographer and the editor stepped outside for a moment, Ms. Redoya was abducted from the prison lobby in full view of the guards. She was then drugged, bound and gagged, and driven to a city about three hours away. There she was beaten, tortured and raped by four men who accused her of being a guerrilla sympathizer. Before kicking her out of their car that night at a local garbage dump, the men told her they had plans to kill me and two other journalists.

Ms. Redoya is now out of the hospital and back on the job. She, her editor and another threatened colleague ride around together in an armored car with a police escort, trying to report their stories. After police officials warned that they could not protect me, I left the country. The prison guards who stood by as Ms. Redoya was kidnapped are still on the job, and Colombia's president, Andrés Pastrana (a former journalist), has yet to say a word about the crime.

In one sense, Jimeth Redoya's case is unusual: many journalists who run afoul of the most violent parties in our country's long-running civil conflict end up dead. Last summer, Jaime Garzón, a caustic and well-loved television and radio commentator, also went to the Modelo prison to plead for his life. He was shot to death two days later. Mr. Garzón was one of seven Colombian journalists murdered last year, one of at least 132 killed since 1980. In 1986, the publisher of *El Espectador*, Guillermo Cano, was murdered by gunmen working for the drug trafficker Pablo Escobar. Three years later, the paper's offices were demolished by a bomb. Twelve of our colleagues have been killed, and journalists at other news organizations can tell similar stories. Yesterday the United States Senate approved a package of \$1.3 billion in aid for Colombia, which must be reconciled with an earlier House bill providing \$1.7 billion. In both versions most of the aid is military, though the Senate would do more to help protect human rights. But as Congress debates how best to help Colombia, the question my colleagues and I ask ourselves is, who will be left to report on how the money is spent?

Journalists in Colombia understand that we are an annoyance to

those in power. Our job is to tell our readers not only about drug trafficking and political violence, but also about official corruption, government mismanagement and numerous social problems that go unaddressed. We have always accepted the consequences for what we write, and we will continue to do so. Nonetheless, we believe that our government must respond forcefully to the growing attempts to silence us — especially when they come from military commanders and other public officials. If Americans really want to help strengthen democracy in Colombia, they should start by insisting that Colombian leaders defend the people's right to a free press. □

With the press under siege, who will track U.S. aid?

threats for days. Ms. Redoya, a former crime reporter, was a particular target. She had reported in a recent article that the police were colluding with the paramilitary prisoners, allowing them to keep guns in their cells even after a night of violence in which 26 prisoners had been killed.

Ms. Redoya had been trying for weeks to interview the leader of the paramilitary prisoners, a convicted murderer known as "the baker." Finally, he had called and told her to meet him the next morning, alone, in the office of the warden. Ms. Redoya was unaware that less than an hour before she got the call, two men had tried to force me into a car outside my apartment. Still, she took her editor and a photographer along as a precaution. If they reported the paramilitary leader's views, they hoped, maybe he would drop his threats.

When they arrived at the prison, no one seemed to know anything about

Ignacio Gómez G. is a reporter and editor for *El Espectador*.

The New York Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 2000

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America Pays the Price of Openness

By PAUL RODMAN

Here we go again, with another vintage American uproar over a security flap. It is not yet clear whether the recent case of the two lost and found hard drives at the Los Alamos National Laboratory is merely one of poor security and malfeasance, or one of espionage—or even some obscure combination of both. What is clear from the politicians' reactions, as well as in the resultant media coverage, is that we are witnessing, yet again, the standard, high-decibel Rowlley outrage over the poor protection of our national security secrets.

The uproar is justifiable. The recurrence of these events isn't. In fact, it is incomprehensible.

Learn From Experience

Why do we not learn from experience? The history of this country is chock-full of damaging spy cases. There were the so-called atomic spies, personified by the Rosenbergs. Many other spies are mentioned in the National Security Agency's decryption of Soviet intelligence messages. This data, known as the "Venona" material, reveals two striking facts. At one point during his tenure as President Roosevelt's secretary of the Treasury, there was no one in Henry Morgenthau's immediate entourage who wasn't working as a Soviet spy. And had Henry Wallace, not Truman, become president on Roosevelt's death, he might have appointed Lawrence Duggan, a Soviet agent, as secretary of state.

During the Cold War, there were dozens of important spy cases: Sgt. Jack Dunlap, William Martin and Bernard Mitchell at NSA; the Walker family, who compromised U.S. naval communications to the KGB; the Szabo Conrad ring in the U.S. Army's V Corps that sold U.S. military plans as well as details of our capabilities in Germany to the Soviets, via the Hungarians; Aldrich Ames, who betrayed all of the Central Intelligence Agency's principal Soviet human intelligence sources; and Steven Ladas, a State Department communications officer who spied for Greece, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally.

Spies have been uncovered in every agency involved in U.S. national security, as well as in all branches of the military except the Coast Guard. At least one member of Congress is known to have been a spy, and many major defense contractors have been penetrated.

Since 1975 alone, there have been more than 75 noteworthy spy cases. During the late 1990s, about 50 countries were known to be trying to steal our secrets, many with success. This list includes not only the usual suspects such as Russia, Cuba and China. It also comprises France and

Israel, two allies; South Korea, a state that depends on the U.S. for its very existence; and one country with a per capita gross national product of about \$300 (I can't tell you which one; that's classified).

This catalog shows we are fair game, even easy prey, for the world's spies. Nonetheless, we persist in ignoring the facts and indulge in a willful disavowal for the requirements of counterintelligence and security. This phenomenon is a function of American history and culture. Not since the War of 1812 has the U.S. been seriously invaded. Given our friendly neighbors to the north and south, we have enjoyed a comfortable terrestrial margin of national security. Except in times of war, we assume a casual, complacent attitude toward

Whatever happened at Los Alamos, we've had more than our share of spy scandals over the decades. Yet we still refuse to take security seriously.

the imperatives of national security, which include protecting our secrets. We see ourselves as an open society, and the effects of this attitude include a strong distaste for espionage and secrets.

After we closed down the State Department's code-breaking office in 1929, Henry Stimson, Hoover's secretary of state, declared loftily that "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." In 1936, William Bullitt, President Roosevelt's ambassador to Moscow, wrote in a telegram to Washington that: "We should never send a spy to the Soviet Union. There is no weapon at once so disarming and effective in a relationship with the Communists as sheer honesty." (By then, Bolshevik espionage organizations had been operating in the U.S. for about 15 years.)

But we needn't go that far back in time for examples of aversion to espionage. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., N.Y.) has been quoted as saying "secrets are for losers." One director of the CIA tried, during the middle of the Cold War, to stop an espionage operation because he didn't believe that a particular foreign official should spy for us—apparently because he was a senior military officer and, presumably, a gentleman. In the 1990s, the director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency once demanded that we apologize to Moscow for a CIA attempt to recruit a Russian military intelligence officer as a source.

The U.S. is the only permanent member of the United Nations Security Council that doesn't view espionage as a valid, fully justifiable, and effective means of protecting and furthering its national interest. This antipathy to espionage leads Americans to ignore the reality that other countries routinely engage in spying because it is in their interest to do so.

This national capacity for naivete has caused us to let down our guard all too often in peacetime. In 1920 the War Department closed down the counterespionage service. Why? Since World War I was over, the Germans were no longer a problem; the threat from "Red agitators" in the military could be dealt with "through the vigilance of uncommissioned officers."

We have dropped our guard once again since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The Defense Intelligence Agency actually issued "no-escort" passes allowing known Russian military intelligence officers to traipse around the Pentagon. President Clinton's prior energy secretary, Hazel O'Leary, changed the name of the Department of Energy's "Classification Office" to the "Declassification Office." To eliminate the appearance of discrimination among employees, Ms. O'Leary also required that security access badges at the nuclear-weapons laboratories be of uniform color, regardless of the employee's level of security clearance.

This compounds an already severe problem: Security and counterintelligence at Energy Department labs constitute a very hard sell because scientists there tend to view such apparently mundane requirements with disdain. They are motivated by a sincere faith in the need for the free flow of information and ideas. Such faith is laudable, but when it isn't buttressed with reasonable security, it can lead to disaster. Ms. O'Leary seemed to nourish this disregard for security, creating fertile ground for incidents such as that of the lost hard drives at Los Alamos.

No 'Gentlemen' Out There

These failings reveal once again our inability to tolerate the exigencies of security and counterintelligence in peacetime. This luxury will surely turn sour. Some day, the actions of a spy will wound us grievously—again. There are no "gentlemen" out there, even when the world isn't at war. But we continue to believe in gentlemen and openness. This is a function of American culture and experience, made all the worse at this point in history by our self-indulgence as the dominant world power.

Mr. Rodman, who retired in 1988, is a former head of counterintelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Editorial Observer/BRENT STAPLES

The 'Mississippification' of California Schools

California's public schools were among the most admired in the country until 20 years of disinvestment and teaching fads drove them into the ground. The decline announced itself dramatically in the mid-50's, when a succession of disastrous performances on national tests placed California's children at or near the bottom of the country in reading, math and science. The slippage has national implications, given that one in every nine public-school children in the United States is enrolled in California. The shock of dismal test scores has propelled the governor and the legislature into a frenzy of reform that has committed more than \$7 billion and touched on every aspect of public education.

But the lack of a blueprint for this deluge of new mandates has left many districts paralyzed and uncertain how to proceed. Worse yet, a civil rights lawsuit filed last month makes the case that this chaotic reform effort could deepen educational inequality by raising standards without providing the necessary resources to meet them, leaving poor districts even further behind the rich ones than they are today.

The trouble dates back to Proposition 13 and the tax revolt of the 1970's, which savaged support for the public universities, children's programs and, most tragically, the public schools. Peter Schrag, a columnist for The Sacramento Bee, angered some Californians last month

How education reform can stumble for lack of a clear blueprint.

when he described the decline as "Mississippification," arguing that rich, historically literate California had fallen to the level of a poor Southern state that has long been identified with poor schools and high rates of illiteracy.

Californians balked at the comparison, but the state's schools do in fact lag behind Mississippi's in a few categories while leading them narrowly in a few others. Low-income children in Mississippi are more likely to have a fully certified teacher than are low-income children in California. In addition, California's fourth graders lag behind Mississippi on the federally sponsored reading test known as the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

In the mid-50's, Gov. Pete Wilson reacted to voter outrage by forcing through legislation that mandated smaller class sizes without building more schools or increasing the teacher supply. The resulting teacher shortage forced the schools to hire largely unqualified instructors.

Cuing unfortunate outcomes like this one, Policy Analysis for California Education, an influential research institute run jointly by Stanford Uni-

versity and the University of California at Berkeley, has called for a moratorium on school legislation until the state issues a plan for coordinating the "onslaught of new mandates."

The current governor, Gray Davis, inherited the school system's problems in 1999 and is placing great emphasis on cash rewards for schools whose students read the most pages. In a recent interview, Mr. Davis spoke excitedly of teachers who got their students to read more by promising to dye their hair green, lie down with snakes or bathe in pools of Hell-O. But given the civil rights suit, filed last month by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, the governor and the legislature need to concentrate on the basic necessities of schooling — books, classrooms and teachers — before they take up gimmicks.

The legislature has ordered a new curriculum and new high school exit exams, but according to the A.C.L.U. lawsuit has failed to deal with the fact that many schools in the state lack books. The suit charges the state with denying tens of thousands of children the basic public education to which the State Constitution entitles them.

The depositions taken for this suit from teachers and students should be required reading for every Californian. For lack of teachers and classrooms, thousands of California's children are consigned to "classes" in which they get school

credit for running errands for the teachers and staff.

In school after school, there are so few textbooks that students are forbidden to take books home. A science teacher at a middle school assigns his children to count stars for homework instead of working from textbooks that are collected at the end of every class.

The most heartbreaking affidavit comes from 12-year-old Silas Mastrite, a seventh grader at the Luther Burbank Middle School in San Francisco, who writes: "You can't take books home because we don't have enough. . . . Instead we have to come to class to do the same thing we could have done at home. We're probably behind other schools because they get homework and they get to take their books home."

Governor Davis said that the A.C.L.U. lawsuits were "helpful because they galvanize public attention." But as California's chief advocate of education, Mr. Davis has the power to put these inequalities on the public agenda. He made a courageous decision by pledging not to run for re-election unless reading scores go up. He also fought to win performance bonuses for accomplished teachers — making it clear that the state values them. But he should also commit himself to ensuring that every schoolchild in the state has textbooks, a teacher and a place to sit. To build a reform, he needs to start with a foundation and move up.

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I REALLY ADMIRE YOU!

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No. VI. 2000

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of all the parents of PACT, I would like to thank you very, very much for taking our issue to heart. It was unbelievably kind of you to have taken the step you did for the sake of our children. I simply could not describe how grateful I am. No words could ever express what I feel in my heart.

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One day, my children, Alexander and Constantin, and those of American victim parents, will learn about the many people who fought on their behalf, including the President of the United States himself.

You have rekindled our hopes and struck a blow for the victim parents of international child abduction everywhere.

Tony Blinken and I are in close contact and I was thrilled to hear how determined he and his team are, finally to resolve this problem. Once again, thank you! Catherine Meyer

JAMES P. MCGOVERN
3RD DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500



421254

Dear President Clinton,

I just wanted to thank you for your remarks and insights at the May 26th meeting at the White House to discuss a universal school lunch program. I also believe that the world moves on big simple ideas, and this is one of the most compelling proposals I've seen in a long while. This initiative could be an important tool, not just to diminish global hunger among children, but to move forward a more significant development agenda on education and health. I also agree that such an initiative must be sustainable and finite, and ultimately support self-sustaining food production in the target countries.

If we are to move this proposal forward, as you encouraged us to do, I hope we will all be thinking "outside the box." Funding is the critical issue, and I hope the prosperity brought about by your economic policies and discipline might open a window wide enough to allow us to eliminate hunger at home and make a significant dent in hunger abroad.

I firmly believe there is broad support for this idea. It is important, however, that other key actors be brought in early on this idea, rather than later, so that they feel ownership: the private agricultural sector, the NGOs/PVOs who have been engaged in these types of programs in the field, Members of Congress, and private and corporate foundations. They are critical both to harnessing political and bipartisan support for these initiatives and to bringing together the financial resources necessary for enhancing the education infrastructure in developing countries that a successful school lunch program will require.

If there's any way I can help you in this effort, please call upon me. I'm deeply committed to this project, and for more reasons than just cranberries! (I also enjoyed hearing the McGovern presidential campaign stories. I hope you noted that I refrained from bringing up anecdotes from the 1984 campaign!)

Sincerely,

James P. McGovern
Member of Congress

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I want to help
you make this happen.
Thank for your
interest + support.

JPM:cb

6/24/00

C Jennings

Gov Davis let us up
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He strongly objected to HCFR
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL *SB*

SUBJECT: Third Way Future

*copied
Blumenthal
Podesta*

*Unneeded to discuss
USA*

1. Third Way Conference in New York

At the conclusion of the Progressive Governance conference in Berlin, Prime Minister Guterrez of Portugal called for a meeting in July of representatives of the governments present to plan for the future. There is great interest in continuing and some jockeying over control. You mentioned to Chancellor Schroeder that you would like the next event to take place in New York, around the time of the United Nations General Assembly. He did not, however, announce it. That decision can be taken at the sherpas' meeting in Portugal.

If you want to have an event in New York, it should not crowd bilateral meetings occurring on the day of your speech at the UN. You may, therefore, want to stay another day in New York to hold the conference. In that way, too, you will be able to communicate clear and separate messages. The New York University School of Law, the sponsor of the previous New York and Florence conferences, has offered to act as host. It can involve the Democratic Leadership Council as well. The event can also be structured to highlight a panel of NGO leaders featuring the First Lady. The conference can be conducted along the lines that you wanted in Berlin, with concrete, practical discussions of issues. Your public address might focus on how progress requires the new method of governing. You will have to decide whether the group that assembles in New York remains the same as the one that gathered in Berlin, or whether it should be expanded.

2. New Progressive Era Conference in Princeton

One hundred years ago, the nation commenced the Progressive Era. You raised the issue of how to get out the message that the nation is at the beginning of a new Progressive Era in the new century.

I have spoken with Ellen Lovell and Sean Wilentz, the American historian at Princeton University, about this proposal:

In September, you would travel to the Theodore Roosevelt Home, a National Historic Site, in Oyster Bay, New York, with the First Lady, and then, later that same day, to the Woodrow Wilson Center at Princeton University. At the Wilson Center at Princeton, you would deliver a

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keynote address at a conference of prominent scholars gathered by Professor Wilentz on the presidencies of TR and Wilson and the Progressive Era. You would note the similarities and draw the contrasts, explaining how a new method of governing was essential in dealing with the problems of the Industrial Era and how a new method of governing is essential for the Information Age. But it would not be an academic exercise. At a critical juncture, you could fix certain themes: how to continue change; innovative government; the importance of the presidency as a progressive force. Given the timing, the event would attract a good deal of attention. Given the states, it would have immediate impact. Given the setting, it would be like a bonus presidential commencement address.



FAX from ...

Senator Dianne Feinstein

of California

331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841

00 JUN 26 PM 4:55

DATE: 26 June 2000TIME: 4:00TO: President ClintonFROM: Mark Kadesh for Dianne Feinstein

COMMENTS:

6-26-00

Is Leg. Affairs. for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE time factor

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6-6221

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 2

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is confidential. If you receive this transmission in error, please notify the sender immediately.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

June 26, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to our conversation on Saturday regarding the Los Angeles County Medicaid section 1115 waiver negotiations between the County, the State of California and the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, I am writing to request your assistance in bringing this negotiation to a successful conclusion. As you know, the current waiver expires on Friday, June 30.

It is my understanding that Los Angeles County, through Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, has made a proposal in an effort to break the current logjam. Under that proposal, the County would accept a five-year extension at \$900 million. With a guarantee of \$900 million, the County would commit to deliver 3 million ambulatory care visits per year for the full five years of the waiver. The State and County would also provide \$30 million in worker retraining funds. If the five year extension is agreed to, the County and State agree to end their reliance on the federal waiver funds following the expiration of the extension.

I am hopeful that you will encourage the Department of Health and Human Services to accept the County's offer so that Los Angeles County, the nation's second largest public health care system, can avoid any major disruptions in service.

Mr. President, I am very concerned that this waiver extension will not get resolved by Friday without your directive.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dianne Feinstein", written over a horizontal line.

Dianne Feinstein

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, DC



OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

To: Courtney Crouch

Fax Number: 66221

Telephone Number: 67500

From: Justin Coleman

Subject: Senator Feinstein Fax

Date: 6-26-00

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 3

Message:

(If all pages are not received, please call (202) 456-2702.)

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JUN 26 '00 04:05PM SENATOR FEINSTEIN

P.1

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of California

331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841

00 JUN 26 PM 4:55

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COMMENTS:

6-26-00

1 Leg. Affairs. for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

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Heard Museum

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-26-00

Gallery Guide and Map

Whether you have an hour or a day to spend at the Heard Museum, there's something for you!

- Exhibition Galleries and Sculpture Courtyards
- Guided and Audio Tours
- Video Program
- Family Experiences & Hands-on Fun
- World-class Shop and Bookstore
- Ironwood Cafe

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-26-00

Gallery Guide and Map

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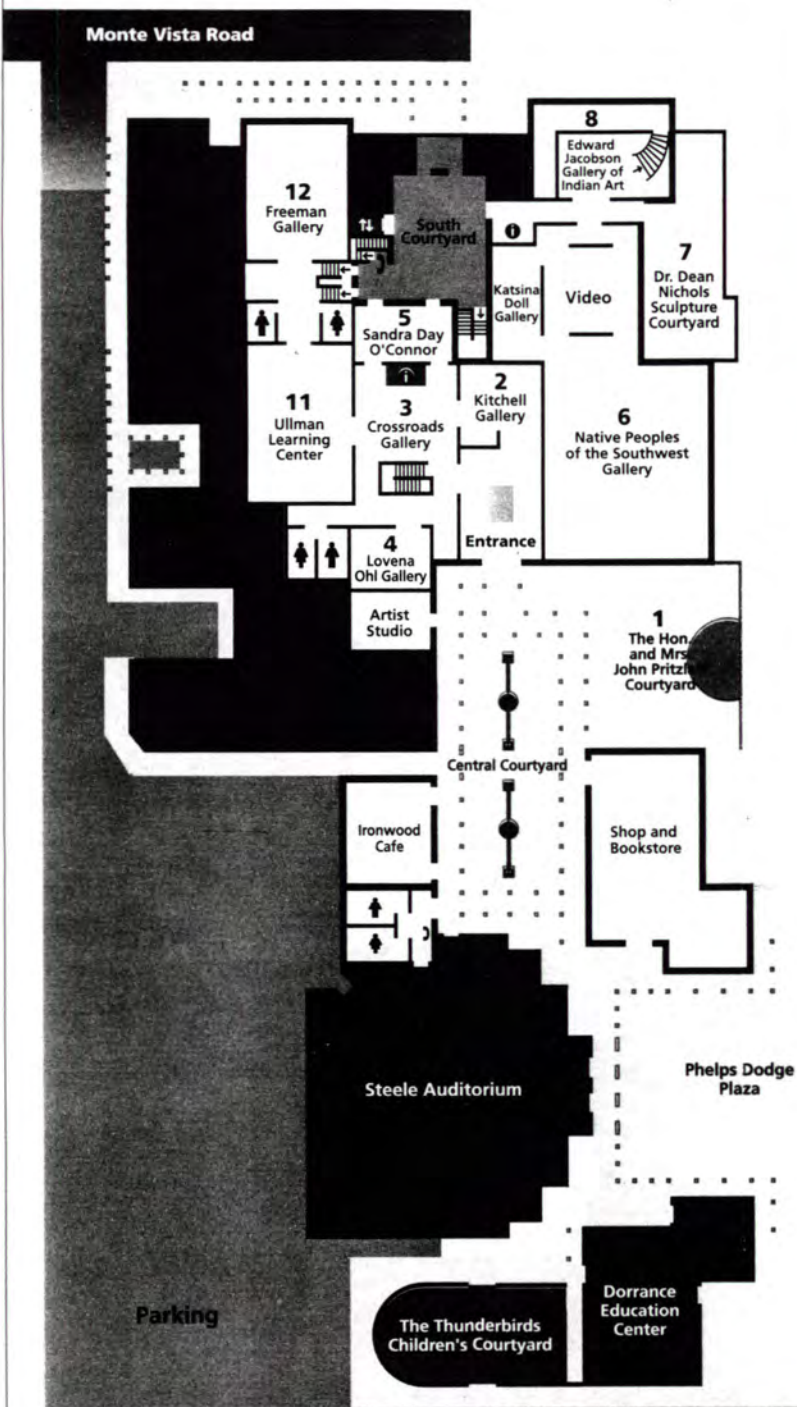
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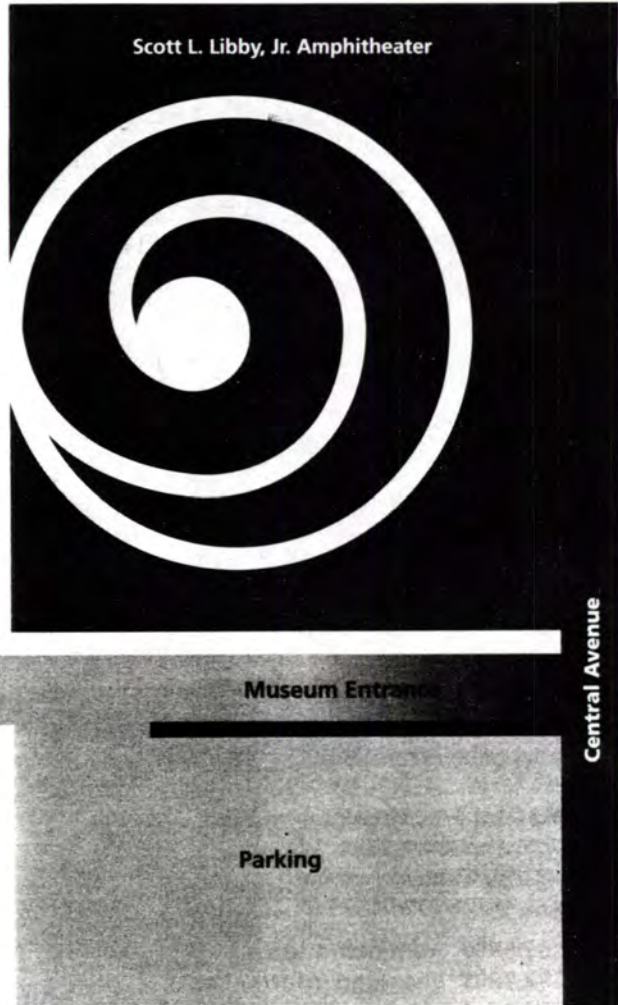
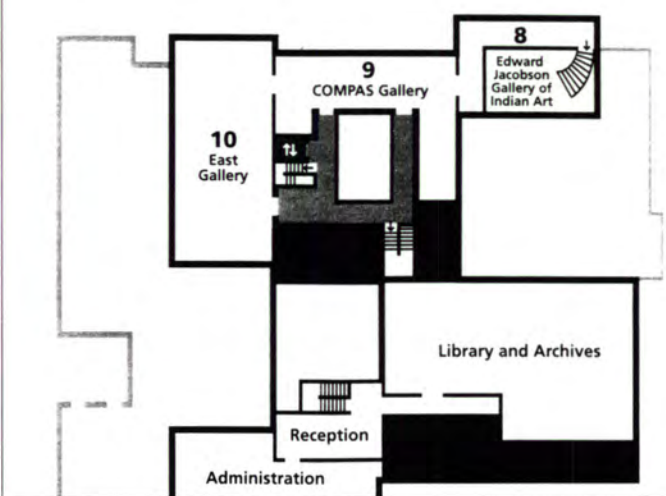
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Museum Courtyard and Lower Level



Museum Balcony Level



Museum Re-entry
Your admission sticker lets you re-enter the museum today. Please wear your sticker while on the museum grounds.

- Visitor Services/Information
- Elevator
- Telephone
- Restrooms
- Stairs

Exhibits

Courtyard Level

- 1 The Hon. and Mrs. John Pritzlaff Courtyard**

This tranquil courtyard features sculpture and a reflecting pool with *Sea Weed People* by Aleut sculptor John Hoover.
- 2 Samuel and Betty Kitchell Gallery**

More Than Art
This gallery is an introduction to Native American art and, with Native American poetry and quotes from top artists, discusses the processes and rich traditions they draw on when they create artwork.
- 3 Crossroads Gallery**

Contemporary Paintings and Sculpture
Important contemporary fine art from the Heard Museums collection by leading artists of the Native American Fine Art Movement.
- 4 Lovena Ohl Exhibit Gallery**

Lovena Ohl: An Eye for Art, A Heart for Artists
January 8, 2000 through August 15, 2000
Artwork from the Heard Museum's collection and private collections created by the Native American artists whose careers were encouraged and supported by patron Lovena Ohl.
- 5 Sandra Day O'Connor Gallery**

History and Collections of the Heard Museum
Named for Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, a former president of the Heard Museum Board of Trustees, this gallery tells about the museum's founders and how the collections grew.
- 6 Native Peoples of the Southwest Gallery and Katsina Doll Gallery**

Explore the great Southwest with its changing environments, dramatic landscapes and diverse cultures. You'll find out about the lifeways, traditions and arts of Native people in the region. Plus, don't miss the Katsina Doll Gallery, featuring nearly 500 Hopi katsina dolls from the collections of Senator Barry M. Goldwater and the Fred Harvey Company. (Public guided tours, audio tours, video presentation.)
- 7 Dr. Dean Nichols Sculpture Courtyard**

Sculpture, desert plants and a shady courtyard with fountains are featured.
- 8 Edward Jacobson Gallery of Indian Art** (also Balcony Level)

Powerful Images: Portrayals of Native America
Through March 19, 2000
Pop culture and Native American art intersect in this unique exhibit portraying today's Native American cultures. The exhibit is a cooperative project of the Museums West Consortium, consisting of 10 museums across western North America. (Also in COMPAS Gallery)

Qamanittuaq: Where the River Widens
Drawings by Baker Lake Artists
April 15, 2000 through September 2000
The first major survey of drawings from the Canadian Inuit community of Baker Lake, Canada.

Balcony Level

- 9 COMPAS Gallery**

Gifts of Pride & Love: The Cultural Significance of Kiowa and Comanche Lattice Cradles
April 15, 2000 through July 9, 2000
Explores the loving care, traditions and artistic expressions embodied in Native American cradles.
- 10 East Gallery**

HORSE
Now through January 2000
HORSE examines the influences the horse has had on Native peoples in North America. See a variety of material related to horses as well as artwork and hands-on activities.
- 11 Ullman Learning Center**

We Are! Arizona's First People
Opens January 15, 2000
Honors Arizona's 21 federally recognized tribes from a first-person perspective. Families can enjoy hands-on activities.
- 12 Freeman Gallery**

Cradles, Corn & Lizards
Through Summer 2001
Hands-on activities for young people featuring six Native Arizona cultures and the plants and animals important to them.

Photography/Video - If you're planning to photograph or videotape in the galleries, please remember:

- No flash or video light is allowed in any gallery except where indicated.
- Special exhibits or works loaned to the museum may prohibit photography/video as a condition of the loan. Some exhibits or works are identified as off limits for photography/video.
- No tripods are allowed.
- Copyright restrictions for many works of art in the museum rest with the artists. The Heard Museum does not assume liability for violation of copyright law by a photographer (Title 17, United States Code).
- If photographs are to be published in any way, permission to publish must be granted by the museum. Visit the Admissions Center for information.

Join Us for Year-round fun!

Please, Let Us Refund Today's Admission!

Become a Member

If you become a member of the Heard Museum today, we'll refund today's admission. As a member, you can visit year-round for FREE! Packages start at \$50 for you and your family. Stop by an Information desk to find out more. Or call the Membership Department at 602/251-0214.

Your Member Benefits Include:

- Free admission
- Year-round 10% discount in the Shop
- Exclusive invitations to exhibit openings
- Event ticket discounts
- Advance notice of upcoming activities
- And MUCH MORE!

Upcoming Events

Mark your calendar to attend the Heard Museum's many exciting cultural festivals and special events.

World Championship Hoop Dance Contest
February 5 & 6, 2000, February 2001
Top Native dancers from the U.S. and Canada compete for the World Champion title in this fast-paced competition.

Guild Indian Fair & Market

March 4 & 5, 2000, March 3 & 4, 2001

Considered one of the finest Native American art festivals in the Southwest, this four-decades-old event showcases 500 of the nation's finest Native artists, entertainment, Native foods and more.



Kevin Dakota Duncan,
Apache/Hidatsa/Arikara

Guild Native American Student Arts & Crafts Show

April 8-16, 2000, April 2001

Work by more than 1,200 Native American students will be on exhibit and for sale, with most of the proceeds going to the students. Proceeds from the sale of student art notecards (available in the Museum Shop and Bookstore) go toward scholarships and school art supplies.

Festival for Children and Spanish Market

October 28 & 29, 2000

This family festival includes entertainment, children's crafts, a Spanish market, food and more.



Distinctive Occasions at the Heard Museum

The Heard Museum welcomes rental of its spaces for exquisite and distinctive private receptions, corporate meetings, weddings and events. Call 602/251-0230 for details.

Angwusnasomtaqa
(Crow Mother) katsina dolls,
Left by Jim Fred, Hopi, 1982

Don't Miss the Heard Museum North

The Heard Museum North is a branch location of the Heard Museum that offers an exhibit gallery and a Museum Shop. Located at el Pedregal Festival Marketplace near The Boulders Resort in North Scottsdale, Scottsdale Road and Carefree Highway.

Hours are 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday and noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. 480/488.9817.

On Exhibit at the Heard Museum North

From the European styles of the early 1900s through '70s pop culture, the distinctive appeal of American Indian style has influenced fashion. The exhibit *Fashion Fusion* explores how Native American clothing and accessories have been influenced by, and in turn influenced, Anglo style for more than a century (through June 2000).



Virtual Visits

Check out the Heard Museum's Web site – www.heard.org – and visit our virtual exhibits featuring Native cultures and art. Discover exciting activities, educator programs, a calendar of exhibits and events, and more.

Outreach Programs

A variety of special programs are available to groups of children and adults, including the Guild Speaker's Bureau. Please call for more information: 602/252-8840.

Heard Museum

Native Cultures and Art
2301 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004-1323

602/252.8840 Administration

602/252.8848 Recorded Information

602/252.8344 Museum Shop and Bookstore

www.heard.org



What is the Heard Museum?

The Heard Museum was founded in 1929 by Dwight B. and Maie Bartlett Heard to house their personal collection including Native American artifacts and art. The original Heard Museum was one-eighth the size of the current facility, with galleries surrounding the South Courtyard.

Today, the private, non-profit museum has earned a reputation both nationally and internationally for its thorough and sensitive representation of Native American cultures and heritage, especially those in the Southwest.

For Your Enjoyment

Exhibition Galleries and Sculpture Courtyards

Exhibit galleries feature work from the Heard Museum's collection of 32,000 objects as well as notable traveling exhibits.

Guided and Audio Tours

Learn from an experienced guide about Native Americans of the Southwest. Tours offered daily at noon, 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. Gallery talks also available on a varying schedule.

Video Program

Hear from contemporary Native Americans sharing their arts, feelings, cultural traditions and thoughts about the future in the multi-media presentation "Our Voices, Our Land," located in the Native Peoples of the Southwest Gallery.

Family Experiences and Hands-on Fun

Enjoy hands-on craft activities in many galleries, including several exhibits designed specifically for family exploration and exciting interactive experiences.

World Class Shop and Bookstore

Featuring one of the Valley's most outstanding selections of authentic Native American artwork, Southwestern gifts and books.

Ironwood Cafe

The Ironwood Cafe at the Heard Museum offers a selection of regional cuisine, lunch offerings and snacks for visitors. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Marguerite S. Roll Library

An outstanding research center, the non-circulating Marguerite S. Roll Library offers books, periodicals and Native American artist files. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday – Friday, and appointments are recommended. Call 602/252.8840.



Occidental deal benefits Gores

Sale of federal oil field boosts family fortune

By Bill Sammon
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A1

Vice President Al Gore's push to privatize a federal oil field added tens of thousands of dollars to the value of oil stock owned by the Gore family, which has been further enriched by skyrocketing gasoline prices.

Shares of Occidental Petroleum jumped 10 percent after the company purchased the Elk Hills oil field in California from the federal

government in 1998. Mr. Gore, whose family owns at least \$500,000 in Occidental stock, recommended the sale as part of his "reinventing government" reform package.

The sale, which constituted the largest privatization of federal land in U.S. history, transformed Occidental from a lackluster financial performer into a dynamic, profit-spewing, oil giant. Having instantly tripled its U.S. oil reserves, the company began pumping out vast sums of crude at low cost.

As the months went by, Occidental was able to sell the oil, which ends up at gasoline retail outlets like Union 76, for more profit. Rising oil prices have sig-

nificantly improved Occidental's bottom line, said analyst Christopher Stavros of Paine Webber.

This year, the company posted first quarter revenues of \$2.5 billion, or 87 percent higher than a year earlier. That's a bigger increase than at nine of 10 other oil companies listed in a survey that Mr. Gore cited last week as evidence of price gouging.

The rise in Occidental oil prices, coupled with the acquisition of the Elk Hills field, has paid handsome dividends for the Gore family.

The vice president recently updated his financial disclosure form to put the value of his family's Occidental stock at between \$500,000 and \$1 million. Prior to the Elk Hills sale and gasoline price spike, Mr. Gore had listed the value of the stock at between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

Gore aides insist the vice president's push to sell Elk Hills does not constitute a conflict of interest. They point out the family's Occidental shares were originally owned by Mr. Gore's father, who died in 1998, leaving the stock in an estate for which the vice pres-

ident serves as executor.

Although Mr. Gore continues to list the stock on his financial disclosure forms, aides said the shares are in a trust for the vice president's mother, Pauline.

"He doesn't own stock because he's trying to avoid conflicts of interest," said Gore spokesman Doug Hattaway. "He's the executor of the estate, but he's not the trustee of the trust. It's a separate thing."

Still, Mr. Gore's recommendation to privatize Elk Hills ended up enriching his mother, who is expected to eventually bequeath the stock to the vice president, her sole heir.

Last week, Mr. Gore began a concerted effort to blame skyrocketing gasoline prices not only on "big oil," but also on Texas Gov. George W. Bush. Gore aides have emphasized that Mr. Bush once ran several oil-exploration firms and has accepted more campaign contributions from oil companies than the vice president.

The Texas governor has dismissed the attacks as an attempt to divert attention away from Mr. Gore's energy and environmental policies, which have driven up gasoline prices. Political analysts say the spiraling gas prices could imperil Mr. Gore's presidential bid because they are highest in the

Midwest, which he must carry in order to win the White House.

The political and financial fortunes of the Gore family were established largely with oil money from Occidental's founder, Armand Hammer. Part capitalist and part Communist, Mr. Hammer became the elder Gore's patron more than half a century ago, showering him with riches and nurturing his political career through the House and Senate.

The elder Gore enthusiastically returned the favors. In the early 1960s, Sen. Gore took to the Senate floor to defend Mr. Hammer against FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who wanted to investigate Mr. Hammer's Soviet ties.

In 1965, the elder Gore helped Mr. Hammer obtain a visa to Libya, where he opened oil fields that turned Occidental into a multinational powerhouse.

When the elder Mr. Gore lost his re-election bid in 1970, Mr. Hammer installed him as head of an Occidental subsidiary and gave him a \$500,000 annual salary. The man who had begun his career as a struggling schoolteacher in rural Tennessee ended it as a millionaire oil tycoon.

The younger Gore also benefited from Mr. Hammer's generosity. He was paid hundreds of thou-

sands of dollars in annual payments of \$20,000 for mineral rights to a parcel of land near the family's homestead in Tennessee that Occidental never bothered mining.

When the younger Gore first ran for president in 1988, Mr. Hammer promised former Sen. Paul Simon "any Cabinet spot I wanted" if he would withdraw from the primary, according to a 1989 book by the Illinois Democrat.

Mr. Gore and his wife, Tipper, once flew in Mr. Hammer's private jet across the Atlantic Ocean. They hosted Mr. Hammer at several presidential inaugurations and remained close to the oilman until his death in 1990.

In 1992, when Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton was considering Mr. Gore as his running mate, the elder Gore wrote a memo describing his son's ties to Mr. Hammer. The document was designed to provide Mr. Clinton with answers to possible questions from reporters.

Mr. Hammer's successor at Occidental, Ray Irani, has continued to funnel hundreds of thousands of dollars into the campaigns of Mr. Gore and the Democratic Party. For example, two days after spending the night in the Lincoln Bedroom in 1996, he cut a check \$100,000 to the Democratic Pa-

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professor, Bronislaw Geremek, who is now Poland's foreign minister. The democracy conference was primarily their brainchild.

A three-day nongovernmental "World Forum on Democracy," loosely linked to the official ministerial-level conference, opened in Warsaw on Sunday.

"We will never forget that Madeleine Albright remembered Solidarity" even after Poland's Communist government sought to crush the union under martial law, Geremek said in praising her at Sunday's degree-awarding ceremony at the University of Gdansk.

"I would just like to say, 'Madeleine, we love you,' " he said in concluding his speech.

A leading official of the strongly pro-market Freedom Union, Geremek will be stepping down as foreign minister at the end of June because his party decided earlier this month to pull out from Poland's ruling center-right coalition. Other Freedom Union members have already left the Cabinet, but it was agreed that he would stay on to host the international conference.

In awarding an honorary degree to Albright, the university's senate cited three of her accomplishments as key. It said she has fought to eliminate "Western European prejudices against Slavs" from international politics; she promoted Poland's admission to NATO last year; and she has helped "unmask" how the former Communist regimes of Eastern Europe "used censorship to falsify modern history."

Albright was born in Prague, then the capital of Czechoslovakia, and grew up speaking Czech, a Slavic language that is related to Polish. She listened to speeches in Polish on Sunday without the aid of translation.

In her speech at the university, Albright praised Poland's struggle for democracy as a key step in building a "new Europe."

"The movement launched here in Gdansk two decades ago, which I had the honor to witness, restored freedom to this great land," she said. "It erased the artificial line that Stalin had carved across the heart of Europe, and lit lamps of liberty throughout the region."

She noted how Poland's efforts helped trigger the collapse of communism throughout most of Eastern Europe.

"After 10 eventful years, Solidarity brought democratic government to Poland and blazed a trail that others would quickly follow," she said. "In Hungary, freedom emerged after a showdown lasting only about 10 months; in East Germany, 10 weeks; in the Czech Republic, 10 days; and in Romania, roughly 10 hours."

The transfer of the former U.S. frigate to the Polish navy marks another step in efforts to ensure that this transition is irreversible. The *Pulaski* is now the second-biggest ship in the Polish navy, and it greatly strengthens the Polish presence in the Baltic.

With major Russian military bases only 50 to 100 miles east of Gdansk in the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad, strengthened Polish patrols in the Baltic may be one of Poland's greatest contributions to NATO.

Party That Created Apartheid Agrees to Dissolve

By Dean E. Murphy
Los Angeles Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa The political party that created apartheid, imprisoned Nelson Mandela and later negotiated a peaceful transition to black-majority rule in South Africa has called it quits after 86 years, conceding it cannot go it alone in the racially mixed nation.

Leaders of the New National Party confirmed Sunday that they have agreed to a merger with the country's main opposition party, the Democratic Party, under the name Democratic Alliance. The New Nationalists will exist in name only until 2004, when the current term of Parliament ends.

The new coalition will be headed by Democratic Party leader Tony Leon, with New National Party leader Marthinus van Schalkwyk as deputy. The merger, agreed upon in principle on Saturday, follows weeks of intense negotiations during which Van Schalkwyk ultimately consented to what analysts described as a friendly takeover.

"It offers the National Party a very graceful demise," said Lawrence Schlemmer, director of Markdata, a Johannesburg-based polling and research company. "There will be a complete

amalgamation of the two parties. I can see no other alternative."

The merger would bring to a formal close one of the most racist chapters in 20th century African history. The Nationalists, under former clergyman and newspaper editor Daniel F. Malan, came to power in 1948 after reinstituting a "purified" version of the party, which had strayed from its strict Afrikaner roots by cooperating with the English-based South African Party before World War II.

Malan's party held firmly on to power for 46 years, imposing measures favoring Afrikaners and other whites that would ultimately turn South Africa into an international pariah state. In the belief that races should be kept apart, the government moved millions of black South Africans from white areas to nominally independent black homelands.

"The often haphazard segregation of the past 300 years was to be consolidated into a monolithic system that was diabolical in its detail, inescapable in its reach and overwhelming in its power," Mandela wrote in his autobiography. "From the moment of the Nationalists' election, we knew that our land would henceforth be a place of tension and strife."

Only in 1990, when President Frederik W. de Klerk released Mandela and lifted the ban on black liberation movements, did the party irreversibly abandon its apartheid policies. Four years later, the party was resoundingly defeated by the African National Congress in the country's first multiracial elections.

It has floundered in search of supporters and an identity ever since.

After quitting an ANC-led government of national unity in 1996, the party lost most of its conservative white voters to the Democrats and relied on a cluster of mixed-race supporters in Western Cape province to keep its political fortunes afloat.

In 1997, one of its most promising leaders, Roelf Meyer, was forced to resign after he suggested that the party disband and start from scratch again. In 1998, the party's name was changed from the National Party to the New National Party, but the "Bad Nats" reputation stuck throughout.

"If the Democratic Party can sleep in the same bed as the party of old South Africa the New National Party in this regard then their philosophy of being democratic was just a farce," said Nomfanelo Kota-Mayosi, spokeswoman for the ANC. "We think the alliance is based on maintaining white privilege and white interests. Why else would they be interested in joining a party that has committed so many atrocities in the history of this country?"

The merger announcement came one year after the Nationalists were trounced in parliamentary and provincial elections that saw the ANC strengthen its grip on power and the Democratic Party jump into second place as the official opposition.

The Nationalists' support countrywide fell from 20 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1999, and in the party's traditional base in the Western Cape, it held on to the provincial government only through a power-sharing agreement with the Democrats.

Leon, who hopes to bring other opposition parties into the Democratic Alliance, pushed for the merger agreement well in advance of nationwide municipal elections in November. The two parties will now be able to concentrate on defeating the ANC instead of fighting each other.

"The initiative ... is good news for multi-party democracy in South Africa," De Klerk said.

Putin's Powerful Chief of Staff Is Shadowy Kremlin Presence **By Robyn Dixon** **Los Angeles Times**

MOSCOW He's a shadowy Kremlin figure who rarely speaks in public and has been described as irritating and reptilian. But Alexander S. Voloshin is the second-most-powerful man in Russia, the iron man at the heart of President Vladimir V. Putin's administration.

The 44-year-old Kremlin chief of staff, who journalists have dubbed a "social allergen," is the latest in a long line of Rasputin-like figures who have influenced Russian rulers.

He got to the top courtesy of his friend and former business associate, the controversial tycoon Boris A. Berezovsky, who helped push Voloshin into the Kremlin 1997. Now, some analysts say, Voloshin has more clout inside the Kremlin than his old pal.

He reputedly has close ties with two other heavyweight

oligarchs, Roman A. Abramovich, who controls the Sibneft oil company, and Alexander L. Mamut of MDM Bank.

Accused of being a zealot who won't tolerate media criticism of the Kremlin, Voloshin is the center of a storm about press freedom in Russia following the arrest earlier this month of media mogul Vladimir A. Gusinsky.

The arrest provoked calls for Voloshin's dismissal, but despite controversy over his role in the affair, most analysts are convinced that Putin is unlikely to remove Voloshin at least not yet.

Boris Y. Nemtsov, the leader of the pro-market Union of Right Forces parliamentary faction argues that oligarchs Abramovich and Mamut are more powerful than ever thanks to Voloshin. "This is a very great danger, not only for Russia's future development but for Putin himself," he warned. "The concentration of economic power in one hand is a real political danger. Someday Putin will wake up and find out that the real president is not Putin but Abramovich."

Under Putin, Kremlin power is being torn three ways by competing groups. The first includes his former associates from the KGB, who control the security structures. The second is the Kremlin inner circle known as "The Family," including Voloshin and many of the oligarchs, which exerts control over prosecutions and law enforcement. The third, and weakest, is a group of pro-market economists in charge of the economy.

Many believe that at some point, confrontation between the KGB group and the Voloshin group is inevitable.

Scoffed at as a nobody when he was first appointed by former President Boris N. Yeltsin 15 months ago, Voloshin swiftly won the respect, if not the approval, of Russia's political elite with some important victories.

He masterminded the parliamentary and presidential elections, creating the Unity election bloc that defeated a strong challenge to the Kremlin from the Fatherland-All Russia bloc of the Moscow Mayor Yuri M. Luzhkov and the popular former Prime Minister Yevgeny M. Primakov.

Voloshin is perceived as the man who created Putin, pushing him forward for the role of prime minister and maneuvering him into the role as the chosen successor to Yeltsin.

Helping to elbow out two prime ministers Primakov in May and Sergei V. Stepashin in August Voloshin ensured the continued power of The Family.

Accused of exerting heavy pressure on Russian media outlets over their political coverage, Voloshin also is prone to firing off indignant letters to foreign newspapers over their reporting.

Since last summer, Voloshin has been waging a behind-the-scenes battle with Gusinsky's Media-Most, an independent network often critical of the Kremlin. Gusinsky accused him of demanding that the Media-Most media outlets toe the Kremlin line, and of offering to pay him \$100 million to leave the country during the elections.

As Gusinsky languished in jail for three days after his arrest recently, Media-Most officials accused Voloshin of plotting the arrest, but last week Gusinsky squarely blamed Putin, announcing he believed Voloshin did not know about it beforehand.

After the arrest, Nemtsov and others called for Voloshin's dismissal, claiming that a small group of oligarchs exerts huge power in the Kremlin through Voloshin.

Voloshin

has been described in the Russian media as a proxy in the Kremlin for Berezovsky, with whom he had close business ties in the early 1990s.

In Russia, friendship, favors and informal obligations still govern business and government relations, according to the influential banker Petr Aven of Alfa Bank.

"I would say Berezovsky could not come to Voloshin and give him an order. But they're close friends. That's what matters in this country," Aven said.

At the time of Voloshin's appointment, in March 1999, The Family's campaign to hold on to power was listing desperately. The incumbent president, Yeltsin, was deeply unpopular.

Yeltsin's choice of an obscure economic adviser, Voloshin, to fill the crucial post of chief of staff at this moment seemed as erratic as his many sudden dismissals of prime ministers and governments. The reaction from the media and analysts was scathing. But now people look back on that choice as evidence of

how wily and astute Yeltsin could be, even at the end of his reign.

Voloshin's first public performance as administration chief was a humiliation. He addressed the Federation Council, Russia's upper chamber of parliament, trying to persuade lawmakers to dismiss suspended Prosecutor General Yuri I. Skuratov, who, after years of inactivity, had become a threat to Berezovsky and even the Yeltsin family with his criminal investigations into high-level corruption.

But Voloshin's performance was weak and the council defied him.

There is a string of allegations of controversial or improper business dealings by Voloshin. A presidential administration spokeswoman said it is Voloshin's policy not to comment on these allegations. Voloshin refused an interview request by the Los Angeles Times.

One of three Russian journalists who interviewed Putin in several sessions before his March election for a book, "From the First Person," suggested that Voloshin should be dismissed from office, describing him as a "social allergen" disliked by the public.

"It is not so much the public as a part of the establishment that does not like Voloshin," Putin responded, arguing that the Kremlin administration chief was caught in a war between opposing oligarch clans. "I don't regard this as grounds for firing anyone. I am more than satisfied with him as of today.

"I will rely on my opinion of whether a person fits the post he holds or not. Because that is what matters."

Many people, such as analyst Sergei A. Markov of the Institute of Political Studies in Moscow, believe that Putin feels some discomfort with Voloshin, given his loyalty to The Family, and wants to put his own man in as administration chief.

The problem for Putin is that among his own loyalists, there is no one to match Voloshin's abilities.

"Voloshin cannot be effectively replaced by anyone," said Vyacheslav A. Nikonov, a former campaign analyst for Yeltsin. "There is no one among Putin's new team who possesses anywhere near the administrative skills of Voloshin.

"Therefore, it is unlikely that there is a threat to Voloshin's position. And no such threat is likely to appear any time soon."

Presidential Politics and Economic Crises No Longer Mix

By James F. Smith

Los Angeles Times

MEXICO CITY Mexico is pondering an extraordinary prospect: For the first time in 30 years, it is on the verge of ending a presidential term without a devastating economic crisis.

No sudden peso devaluation. No wave of inflation that slashes people's buying power. No interest-rate surge that sinks businesses and destroys jobs. Simply a smooth end to the current six-year administration after next Sunday's presidential election, and a calm hand-over to the winner.

"Imagine that for the first time in a generation we have as we shall a transition with no economic crisis," says Finance Minister Jose Angel Gurria. "It really is like an injection of confidence in what we believe we can achieve."

Yet even this prospect might not be enough to rescue ruling party candidate Francisco Labastida from the legacy of debilitating crises that have whipsawed Mexico's population since 1970, the last stable electoral transition year.

Opposition challenger Vicente Fox of the center-right National Action Party is about even with Labastida in opinion polls. Fox's campaign mantra: 71 years of unbroken rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, have brought you nothing but hardship and poverty.

If the PRI does win its 13th consecutive election, it will be thanks largely to the economic stability built since 1996 by President Ernesto Zedillo, a Yale-trained economist, and his financial team.

Most analysts believe the economic strength is real. Exports have boomed under the North American Free Trade Agreement. Oil export prices are robust. And Mexico's economy has soared since 1996, heading for 5 percent growth this year even as inflation falls below 10 percent for the first time since 1993.

But a key question is whether voters will choose to punish the PRI for the cumulative pain of past crises buying power for the average Mexican is still well below what it was in 1981 or

whether they will endorse the recently won stability as a foundation for longer-term growth.

Certainly, personal financial experiences help determine voters' electoral choices. And one seeming contradiction shapes that experience: For most Mexicans, the glowing macroeconomic performance indicators since 1996 have not significantly improved their lives.

In a May poll by the respected consulting company Economists and Associates Group, known as GEA, only 18 percent of respondents said their wages had improved during the current presidential term; 56 percent said they were unchanged, and 26 percent said their wages had worsened.

The GEA survey elicited virtually the same responses regarding people's household conditions and job opportunities: About as many felt the situation has worsened as believed it has improved, and most saw no change.

Mauricio Gonzalez, director of GEA, explained the contradiction simply: "It's because you have many Mexicos. You have the exporting Mexico, which is doing great. But if you're linked to the domestic market the other two-thirds of the economy you feel it's the same as before."

The "maquiladora," or assembly, economy focused in border cities but increasingly spreading to the interior has created 1.1 million jobs and underpins a foreign trade juggernaut likely to exceed \$300 billion this year.

But the purely domestic economy hasn't kept pace, and many smaller businesses have been hurt by cheaper foreign goods flowing into Mexico. Hence the public's schizophrenic response to economic policy. Despite the recent growth, 80 percent routinely tell pollsters that they want that policy changed.

No wonder. The gap in Mexico's income distribution remains enormous.

"In the north, we're getting close to South Korea and Taiwan standards, with (gross domestic product) per capita above \$8,000," says Alejandro Valenzuela, the former chief government economic spokesman who now runs Labastida's economic policy unit, "while in the southern states, GDP per capita is \$400 a year. ... In essence, you can say that in Mexico we have our own Africa."

Valenzuela, one of the young technocrats who have been pursuing free market reforms since 1986, warned: "We must concentrate both on the fundamentals and on the trickling down. People are tired. They've been dealing with these (reforms) for 15 years. That's why sometimes we see a certain backlash. ... So we must show them that this is going to deliver sooner rather than later."

Macario Schettino, a prominent left-wing economist who is supporting Fox, notes that Mexico has created just 6 million jobs in the last 20 years, when it needed to create 23 million. This left 17 million people on the street, where they became either emigres to the United States or part of a huge informal economy.

Street vendors and backyard factories form an uncounted but vast portion of the economy and remain outside the reach of tax collectors. Economists of all stripes agree that tax reform must be a cornerstone of subsequent reforms in Mexico if wealth is to be redistributed meaningfully.

The porous tax system, rife with evasion, collects just 12 percent of GDP, well below the rate in other Latin American countries. That leaves less and less money for equalizing services such as education.

Even worse, Schettino said, high real interest rates "have been a powerful wealth redistribution tool but from the poor to the rich. We are transferring more and more wealth to the rich each year.

"The problem is simple: First, the PRI has to lose. And then we need a social accord to adopt the reforms we require," Schettino said.

Gurria, the finance minister, argues persuasively that the government has imposed structural reforms that minimize the risk of a new financial crisis: The budget deficit has been narrowed sharply, to a shade over 1 percent of GDP, compared with double-digit deficits in the early 1980s; savings have risen steadily, thanks to new retirement programs; direct foreign investment is more than \$10 billion a year; and foreign currency reserves, at \$33.7 billion, are at nearly six times 1994 levels.

And Mexico is less vulnerable to things it can't control, such as oil prices. Oil is a fraction of total exports now; it was 70 percent in the 1970s. The peso now floats freely, so the government

doesn't waste foreign reserves defending an exchange rate as it did in 1994.

Some macroeconomic warning signals persist. A nearly \$100-billion bailout of the banking system, which imploded after the 1995 crisis, still hasn't resolved the serious lack of credit, although recent bank mergers and takeovers might help.

Despite all the positives, the toll of past crises was so great that it will take until 2004 before wages will achieve the same purchasing power they had in 1994, according to a recent book by Mexican economist Jonathan Heath.

"Even then," Heath argues, "real wages would still be below the purchasing power observed in 1981."

Ironically for the PRI, the improved economic climate might make it easier for people to vote against the ruling party candidate, says Carlos Elizondo Mayer-Serra, a researcher who heads the Center for Economic Teaching and Research in Mexico City.

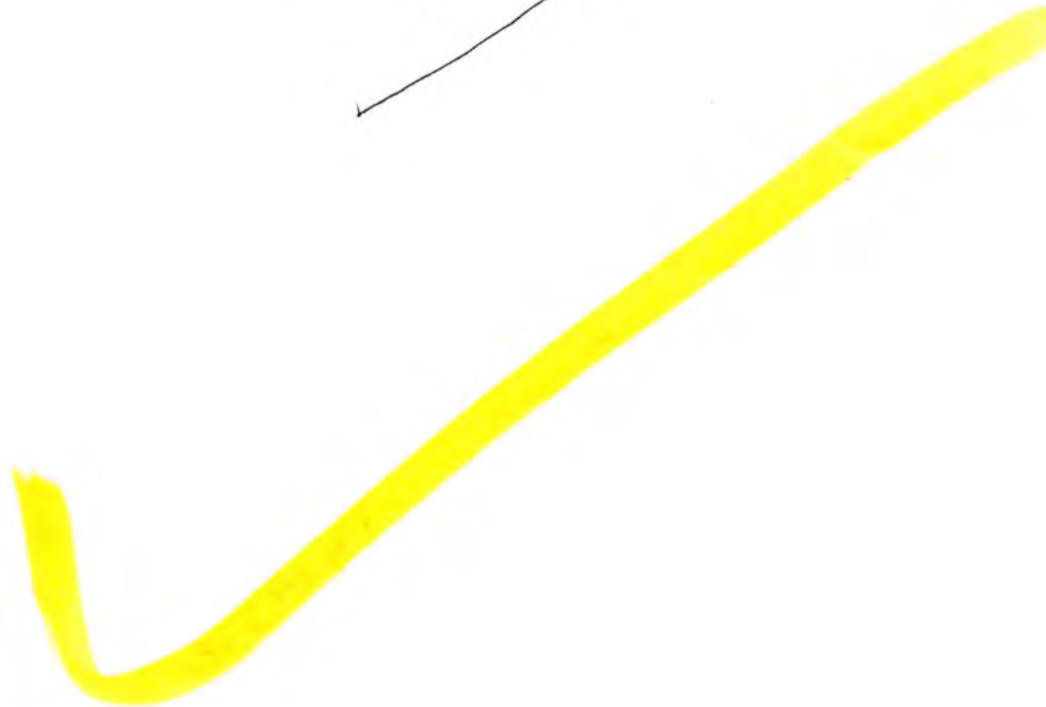
"The economic growth and the strengthening situation make people feel that a change would be less risky, that there is less at stake, that things are going so well that why worry about a change," Elizondo said.

END

6-26-00

TO Samuels
2 Interim
Pres - Pd

Copied
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Scheduling

JUN 26 PM4:54

26 June 2000

Office

The Honorable
William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

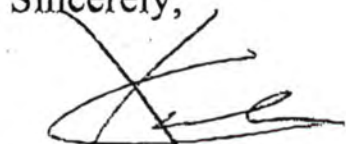
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to invite you, Mrs. Clinton, and your daughter Chelsea, to be my guests at a very special concert by "The Who" on 5 July 2000, at the Nissan Pavilion, 7800 Cellar Door Drive, in Bristow, Virginia. The performance begins at approximately 8:30 p.m. and will conclude at 11:00 p.m.

I am a friend of many years to Mr. Roger Daltrey, the lead singer of "The Who." In fact, Roger sang at my wedding. You will be welcomed backstage both before and after the performance at the Nissan Pavilion to meet Roger and his band mates, Mr. Pete Townshend and Mr. John Entwistle. And, of particular note, is the drummer, Mr. Zak Starkey, whose father is known as Mr. Ringo Starr of "The Beatles."

If you would like to use the tickets, please contact Mr. John S. Kavulich II in my office at telephone (310) 248-3888 ext. 122 and he will make all of the arrangements with you. Thanking you in advance, I look forward to hearing from you. Warmest regards.

Sincerely,



John Paul DeJoria
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

6-26-00

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Scheduling?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

JOHN PAUL MITCHEL

The Americas • Europe • Asia

9701 Wilshire Boulevard • Beverly Hills, California 90212

6-26-00

Send to Berkhardt?
Yes ☒

Good
Poder

June 26, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

BC Sig

can

Congratulations on your "first-ever Saturday webcast addressed to the Nation"! You are truly the "first president of the Internet Age". I am amazed and delighted to see how we have gone from the roll out of the White House web site in October 1994 to over 20,000 USG web sites today. Going back to 1992, and the email campaign run from Little Rock, who would have, in their wildest imaginations, dreamed of this!

To go one step further, it would be very nice if your webcast were archived as streaming video at www.WhiteHouse.gov. Better yet, the URL for the archived streaming video could have been in the press release which announced the event! In general, I hope as many of your public events as possible will be archived as streaming video files.

By the way, the current issue of iMP, just out last week, has an article which expands on some of the things I have been thinking about. If you wish, please feel free to share this with anyone you feel would find it interesting.

http://www.cisp.org/imp/june_2000/06_00contents.htm

Environment, Infrastructure, System, Appliance: An Interview with Jock Gill and Larry Seaquist. "If we liberate the American spirit of innovation through imaginative questioning, updated regulatory environments at all levels, establish a national goal to achieve freedom from carbon fuels dependency and codent this with a leadership challenge to maximize the power of the Internet to promote innovation, then "intelligent homes" will appear much faster than we would have thought possible."

Note: The core of the article is an interview from 1997.

Consider, 20 cars, each with a 50,000 watt fuel cell, create a 1 megawatt power supply when they are parked together at a facility with the appropriate technology! When is a car a car and when is it a power plant on wheels delivering, ala the Internet, a distributed, point source solution?

Comments?

Best regards,

Jock

iMP: The Magazine on Information Impacts is published in the public interest by the Center for Information Strategy and Policy (CISP) of Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), An Employee-Owned Company. The magazine seeks to promote

discussion of timely issues arising from new information technologies and their development. The views and opinions expressed here are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of SAIC and/or CISP.

Jock Gill, Director Voice: (781) 396-0492 eFAX: (425) 795-5918 www.e-greenstar.com

June 23, 2000



Thanks to our
forefathers N'
foremothers...

6126100

Send to Burkhardt?

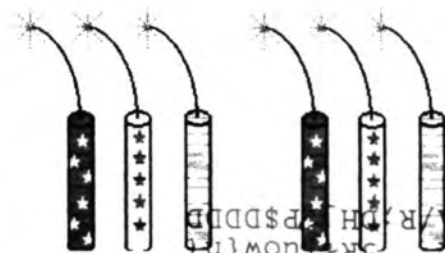
Yes 

no _____



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 :VFCSr\$TmX/R

we have the freedom to....



VOTE



GRIPE



BELIEVE



MARCH



PRAY



SPEAK



WORSHIP

Bradley

James

John Cray



Chelsea

Stephanie Miller

**OUR BEAUTIFUL AMERICA
LEADS THE MARCH IN
FREEDOM OF RIGHTS
AND LIBERTY**

Kristian Vazquez

Like
go Clinton



Jimmy B.

Jaime Barnes
go Clinton

Taylor

"Happy 4th of July"

and

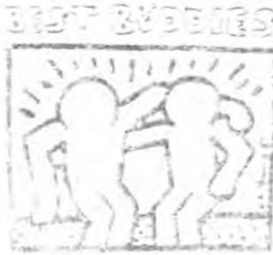
Welcome President Clinton
From Terry Lancaster

PHILIP LEON

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, 6/2/00

THE ENCLOSED LETTER IS FROM
MY FRIEND, ANTHONY SHRIVER.
I HAD PLANNED TO GIVE IT TO YOU
IN PERSON. THANK YOU!

Philip



✓ CC: Scheduling
6/23 See
5080

June 16, 2000

Dear President Clinton,

Thanks so much for your continued support of Best Buddies over the years. As you know you have been the Honorary Chairman of our annual gala held at my parent's house for the last five years. Your support and commitment to high school and college students serving people with mental retardation has been extraordinary.

I know you are overwhelmed with requests, but I was talking to Philip Levine and he thought I should drop you this note. I know every year you make an effort to attend, but it would be a great shot in the arm to us if you could come out to my parent's house on October 7th, if only for half an hour to support our efforts and say a few words.

We will honor Ted Leonsis from America Online, and Muhammad Ali will present him with our leadership award. We will also have a special performance by Cirque du Soleil and Lionel Richie.

Thanks again for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you. I promise I won't make you sit at the same table as Philip.

Warm regards,

Anthony K. Shriver
Founder and Chairman

AKS:dca

Office: 305-374-0909
Home: 305-866-5066
Mobile: 305-778-0010

6/26/00
Burkhart
Send to Scheduling?
Coordinate w/ scheduling?
Yes _____
No _____

June 13, 2000

Thm
Staff Secretary

Dear Mr. President-

As this year draws to a close I continue to be thankful for the excitement and pride you have brought to many people, to me especially, as our state and national leader and as our friend - Thank you, Mr. President.

And now, in the final days I am asking you to do something for me - This little town in which I live badly needs financial assistance in providing the Law Enforcement man power to keep crime, i.e. drugs, robbery, and murder, under control - to that end our city has made an application with the Department of Justice to receive funds through the COPS Universal Hiring Program. This is your program, Mr. President, and you have worked long and hard to insure its approval so more Law Enforcement Personnel can be placed on the streets.

I am asking you, sir, to lend your support to our city's proposal by calling our effort to the attention of your representative in the Department of Justice - Thank you, sir.

Mr. President when this year is over, please come home to us in Arkansas.

Your long time friend,


Dorothy P. Moore

6-26-00

Send to Bushhead?

Yes

No

Cal



COPS Application

www.usdoj.gov/cops/

Universal Hiring Program Application Form

This form is to be completed by jurisdictions wishing to apply for grants to pay for salaries and benefits of new or rehired police officers under the Universal Hiring Program. By signing this form you also acknowledge your understanding that Universal Hiring Program grants provide a maximum Federal contribution of 75 percent of the approved salary and benefits of each officer over three years (unless a waiver is authorized), up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the Federal share decreasing and local share increasing from year to year. All budget calculations must be based on the salary of an entry-level officer in your department. **All grant recipients must develop a written plan to retain their COPS-funded officer positions for one local budget cycle after federal funding has ended. This plan must be submitted to the COPS Office with your application. The COPS Office will monitor, for one full local set budget cycle, the grantee's implementation of their retention plan following expiration of the three-year grant.**

Applications are due postmarked by May 31, 2000

Please complete the information below. All requested information must be typed.

I. General Information

Applicant Organization's Legal Name: City of Arkansas City

Applicant Agency EIN Number (assigned by IRS. This number should be nine digits): 71-6000159

(If the Office of Justice Programs has assigned your department an EIN Number, please use that assigned number. Otherwise, your Internal Revenue Service EIN number should be used. For further clarification, please refer to your application instruction manual on page 5.)

Applicant Agency ORI Number (assigned by FBI for UCR reporting): Unk.

(Assigned by FBI for UCR reporting. This should be 7 digits long beginning with the first two letters of your state abbreviation. For further clarification, please refer to your application instruction manual on page 5.)

Federal Congressional District Number: Unk.

Are you contracting for law enforcement services?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If "yes," enter the name and agency information of the contract law enforcement department in the Executive Information section below. (For further clarification in determining if this applies to your agency, please see the Application Instruction Manual on Page 5.)

II. Executive Information

(Must be the highest ranking official in both categories)

Law Enforcement Executive's Name: N/A

Title: _____ Agency Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Type of Police Agency:

- ☐ Municipal ☐ State ☐ County PD ☐ Sheriff* ☐ Tribal* ☐ Transit*
☐ School* ☐ University/College* (☐ Public or ☐ Private)
☐ Public Housing* ☒ New Start Up* (please specify type of agency): City Police Department
☐ Other* (please specify): _____

*Departments applying from agency types with an asterisk next to them, must complete the additional information questionnaires contained in the Application Kit. This additional information must be submitted with your application.

Government Executive's Name: Richard C. Bixler

Title: Mayor Name of Government Entity: City of Arkansas City

Address: Post Office Box 369

City: Arkansas City

State: Arkansas Zip Code: 71630

Telephone: 870-877-2306 Fax: same

Type of Government Entity:

- ☐ State ☒ City ☐ Town ☐ County
☐ Village ☐ Borough ☐ Township ☐ Territory
☐ Region ☐ Council ☐ Community ☐ Pueblo
☐ Nation ☐ School District

☐ Other (please specify): _____

Contact Information:

Name of contact person in your department who is familiar with this grant: Mayor Bixler

Telephone: 870-877-2306 FAX: same

Email: N/A

III. General Information

Has your jurisdiction received other COPS grants? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "yes," under which program(s)? (Choose all that apply.)

- ☐ COPS Phase I ☐ COPS AHEAD ☐ COPS FAST ☐ COPS MORE
☐ Universal Hiring Program ☐ Anti-Gang Initiative/Youth Firearms Violence Initiative
☐ Troops to COPS ☐ Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence ☐ Police Corps
☐ Problem-Solving Partnerships ☐ Regional Community Policing Institutes
☐ COPS in Schools ☐ School Based Partnerships ☐ Tribal Resources Grant Program
☐ Small Communities Grant Program ☐ Technology
☐ Other (please specify): _____

What is the total number of new officer positions for which you are now applying? Do not include officer positions funded under any other COPS grants.

full-time: 2 part-time: _____

Will any of the requested officers be deployed to primary or secondary schools? ☐ Yes ☒ No*

If "Yes," you may want to consider applying for funding under the COPS in Schools Grant Program.

*not exclusively, but will be involved in community policing activities in K-12

Total amount of Federal funds requested for all full-time and part-time officers: \$ 150,000.

Total non-Federal matching funds required (local share): \$ 0 (see Waiver Request Statement)

(To answer these questions, complete the budget section for one officer and multiply by the above number of requested officers.)

Population served as of 1990 U.S. Census: 523

Current Population if different: 550* and square miles covered: 3

(Exclude the population and square miles primarily served by other law enforcement agencies within your jurisdiction. For example, sheriffs' departments must exclude populations and areas covered by a city police department for which the sheriffs' department has no primary law enforcement authority.)

*projected

Current authorized sworn force strength:

Full time officers: 0 Part time officers: 1

(You must indicate if your department does not have an authorized strength.)

Current budgeted sworn force strength as of March 1, 2000:

Full time officers: 0 Part time officers: 1

(Include the total number of state or locally-funded officer positions budgeted as of this date. Do not include COPS grant-funded positions in this response.)

Actual sworn force strength as of March 1, 2000:

Full time officers: 0 Part time officers: 1

(Include funded vacancies. Do not include COPS funded positions or reserve positions)

Are you requesting a waiver of the local match requirement based upon severe fiscal distress?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If "yes," attach a one to three page, typewritten description of the extraordinary local fiscal hardship upon which you are basing your request for a waiver. (For further clarification on the information that is needed to process a waiver request, please refer to the "Guidelines for Waivers of Local Match" in the Application Instructions Manual on page 9.)

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that prior to any grant award, the applicant must comply with all application and program requirements of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994 and other requirements of Federal law.

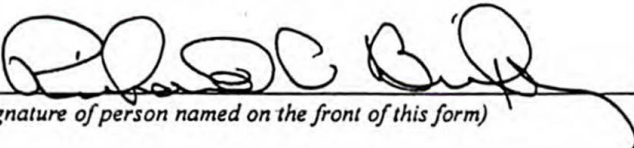
Law Enforcement Executive's Signature:

N/A

Date: _____

(signature of person named on the front of this form)

Government Executive's Signature:

x 

Date: May 30, 00

Please return 1 original and 2 copies of application materials that are being submitted with this request for funding. This includes the Community Policing Information Worksheet (for first time UHP Applicants), the Budget Information forms, Assurances, Certifications, a written Retention Plan and any additional information that is required. Completed applications should be sent to:

**COPS Universal Hiring Program
U. S. Department of Justice
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
7th floor
Washington, DC 20530
(For overnight delivery, please use 20005 as the zip code.)**

Note: Since an original signature is needed to process all funding requests, fax copies will NOT be accepted.

Note: Application pending OMB Approval.

Updated: March 21, 2000
e022k006



Certifications

Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; Drug-Free Workplace Requirements Coordination with Affected Agencies; Non-Supplanting; and Retention.

Although the Department of Justice has made every effort to simplify the application process, other provisions of Federal law require us to seek your certification regarding certain matters. Applicants should read the regulations cited below and the instructions for certification included in the regulations to understand the requirements and whether they apply to a particular applicant. Signature of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 28 CFR Part 69, "New Restrictions on Lobbying," and 28 CFR Part 67, "Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)," and the coordination and non-supplanting requirements of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994. The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Justice determines to award the covered grant.

1. Lobbying

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 69, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over \$100,000, as defined at 28 CFR Part 69, the applicant certifies that:

A. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant; the entering into of any cooperative agreement; and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

B. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form — LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions;

C. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Federal benefits by a state or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(ii) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing public (Federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(iii) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (A)(ii) of this certification; and

(iv) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

3. Drug-Free Workplace (Grantees Other Than Individuals)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67, Sections 67.615 and 67.620 —

A. The applicant certifies that it will, or will continue to, provide a drug-free workplace by:

(i) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(ii) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about —

2. Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters (Direct Recipient)

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67, Section 67.510 —

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(i) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of

- (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
- (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
- (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and
- (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug-abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
- (iii) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (i);
- (iv) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (i) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will —
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
 - (v) Notifying the agency, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (iv)(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to: COPS Office, 1100 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20530. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
 - (vi) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (iv)(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted —
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, state or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency;
 - (vii) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi).

B. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of performance (street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Check ☐ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

Section 67.630 of the regulations provides that a grantee that is a state may elect to make one certification in each Federal fiscal year, a copy of which should be included with each application for Department of Justice funding. States and state agencies may elect to use OJP Form 4061/7.

Check ☐ if the state has elected to complete OJP Form 4061/7.

4. Coordination

The Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994 requires applicants to certify that there has been appropriate coordination with all agencies that may be affected by the applicant's grant proposal if approved. Affected agencies may include, among others, the Office of the United States Attorney, state or local prosecutors, or correctional agencies. The applicant certifies that there has been appropriate coordination with all affected agencies.

5. Non-Supplanting

The applicant hereby certifies that Federal funds will not be used to replace or supplant state or local funds, or funds supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that would, in the absence of Federal aid, be made available to or for law enforcement purposes.

6. Retention

The applicant hereby certifies that it understands that it must abide by its submitted plan to retain the additional officer positions at the conclusion of the grant period.

Grantee Name and Address: City of Arkansas City, P. O. Box 369, Arkansas City, AR 71630

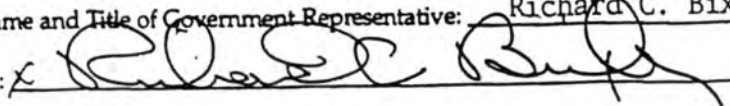
Application No. and/or Project Name: Unk. Grantee IRS/ Vendor Number: 71-6000159

Typed Name and Title of Law Enforcement Representative: N/A

Signature: _____ Date: _____

As the duly authorized representative of the governing body, I hereby certify that the I am binding the governing body to the above certifications, including the plan to retain. Elections of new officials will not relieve the governing body of its obligations under this grant.

Typed Name and Title of Government Representative: Richard C. Bixler, Mayor

Signature:  Date: 5-70-00



Assurances

Several provisions of Federal law and policy apply to all grant programs. We (the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services) need to secure your assurance that you (the applicant) will comply with these provisions. If you would like further information about any of the matters on which we seek your assurance, please contact us.

By your authorized representative's signature, you assure us and certify to us that you will comply with all legal and administrative requirements that govern the applicant for acceptance and use of Federal grant funds. In particular, you assure us that:

1. You have been legally and officially authorized by the appropriate governing body (for example, mayor or city council) to apply for this grant and that the persons signing the application and these assurances on your behalf are authorized to do so and to act on your behalf with respect to any issues that may arise during processing of this application.
2. You will comply with the provisions of Federal law which limit certain political activities of your employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part with this grant. These restrictions are set forth in 5 U.S.C. § 1501, et seq.
3. You will comply with the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, if they apply to you.
4. You will establish safeguards, if you have not done so already, to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of being, motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business or other ties.
5. You will give the Department of Justice or the Comptroller General access to and the right to examine records and documents related to the grant.
6. You will comply with all requirements imposed by the Department of Justice as a condition or administrative requirement of the grant; with the program guidelines; with the requirements of OMB Circulars A-87 (governing cost calculations) and A-128 or A-133 (governing audits); with the applicable provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; with 28 CFR Part 66 (Uniform Administrative Requirements); with the provisions of the current edition of the appropriate COPS grant owner's manual; and with all other applicable laws, orders, regulations or circulars.
7. You will, to the extent practicable and consistent with applicable law, seek, recruit and hire qualified members of racial and ethnic minority groups and qualified women in order to further effective law enforcement by increasing their ranks within the sworn positions in your agency.
8. You will not, on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability or age, unlawfully exclude any person from participation in, deny the benefits of or employment to any person, or subject any person to discrimination in connection with any programs or activities funded in whole or in part with Federal funds. These civil rights requirements are found in the non-discrimination provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 3789(d)); Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 2000d); the Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. §§ 1301-1303); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794); Title II, Subtitle A of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.); the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. § 6101, et seq.); and Department of Justice Non-Discrimination Regulations contained in Title 28, Parts 35 and 42 (subparts C, D, E and G) of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- A. In the event that any court or administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability or age against you after a due process hearing, you agree to forward a copy of the finding to the Office of Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs, 810 7th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531.
- B. If you are applying for a grant of \$500,000 or more and Department regulations (28 CFR 42.301 et seq.) require you to submit an Equal Opportunity Employment Plan, you will do so at the time of this application, if you have not done so in the past. If you are applying for a grant of less than \$500,000 and the regulations require you to maintain a Plan on file in your office, you will do so within 120 days of your grant award.
9. You will insure that the facilities under your ownership, lease or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the project are not listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of Violating Facilities and that you will notify us if you are advised by the EPA indicating that a facility to be used in this grant is under consideration for listing by EPA.
10. If your state has established a review and comment procedure under Executive Order 12372 and has selected this program for review, you have made this application available for review by the state Single Point of Contact.
11. You will devise a plan to retain the increased hiring level with state and local funds after the conclusion of your grant.

I hereby certify compliance with the above assurances that govern the application and use of Federal funds.

Signature: _____

Date: May 30, 00

City of Arkansas City

P. O. Box 369

Arkansas City, Arkansas

71630

COPS APPLICATION

RETENTION PLAN/WAIVER REQUEST STATEMENT

The City of ARKANSAS CITY, AR

May 31, 2000

Arkansas City, AR, was incorporated on September 12, 1873. Located on the banks of the Mississippi River, the City originated as the major port between Memphis and Vicksburg. Riverboats docked across the levee from Front Street where famous visitors, including Mark Twain and Jack Dempsey, patronized the dozen saloons and four hotels. A daily ferry provided east/west travelers the only River crossing south of Memphis and north of Vicksburg. In short, Arkansas City was born in the swirl of commerce and culture that symbolized the southern portion of the United States; at the time less than 100 years old.

Floods in the early part of the twentieth century changed the course of the River at Arkansas City resulting in a halt of the river transportation, destroyed the lumber mills, and generally devastated the economy of the City. Since 1930 there has been a steady population decline in the City.

Through the difficult times the City has basically survived because it remains the county seat of Desha County, has an agriculture based population, and has contributions to the population base and the school district funds by Potlatch Paper Mill located 8 miles from the City. However, the shrinking population is reflected in a commensurate declining economy and the City's budget teeters on the brink of being insufficient to meet current obligations.

Notwithstanding, elected officials and community civic leaders have been working diligently over the past 5 years to capitalize on the lone undeveloped asset possessed by the City; the history and heritage of the past. To that end, we now have 8 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places with an additional 4 on which applications are pending. Construction is under way to establish an historic walkway connecting the business district to the county courthouse facilities. A new Game and Fish Commission park has been established on a popular fishing lake 1/2 mile south of the City. And, most importantly, we have two new businesses (the first in a number of years) that are expected to open within the next year.

If these efforts are successful as we expect them to be, 3 years in the future I expect our revenues to be up and place the City in a position to contribute

substantially to funding our police department. However, currently, that simply is not our financial situation.

With that bit of background information regarding our City, I will address the requested information in support of the waiver of requirements to provide matching funds on this grant application:

1. The City has not been declared bankrupt or placed in receivership;
2. In 1994 an ice storm devastated the City requiring FEMA assistance into fiscal year 1995 (instructions appear a bit in conflict on this matter; in one place designating the "past 3 years" and another "FEMA designation since 1995")...FEMA provided approximately \$40,000 in assistance and the City provided an additional \$10,000-15,000 in expenses related to cleanup, repairs, and assistance to its citizens;
3. The City was required to rebuild its wastewater treatment facility in the mid 1990's... a project that was completed in 1998; in addition to grants that provided a portion of the costs, the City has a bond debt obligation of \$1000 per month until 2014 on this project as well as \$600 bond debt per month until 2009 on expenses related to repairs on the old oxidation pond...As our total operating budget (less approximately \$30,000 allocated annually for street repairs) is approximately \$80,000, this debt is a major financial burden (24%) on our revenue resources;
4. While our only major employer, Potlatch Corporation, has not closed, due to the slack in demand for the wood products produced at the local mill, layoffs are in effect that will cause a revenue loss to the City due to diminished spending power of some of our citizens and may cause some to relocate in seeking new employment opportunities not otherwise available in the Arkansas City area. Also, the Port Authority that has operated the new Yellow Bend Port Facility 3 miles south of Arkansas City has recently closed and is causing 2 families to relocate in pursuit of other employment;
5. The City, unable to afford the services of a certified law enforcement officer and having only the Sheriff's assistance when a deputy may be available, created in the early 1990's the elected position of City Marshal. The salary and benefits for this position are approximately \$14,000. This has been paid out of general revenues which have remained substantially the same over the past 3 years. The City Council will, if this grant is funded return the Marshal position to an appointed one with minimal salary and duties in line with a person who has no formal law enforcement training or experience (the present City Marshal is eligible to retire this year);
6. Having the one elected Marshal position referred to above, there have been no layoffs;
7. The City has had no money available to purchase law enforcement equipment or vehicle. Rather the Desha County Judge has provided the City with a vehicle from the Sheriff's Department which was replaced when the Department acquired new vehicles from the County;

8. From statistics maintained by the Arkansas Employment Security Division, the April 2000 unemployment rate for Arkansas City was 12.6%, and from the U.S. Census Bureau, the below poverty level population in Arkansas City in 1990 was 34%.

9. Based on our current financial condition and projected budget, Arkansas City is asking that the grant be funded without any mandated matching requirement. We are submitting our proposed officer funding requests on this basis;

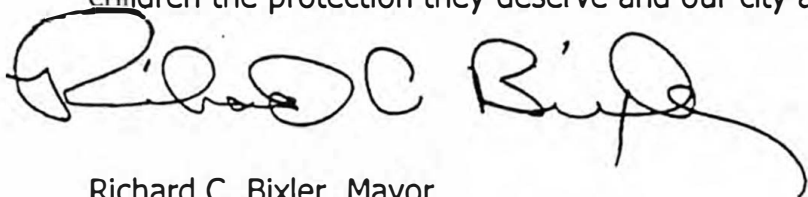
10. Our proposed retention funds plan comes from a combination of four different sources. First, funds freed up by eliminating the salaried Marshall position as set forth in # 5 above...future budgeting of these funds over partial year 1 and all of years 2 & 3 will generally cover the cost of retaining one position during year 4. Second, we would project that the efforts of our economic future as outlined in the opening narrative will result in increased revenues in year 4. Third, we will seek additional financial assistance as needed from foundations that provide funding to community police programs. Four, we are prepared to pass a tax if necessary to meet this aspect of the application requirement to fund both requested positions in year 4.

The primary impetus for seeking this grant is the marked increase in criminal activity in our community. Because we have been an "end of the road city" since the flood days of the early 1900's Arkansas City has been known as a peaceful place where doors were left unlocked, property left in carports, and violent acts almost non-existent. That is no longer the case.

Without active and adequate law enforcement, our city has become a repository for drug dealers, thugs, and other social deviants who have been effectively run out of other cities by stringent enforcement of the law. Random shootings on the weekends are now common place. Vandalism is rampant and theft of property is an ordinary occurrence.

Three miles north of Arkansas City is the newly designated crossing of the Great River Bridge; the predecessor of I-69. Our city has an opportunity for growth not envisioned or available for the last 100 years. But without adequate police protection provided by a community police force, this grand opportunity will be lost because people will not settle in our city as it exists today.

The poverty of the Delta is well known. We ask your favorable consideration on this application and the waiver request in order to give our citizens and their children the protection they deserve and our city a future filled with hope.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard C. Bixler", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Richard C. Bixler, Mayor



Applicant Name:

ORI Code (Assigned by FBI):

State:

This worksheet will assist you in properly organizing and estimating your costs and providing the necessary details for financial review. Complete Part 1 if you are requesting funds for full-time officers, Part 2 if you are requesting part-time officers, and both parts if you are requesting full- and part-time officers. Everyone must complete a Budget Summary. If you plan to hire more than one part-time officer and they will be working a different number of hours, use average salary and benefit figures.

The budget information you provide will be used to calculate your grant amount. Assistance in completing this information is available from the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770, or by writing the COPS Office, 1100 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530.

Pending OMB Approval

Part 1: Complete if you are requesting full-time Officers

1. Cost Per full-time Officer – Year 1

Instructions-Please indicate the Law Enforcement Agency's cost for each of the following categories. Please do not include employee contribution costs.

Enter the base annual salary that your department currently pays a new, entry-level officer.

Cost for Social Security may not exceed 6.2%
Cost for Medicare may not exceed 1.45 %
Costs toward health insurance coverage, please indicate if this is for Family Coverage () Yes ☒ No
Costs toward life insurance coverage.
Vacation costs, if not included in base salary.
Sick leave costs, if not included in base salary.
Contribution to retirement benefits.
Costs of worker's compensation.
Costs of unemployment insurance.
Costs of equipment, training, uniforms, vehicles and overtime are not permitted.

Sum of department fringe benefit costs for Year 1.
Year 1 base salary plus Year 1 fringe benefits

Current Annual Entry - Level Base Salary	\$ <u>19,500</u>	% of base salary
Annual Fringe Benefits:		
*Social Security	\$ <u>1,210</u>	% <u>6.2</u>
*Medicare	\$ <u>282</u>	% <u>1.45</u>
Health Insurance	\$ <u>1,000</u>	% <u>5</u>
Life Insurance	\$ <u>200</u>	% <u>1</u>
Vacation	\$ <u>850</u>	% <u>4.3</u>
Sick Leave	\$ <u>450</u>	% <u>2.3</u>
Retirement	\$ <u>1,200</u>	% <u>6.1</u>
*Worker's Comp.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.5</u>
*Unemployment Ins.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.5</u>
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Total Fringe Benefits	\$ <u>6,192</u>	
Total Year 1 Salary and Benefits	\$ <u>25,692</u>	

2. Cost Per full-time Officer – Year 2

Current Annual Entry-Level Base Salary	\$ <u>20,500</u>	% of base salary
Annual Fringe Benefits:		
*Social Security	\$ <u>1270</u>	% <u>6.2</u>
*Medicare	\$ <u>300</u>	% <u>1.45</u>
Health Insurance	\$ <u>1000</u>	% <u>5</u>
Life Insurance	\$ <u>200</u>	% <u>1</u>
Vacation	\$ <u>900</u>	% <u>4.5</u>
Sick Leave	\$ <u>450</u>	% <u>2.3</u>
Retirement	\$ <u>1200</u>	% <u>6.1</u>
*Worker's Comp.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.5</u>
*Unemployment Ins.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.5</u>
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Total Fringe Benefits	\$ <u>6320</u>	
Total Year 2 Salary and Benefits	\$ <u>26820</u>	

Instructions:

Enter the base annual salary that your department currently pays a new, entry-level officer.

Cost for Social Security may not exceed 6.2%

Cost for Medicare may not exceed 1.45 %

Costs toward health insurance coverage, please indicate if this is for Family Coverage () Yes () No

Costs toward life insurance coverage.

Vacation costs, if not included in base salary.

Sick leave costs, if not included in base salary.

Contribution to retirement benefits.

Costs of worker's compensation.

Costs of unemployment insurance.

Costs of equipment, training, uniforms, vehicles and overtime are not permitted.

Sum of department fringe benefit costs for Year2.

Year 2 base salary plus Year 2 fringe benefits

3. Cost Per full-time Officer – Year 3

Current Annual Entry-Level Base Salary	\$ <u>22000</u>	% of base
Annual Fringe Benefits:		
*Social Security	\$ <u>1365</u>	% <u>6.2</u>
*Medicare	\$ <u>320</u>	% <u>1.45</u>
Health Insurance	\$ <u>1100</u>	% <u>5</u>
Life Insurance	\$ <u>200</u>	% <u>.09</u>
Vacation	\$ <u>900</u>	% <u>4</u>
Sick Leave	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.2</u>
Retirement	\$ <u>1200</u>	% <u>5.45</u>
*Worker's Comp.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.2</u>
*Unemployment Ins.	\$ <u>500</u>	% <u>2.2</u>
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Other _____	\$ _____	% _____
Total Fringe Benefits	\$ <u>6585</u>	
Total Year 3 Salary and Benefits	\$ <u>28585</u>	

Instructions:

Enter the base annual salary that your salary department currently pays a new, entry-level officer.

Cost for Social Security may not exceed 6.2%

Cost for Medicare may not exceed 1.45 %

Costs toward health insurance coverage, please indicate if this is for Family Coverage () Yes () No

Costs toward life insurance coverage.

Vacation costs, if not included in base salary.

Sick leave costs, if not included in base salary.

Contribution to retirement benefits.

Costs of worker's compensation.

Costs of unemployment insurance.

Costs of equipment, training, uniforms, vehicles and overtime are not permitted.

Sum of department fringe benefit costs for Year 3.

Year 3 base salary plus Year 3 fringe benefits

Part 3: Universal Hiring Program - Budget Summary

After completing Part 1 and/or Part 2 of this form, answer the following questions. If necessary, attach an explanation of how you computed salaries and benefits for the worksheet. Be sure to answer EVERY question. Missing or erroneous information can greatly slow the grant-making process.

1. If your department's second- and third-year costs for salaries and/or benefits are greater than the first year, check the reason(s) why in the space below:

☒ Cost of living adjustment (COLA) ☐ Step raises ☒ Changes in benefit costs ☐ Other (attach an explanation)

2. Please enter the name of your Federal Cognizant Agency in the space provided:

UNK

(State and municipal agencies that receive Federal grants are required to have audits of those grants forwarded to a single Federal agency (Justice, HUD, HHS, Transportation, etc.). The single Federal agency where such audits are sent is known as your "Cognizant Federal Agency." For assistance in determining which Federal agency receives your audits, call 1-800-421-6770.)

3. Starting date of your fiscal year: 1/1/2000 Ending date: 12/31/2000
Month/Day/Year Month/Day/Year

4. IF NO FUNDS WERE BUDGETED FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION, FICA, SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICARE OR UNEMPLOYMENT YOU MUST PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED: (For example if agency is exempt from FICA because it is covered by a local/state retirement program then the agency should explain that).

5. Under COPS grants, the Federal share of total salaries and benefits must decrease each year leading to full local funding by the fourth year of the officer's employment. At the same time, your local share must increase each year. The percentage of total officers' salaries and benefits paid with Federal funds must be less in Year 2 than in Year 1 and less in Year 3 than in Year 2. Looking at it from the local funding perspective, the percentage of total officers' salaries and benefits paid with local funds must be more in Year 2 than in Year 1 and more in Year 3 than in Year 2. Fill out the following 3-year projection, showing how the Federal share and your share will change year by year for one officer. If applying for a waiver, you must still complete the Federal and local amount sections as if you were not receiving a waiver.

Federal Share Requirement for One Full-time Officer's Salary and Benefits

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL - 3 YEARS
Federal Amount (Percentage must decrease each year) <i>May not exceed 75% of total costs or \$75,000, whichever is smaller</i>	* \$25000 % 97.5	\$25000 % 93.5	\$25000 % 89.5	\$75000
Local Amount (Percentage must increase each year)	\$692 % 2.5	\$1820 % 6.5	\$3585 % 12.5	\$6097
Total (Federal Amount plus Local Amount)	\$25692	\$26820	\$28585	\$81097
	Year 1 total	Year 2 total	Year 3 total	Total 3-year costs

* PER OFFICER

Federal Share Requirement for One Part-time Officer's Salary and Benefits

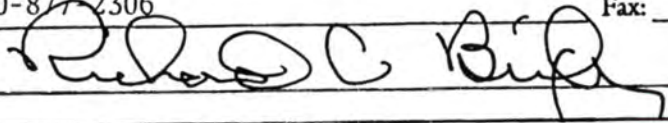
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL - 3 YEARS
Federal Amount (Percentage must decrease each year)	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$
Local Amount (Percentage must increase each year)	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$
Total (Federal Amount plus Local Amount)	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Year 1 total	Year 2 total	Year 3 total	Total 3-year costs

Contact Information for Budget Questions

The undersigned attests to the accuracy of the Budget Information submitted on the preceding pages.

Name (typed) of Authorized Official: Richard C. Bixler Title: Mayor

Phone: 870-877-2306 Fax: same

Signature:  Date: 5-30-01



COPS Worksheet

Community Policing Information

To be Completed by Applicants for COPS Grants

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Thomas Frazier, Director

OMB approval 1103-27
Expiration 5/2001

Community Policing Information Worksheet

The following worksheet will assist the COPS Office to better understand the public safety problems facing communities, as well as the particular goals and activities of law enforcement agencies.

For more information about COPS grants, call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

Internet web site: <http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/>

April 1998

Community Policing Information Worksheet

This worksheet will provide the COPS Office with information about the public safety concerns of your community and your department's community policing goals and activities. For assistance in completing this worksheet, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Your Community Policing Information Worksheet is complete by signing and dating below. Both the law enforcement executive and the government executive must sign.

Applicant Organization's Legal Name: City of Arkansas City

ORI #: Unk.

We, the undersigned, attest to the accuracy of the Community Policing Information Worksheet submitted below.

Law Enforcement Executive: Title: N/A

Name (typed): _____

Department: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Government Executive: Title: Mayor

Name (typed): Richard C. Bixler

Government Entity: City of Arkansas City

Date: 5-30-00

ft Signature: _____

Person Completing Form: X Title: N/A

Name (typed): Marilyn Hawley

Date: May 31, 2000

Signature: Marilyn Hawley

PART 1

1. From the list that follows, please rank in descending order the following public safety concerns of your community. For example, if "weapons" are the greatest concern in your community, place the letter "f" in rank number 1. If "wildlife crimes" are the lowest concern in your community, place an "n" in rank number 16.

Rank:

1. A
2. H
3. B
4. D
5. F
6. C
7. K
8. i
9. E
10. J
11. G
12. I
13. O
14. M
15. N
16. _____

Major Public Safety Issues:

- a. Violent crimes against persons
- b. Property crimes
- c. Motor vehicle thefts
- d. Vandalism
- e. Gangs
- f. Weapons
- g. Prostitution
- h. Drug crimes
- i. Domestic violence
- j. Alcohol-related crime, including DWI
- k. Disorderly conduct
- l. Traffic violations
- m. Agricultural crimes
- n. Wildlife crimes
- o. Hate crimes
- p. Other (specify): _____

Community policing is a policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics and community-police partnerships.

Your answers to the questions below will provide the COPS Office with basic information about your community policing efforts, and how you will use your COPS grant funds to further the implementation of community policing.

You are not expected to engage in all of the activities listed. They are examples of the community policing efforts of other law enforcement agencies. If you have a written document that serves as your community policing plan, please attach it to this form.

Overall Approach

2. Please indicate which of the following are part of your overall approach to community policing, and which you plan to implement under your COPS grant:

a) Crime Prevention Efforts

<i>Have Implemented</i>	<i>Plan to Implement</i>	
☐	☒	a. Youth programs (e.g., in-school, after school, weekend police/youth programs)
☐	☒	b. Anti-drug programs
☒	☐	c. Regular meetings with community groups to discuss crime
☐	☒	d. Anti-violence programs
☐	☐	e. Other (specify): _____

b) Problem-Solving Activities

<i>Have Implemented</i>	<i>Plan to Implement</i>	
☒	☐	a. Identifying crime problems with members of the community and other government agencies (e.g., prosecutor and courts, social services, probation office)
☐	☒	b. Identifying crime problems by looking at crime trends (e.g., keeping records of crimes and the types of requests for help)
☒	☐	c. Identifying top problems by analyzing repeat calls for service
☒	☐	d. Preventing crime by focusing on conditions that lead to crime (e.g., abandoned buildings and cars, referrals to other civil agencies)
☒	☐	e. Building on information systems to enhance crime analysis capabilities
☐	☐	f. Other (specify): _____

c) Community Partnerships

Have
Implemented

Plan to
Implement

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| ☒ | ☐ | a. Regularly surveying community members to assist in identifying and prioritizing crime problems |
| ☐ | ☒ | b. Locating office or stations within neighborhoods |
| ☐ | ☒ | c. Providing community policing training to citizens |
| ☐ | ☒ | d. Meeting with community members to learn more about the nature of specific problems |
| ☒ | ☐ | e. Involving community members in selecting responses to problems and determining measures of success |
| ☐ | ☐ | f. Other (specify): _____ |

d) Infrastructure and Management Changes

Have
Implemented

Plan to
Implement

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ | ☒ | a. Have written strategic plan for community policing |
| ☐ | ☒ | b. Department currently designates special unit (or a special officer) for community policing activities |
| ☐ | ☒ | c. Department promotes an agencywide approach to community policing |

If your department has implemented or plans to implement an agencywide approach to community policing, please indicate the approximate percentage of time that patrol officers in your department dedicate (or will dedicate) to community policing:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ☐ | Less than 10 percent |
| ☒ | 10-20 percent |
| ☐ | More than 20 percent |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ | ☒ | d. Personnel are given responsibility for geographical areas |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|

*Have
Implemented*

*Plan to
Implement*

☐☒

e. Call management systems are in place to free officer time for community policing (e.g., telephone reporting, alternative responses)

☐☒

f. Personnel evaluations reward participation in collaborative problem-solving efforts

☐☐ N/A

g. Decision-making authority has been decentralized

☐☐ N/A

h. Management positions have been eliminated

☐☒

i. Community policing concepts have been integrated into agency's mission statement

☐☒

j. Community policing concepts have been integrated into departmental policies and procedures

☐☐ N/A

k. Detectives have been integrated into community policing efforts

☐☐ N/A

l. Department staff routinely collaborate with other municipal agencies to address problems

Communities

3. Please indicate which of the following groups you have consulted to address crime and disorder problems in your community:

Consulted

Plan to Consult

☒☐

a. Other government agencies (e.g. probation office, sanitation)

☒☐

b. Civic groups

☒☐

c. Neighborhood associations

☐☐ N/A

d. Tenants' associations

☐☐ N/A

e. Organizations of your employees, including collective bargaining groups

☒☐

f. Business groups

Consulted

Plan to Consult

☒☐

g. Religious groups

☒☐

h. Schools

☐☐

i. Other (specify): _____

Citizens

4. Please indicate which of the following partnership activities are currently performed by citizens in your jurisdiction or are planned under your COPS grant:

*Currently
Perform*

*Planned Under
Grant*

☐☒

a. Neighborhood Watch

☐☒

b. Citizen volunteer programs

☐☒

c. Citizen advisory groups to your law enforcement agency

☐☒

d. Citizen patrols within your community

☐☒

e. Participate in anti-drug or anti-violence programs

☐☐

f. Other activities (specify): _____

Officers

5. Please indicate which of the following activities are currently performed by patrol officers or are planned under your COPS grant:

a) Crime Prevention Activities

*Currently
Perform*

*Planned Under
Grant*

☐☒

a. Foot patrol, bike patrol or mounted patrol

☐☒

Important Making door-to-door contact with citizens and businesses

Currently
Perform

Planned Under
Grant

☒☐

c. Meeting with community leaders and groups to learn more about crime problems and jointly develop crime prevention plans

☐☒

d. Using business cards, cellular phones or beepers to maintain contact with, and be contacted by, citizens regarding public safety concerns

☐☒

e. Working in schools or other public agencies to teach crime prevention

☐☐

f. Other (specify): _____

b) Problem-Solving Activities

Currently
Perform

Planned Under
Grant

☒☒

a. Working with citizens to identify and address community crime problems

☐☒

b. Using computer systems to collect and analyze information, particularly repeat calls for service

☐☒

c. Coordinating specific problem-solving projects to address problems on their beats

☒☒

d. Working with other public agencies to solve disorder problems (e.g. trash collection, public works agencies to solve lighting problems)

☐☒

e. Mapping crime problems

☐☐

f. Other (specify): _____

c) Training

1) Departmentwide community policing training

☐

Have implemented

☒

Plan to implement

☐

Do not plan to implement

2) Where do recruits/officers receive basic training? (Check all that apply.)

- ☒ State academy
- ☐ Regional academy
- ☐ Local academy
- ☐ Community college
- ☐ Private contract/outside consultant
- ☐ No recruit training
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

3) How many hours of recruit training dedicated solely to community policing concepts do recruits receive?

unk hours

4) Have community policing concepts been integrated into general training received by agency personnel (e.g., training on law, departmental regulations, conducting investigations)?

- ☐ Yes ☒ Plan to implement ☐ Do not plan to implement

5) Where do in-service officers receive community policing training?

- ☒ State academy
- ☐ Regional academy
- ☐ Local academy
- ☐ Community college
- ☐ Private contract/outside consultant
- ☐ No in-service training
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

6) How many hours of in-service training dedicated solely to community policing concepts do officers receive?

unk hours

7) We would like to know what kind of training your department routinely provides that is pertinent to community policing. Please indicate the community policing training that your department provided in the past fiscal year. Please indicate by checking the appropriate box. The abbreviation "CP" stands for community policing.

	Recruit Academy Only	In-Service Only	Both Recruit & In-Service	Civilian	No Training Provided	Other: _____
a. Concepts and general principles of CP	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Problem-solving methods (SARA, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Causes and consequences of specific problems (e.g., drugs, spousal abuse)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. CP approaches to specific problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Organizing/working with public groups	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
f. Cultural diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Victim assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
h. Working with juveniles	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
i. Using code/civil enforcement	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
j. Alternative dispute resolution	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
k. Supervising problem solvers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
l. Other (specify): _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Other: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. Other: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Retention

6. Indicate how you plan to retain the new officers following the end of Federal grant support.

Have you planned to assume a progressively larger share of an officer's salary and fringe benefits each year over the next three years, leading to full-time retention of the officer at the conclusion of the grant?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Do you have assurance from your local government that these officers will be retained?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If "yes," attach any written letters or other assurances to this application. If "no," explain how you intend to retain the officers.

Complete Part 2 only if:

- You are applying for a COPS hiring grant *and* your jurisdiction's population is 50,000 or more; or
- You are applying for an innovative community policing grant with funding of \$1 million or more; or
- You do not have an established law enforcement agency and wish to establish one; or
- You represent a special law enforcement agency, such as transit, housing, university, school or natural resource police.

PART 2

1. List any fiscal, budgetary or other limitations on your department's ability to address the public safety needs listed in Question 1, Part 1, of the Community Policing Information Worksheet, without Federal assistance:

Fiscal limitations: N/A - NO CURRENT DEPARTMENT

Budgetary limitations: N/A

Other limitations: _____

2. How does your community policing plan fit with other statewide and local crime prevention and control plans, including statewide Byrne Grant strategies?

Coordinated
Fully

Partially
Coordinated

☐☐

none

a. Statewide Byrne Grant strategy

☐☐

N/A

b. Other statewide strategies

☐☐

N/A

c. Local crime prevention plans

☐☐

N/A

d. Local crime control plans

3. Briefly list other governmental or community initiatives that complement or will be coordinated with your plans under this grant:

N/A

4. Indicate current and anticipated ongoing community support for your community policing efforts, such as financial support or in-kind contributions:

<i>Current</i>	<i>Anticipated</i>	
☒	☒	a. Programmatic support from the community
☐	☒	b. Financial support from the community
☐	☐	c. Other community support: _____
☐	☒	d. Sought or obtained private financial support

5. Indicate the impact that receiving the requested resources or increasing the number of officers will have on other criminal justice agencies in your jurisdiction:

<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Minimal Impact</i>	<i>Major Impact</i>	
☐	☐	☒	a. Prosecutor's office
☐	☒	☐	b. Public defender's office
☐	☐	☒	c. Local/state correctional agencies
☐	☒	☐	d. Other public criminal justice agencies
☐	☐	☐	e. Other private criminal justice agencies

If you anticipate any major impact on any of these agencies, please briefly describe that impact below.

Please return to:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530



Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Instructions for Completion of SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

This disclosure form shall be completed by the reporting entity, whether subawardee or prime Federal recipient, at the initiation or receipt of a covered Federal action, or a material change to a previous filing, pursuant to title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. The filing of a form is required for each payment or agreement to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action. Complete all items that apply for both the initial filing and material change report. Refer to the implementing guidance published by the Office of Management and Budget for additional information.

1. Identify the type of covered Federal action for which lobbying activity is and/or has been secured to influence the outcome of a covered Federal action.

2. Identify the status of the covered Federal action.

3. Identify the appropriate classification of this report. If this is a follow-up report caused by a material change to the information previously reported, enter the year and quarter in which the change occurred. Enter the date of the last previously submitted report by this reporting entity for this covered Federal action.

4. Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the reporting entity. Include Congressional District number, if known. Check the appropriate classification of the reporting entity that designates if it is, or expects to be, a prime or subaward recipient. Identify the tier of the subawardee, e.g., the first subawardee of the prime is the 1st tier. Subawards include but are not limited to subcontracts, subgrants and contract awards under grants.

5. If the organization filing the report in item 4 checks "Subawardee," then enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the prime Federal recipient. Include Congressional District, if known.

6. Enter the name of the Federal agency making the award or loan commitment. Include at least one organizational level below agency name, if known. For example, Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.

7. Enter the Federal program name or description for the cov-

ered Federal action (item 1). If known, enter the full Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for grants, cooperative agreements, loans and loan commitments.

8. Enter the most appropriate Federal identifying number available for the Federal action identified in item 1 (e.g., Request for Proposal (RFP) number; Invitation for Bid (IFB) number; grant announcement number; the contract, grant, or loan award number; the application/proposal control number assigned by the Federal agency). Include prefixes, e.g., "RFP-DE-90-001."

9. For a covered Federal action where there has been an award or loan commitment by the Federal agency, enter the Federal amount of the award/loan commitment for the prime entity identified in item 4 or 5.

10. (a) Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the lobbying entity engaged by the reporting registrant identified in item 4 to influence the covered Federal action.

(b) Enter the full name(s) of the individual(s) performing services, and include full address if different from 10 (a). Enter Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial (MI).

11. The certifying official shall sign and date the form, print his/her name, title and telephone number.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0046), Washington, D.C. 20530.

Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Approved by OMB
O348-0046
(as amended)

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for instructions and public burden disclosure)

1. Type of Federal Action: _____ a. contract b. grant c. cooperative agreement d. loan e. loan guarantee f. loan insurance		2. Status of Federal Action: _____ a. bid/offer/application b. initial award c. post-award		3. Report Type: _____ a. initial filing b. material change For Material Change Only: Year: _____ Quarter: _____ Date of last report _____	
4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity: ☒ Prime ☐ Subawardee Tier _____, if known: City of Arkansas City Box 369 Arkansas City, OK 76630 Congressional District (number), if known: <u>unk</u>			5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime: Congressional District (number), if known: _____		
6. Federal Department/Agency: <u>unk</u>			7. Federal Program Name/Description: CFDA Number, if applicable: <u>unk</u>		
8. Federal Action Number, if known: <u>unk</u>			9. Award Amount, if known: \$		
10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant (if individual, last name, first name, MI): N/A			10. b. Individuals Performing Services (including address if different from No.10a) (last name, first name, MI): N/A		
11. Information requested through this form is authorized by Title 31 U.S.C. Section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be reported to the Congress semi-annually and will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.			Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> Print Name: <u>RICHARD C BIVLER</u> Title: <u>MAYOR</u> Telephone No.: <u>870-877-2469</u> Date: <u>5-30-00</u>		
Federal Use Only:			Authorized for Local Reproduction, Standard Form - LLL		



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

Start-up Department Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions if the applicant is a start-up agency (any kind). You may attach additional sheets of paper if more space is needed:

Deadline:

**Applications must be
postmarked
on or before
May 31, 2000.**

**Remember to send an
Original and two copies
of all application
materials.**

1. a. Are any law enforcement services currently provided to your jurisdiction by an existing agency, such as a sheriff's department or a neighboring jurisdiction's police department?

One Desha County Deputy lives in Arkansas City and responds to calls on an "as needed"/"if available" basis

- b. If the answer is yes, is this a contractual agreement?

No

- c. Why is your jurisdiction now creating a start-up agency?

In case of increasing criminal activity within the city, the exigent need to have our own law enforcement agency to keep the public peace.

- d. Has your jurisdiction pass an ordinance, law, or other resolution formally establishing a police agency? If yes, please include a copy of this ruling or legislation.

No, this application process has been discussed with and approved by the City Council.

2. Does your jurisdiction have a written community policing plan? If yes, please include a copy of that plan. If no, do you intend to write such a plan?

No, but absolutely will write a community policing plan if we are able to obtain the requested funds and establish our own police department.

3. Does your jurisdiction have a written retention plan? Please include this plan with your application.

No, but as set forth in our Waiver Request Statement plans are in place for the required funding for the two requested positions during year number four.

4. Does your jurisdiction have funds available for the local match? If yes, where are the funds coming from? If no, are you applying for a waiver of the local match? (if so, please include the Waiver Review Information with your application)

No (see Waiver Request Statement)

5. Please provide a brief explanation of the following:

- a. your department's budget plan
- b. your equipment purchase plan (cars, weapons, uniforms etc.)
- c. training the officers will receive
- d. a timetable for the implementation of these plans

- A. Budget plans will be in accordance with budget summary submitted as part of this application.
- B. (1) Car will be obtained from Desha County Judge (currently provided to part-time City Marshal) - only one will be necessary as two requested officers will not generally serve the same shift

(2) Weapons and uniforms will be budgeted from general revenues
- C. Officers will receive certification through a fourteen week training course administered by the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy
- D. Advertising for the positions will commence immediately upon award of grant. Training for officer number one will commence immediately upon hiring. Officer two training will commence upon certification of officer number one

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

4301 West Markham, Slot 599
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72205-7199
501/686-5260
501/686-8506 (fax)
CRANFORDCHARLES@EXCHANG

Office of the
 Vice Chancellor

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: NSC?
 Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

UAMS

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Melanne Verveer

Nancy - This
 was sent from
 one office - The
 President may be
 very pls about
 this Arkansas
 effort. Could
 someone pls acknowledge.

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the opportunity to be your voice on May 9th in Volgograd, Russia, as I read your Presidential Message on Victory Day to the 50,000 people assembled. You are the first American President since Franklin Roosevelt to honor them with a Presidential Message.

Early in the morning May 9th, they began to gather for the ceremonies: old soldiers in old uniforms, moving slowly up the Mamayev Hill they once defended in their youth, many clutching flowers in remembrance of their fallen comrades--old veterans, both men and women, proudly wearing war medals they had won. They were joined in their silent march by thousands of Russian people who came to honor these brave men and women. The reverence of those assembled that day is a model of patriotism the entire world should see.

The Russian people were touched by your recognition of the courage and sacrifices of the fighters and civilians of Stalingrad (Volgograd). Acknowledging their contributions to ending World War II is what they wanted to hear. Russians believe their extraordinary efforts in World War II have for many years gone unrecognized by the rest of the world. Even two weeks later, the ceremonies featuring your message were being replayed by the local television station. I am certainly no authority on foreign relations, but I believe your message touched the people in a way that cannot be achieved by economic aid alone.

I confess I am emotionally committed to the people of Volgograd. Since 1993, I have led the UAMS effort to respond to their Medical Academy's requests for assistance in improving their health care system. First came Dr. Vladimir Petrov, Rector of the Volgograd Medical Academy, a visionary leader. He was followed by the Governor and the Mayor of the City of Volgograd, then by the head of the health department and

several business leaders. They came to Arkansas, paying their own travel expenses, not as a part of a sponsored tour of the United States. They chose UAMS to be their US partner, and during the past seven years we have related well. Maybe it is because Arkansas is not a wealthy part of the United States. Perhaps they feel comfortable with that.

The people of southern Russia need our help as much as Moscow and St. Petersburg. So much of health care assistance and the US-Russian partnerships have been focused on the major cities. The cooperation in Volgograd is so good that there is an excellent opportunity to create a model of health care that could be replicated throughout the country. I am proud of what we have done with modest funds. Our accomplishments are even more pleasing when we see that our Russian partners have been willing to put their money into our joint projects. We have both been loyal to our seven-year partnership, building trust and friendship, ingredients that we both know are as important as money.

Volgograd suffered unimaginable destruction in World War II. It has risen from the ashes to be an important Russian city of over one million people. I would argue that the city of Volgograd (Stalingrad) is owed a debt that could never be fully repaid. The brave defenders of that city in 1942-43 held the line against the advancing Nazi forces and won victory in a battle that had far more impact on the outcome of World War II than present day generations understand. I am sure you are a student of history and know the linkages between victory in Stalingrad and the outcome of subsequent battles in Western Europe.

When asked for assistance to improve their health care system, I don't know how we can say no. The need is great. The cost of bringing Russia to a higher quality health care system will no doubt be large. In Arkansas at UAMS, we are willing to do our part.

Russians are both unhealthy and dispirited. Thus, those who wish to work to improve their health status need to address both conditions simultaneously. Your message to the people gathered on Victory Day in Volgograd was one such effort. Lifted by the people's reaction to your words, I returned home with more resolve to work with the people of Volgograd to help them be healthy in both body and spirit.

The terrific response to your Presidential Message opens the door to another opportunity. That opportunity would be a show of gratitude by American prisoners of war that were liberated by Russian forces as they moved from the victory in Stalingrad toward Berlin. My dream is to see on Victory Day 2001, or in a special ceremony later this year, a group of former POWs gathered for a ceremony in Volgograd on Mamayev Mound in the shadow of the Mother Russia statue as they exchange greetings with some of their Russian liberators. I further dream that this event would be led by Arkansas and would

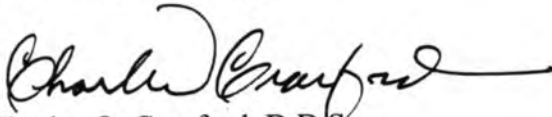
President Clinton
June 14, 2000
Page 3

be seen as a genuine expression of gratitude. And as I dream further, I dream that you might lead this American delegation.

Meanwhile, we continue to press forward with the goals of the UAMS-Volgograd partnership. As infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS become more prevalent in the Volgograd region, the affiliation we began in 1993 takes on an even more urgent character. You would be proud of the health professionals in Arkansas, both in the public and private sectors, who have volunteered to assist our Volgograd colleagues. Our larger goal is to see Volgograd develop as a major modern high quality health care center serving not only southern Russia, but also the Caucasus and northern Caspian regions. Arkansas can help make that happen.

Again, thank you for the Presidential Message and for its value in lifting the spirits of the Russian people attending the Victory Day celebration. Our efforts would be greatly amplified if USAID and other global health assistance programs would select Volgograd as a priority region. I believe we owe them that consideration.

Yours most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles O. Cranford", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Charles O. Cranford, D.D.S.
Vice Chancellor for Regional Programs
Executive Director, AHEC Program

COC: he

Enclosure:

Video: UAMS-Volgograd: Victory Day 2000
(5 minutes, 19 seconds/VHS format)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 2000

Warm greetings to all those gathered to celebrate Victory Day in Volgograd. It has been 57 years since the Battle of Stalingrad -- described by many military historians as the greatest battle ever fought -- but the world has not forgotten the courage of the city's defenders, who were among the great heroes of World War II.

As President Franklin Delano Roosevelt did so many years ago, I am pleased to recognize the sacrifices and contributions of the brave people of Stalingrad, both civilians and soldiers, and to extend my warmest wishes for prosperity and health to all who reside in your city and region, now known as Volgograd. The fallen fighters and living veterans of that great battle continue to be remembered in the United States for their remarkable contribution to our victory in the Second World War.

I am also pleased that, in my home state of Arkansas, the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences is building ties with the Volgograd State Medical Academy and is also working with the city and state governments of Volgograd to assist in the improvement of health care services and the treatment of tuberculosis. In this new century, efforts such as these will form an important foundation of cooperation between the United States and Russia.

Best wishes to all for a memorable observance.

Bill Clinton



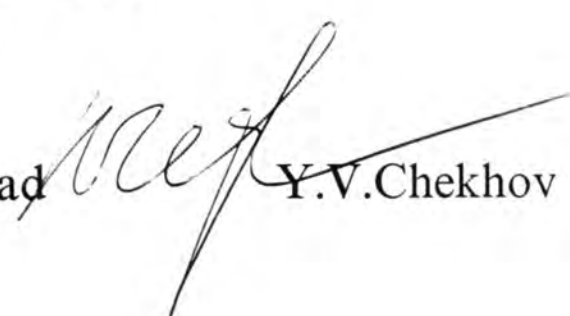
город-герой

ВОЛГОГРАД

Mister President,

From behalf of veterans and citizens of city-hero Volgograd that is a great honour for me to express my gratitude and to thank you for your warmest congratulations on the occasion of the Great Victory over the fascism. So, let me greet in your person all the veterans of the American Armed forces and all those who brought contribution to the cause of our common Victory in the World War II and wish them a strong health and a long life. I am sure that friendship between Russian and American peoples, sealed with the saint blood of the heroes of our countries, will continue to serve the cause of consolidation of peace all over the world.

With deepest respect,
the Mayor of city-hero Volgograd


Y.V. Chekhov

Volgograd Medical Academy (VMA)
and the
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS)

An International Academic Affiliation
Established 1993

Vladimir Petrov, M.D.
Rector
Volgograd Medical Academy
1, Fallen Fighters Square
400066 Volgograd
Russian Federation

Charles O. Cranford, D.D.S.
Vice Chancellor for Regional Programs
Executive Director, AHEC Program
Director, UAMS/VMA Partnership Program
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
4301 West Markham
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205
United States of America



NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

An independent federal agency working with the President and Congress to increase the inclusion, independence, and empowerment of all Americans with disabilities.

00 JUN 27 AM 12:20

June 23, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

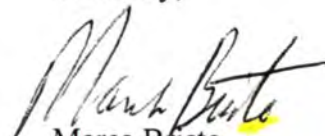


Dear Mr. President:

The attached report, *Promises to Keep: A Decade of Federal Enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act*, is provided for your confidential review. It is embargoed until June 27, 2000, at 10:00, when the National Council on Disability will officially release *Promises to Keep* at a news conference at the National Press Club. Please do not duplicate or share this material in any way.

Thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Sincerely,


Marca Bristo
Chairperson

6-26-00

To Burkhardt for
reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

PROMISES TO KEEP:

***A Decade of
Federal Enforcement
of the Americans
with Disabilities Act***

EMBARGOED UNTIL

12:00 6-27-00



**NATIONAL COUNCIL
ON DISABILITY**

June 27, 2000

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Bill Hybels
Senior Pastor

AS SEEN
6-26-00

June 22, 2000

President Clinton
c/o Nancy Henreich
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500-2000

Dear Bill:

I trust all is well with you. I look forward to our July 12 meeting.

My main agenda on that day will be to go over the questions I would like to pose to you at the Leadership Summit on August 10 here at Willow Creek. Over 10,000 of the top Christian leaders in the world have already pre-registered and thousands more will be signing up in the next seven weeks.

The primary focus of the interview will be on your philosophy of leadership. How do you develop a vision? How do you go about building consensus for vision "buy in"? What role do team members play in vision refinement, etc.? I'd also like to get into subject matters such as brokering peace, conflict resolution, and the use of power. All in all, I think we could really stimulate the thinking of lots of church leaders if we get the questions and answers right! I know this is a little outside the box for you, but I am confident that God can use you.

We have sent the details to Stephanie Street in scheduling and are awaiting the confirmation of the details on your side regarding the specific time slot of the interview.

In my prayers for you recently I thought of asking you to consider spending the full day (August 10) at the Summit. I think you would learn a ton and get a close-up view of the challenges facing church leaders. Obviously, it would make a huge statement to all the pastors. If that is not possible, I understand.

I continue to pray for you and Hilary, and Chelsea.

God's best,

Bill

Bill Hybels

6-26-00

To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Scheduling? Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

WILLOW CREEK COMMUNITY CHURCH

67 EAST ALCONQUIN ROAD SOUTH BARKINGTON, ILLINOIS 60010-7612

6-26-00

Debra A. Schiff

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wrote a bad job by
[initials]

June 22, 2000

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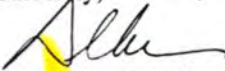
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The 22nd Annual Ambassadors Ball honoring the Diplomatic Corps is being held on September 14, 2000. I am writing to invite you to make a guest appearance at the ball for the official toast to honor the Diplomatic Corps. A formal invitation was sent to you on May 16th from the Co-Chairs, Mrs. Richard Shelby and Mrs. Henry Waxman. We have also invited actors who have portrayed The President in films such as; Michael Douglas, Harrison Ford, Martin Sheen, Morgan Freeman and Bill Pullman. This is the eighth year the invitation has been extended to you and I would love for you to consider this request. As a board member for the Multiple Sclerosis National Chapter and as a special favor to me, I would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,


Mrs. Debra Schiff

6-26-00

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Scheduling? Yes ☒ No ☐

NSC? Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Scheduling

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

2801 SOUTH UNIVERSITY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
MULTIMEDIA
OFF-CAMPUS CREDIT PROGRAM

FAX COVER SHEET

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2801 SOUTH UNIVERSITY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
FAX NO. (501) 569-8538

*Thm
Staff Secretary*

DATE TRANSMITTED: June 16th, 2000

FROM: Labor Education Program

OFFICE TELEPHONE NO: 569-8483

TO: Ms. Linda Dixon

COMPANY: AR. D N C

FAX NO: 375-0512

CITY/STATE: Little Rock Arkansas

NO. OF PAGES: Including Cover Sheet Five (5)

Message: Here is the Executive Summary of the
US D O L SAG/103. If you would like more information and the
narrative, please call or fax your request. Thank you very much for
your assistance.

28
Dianne Ricks (for) Diane Thomas-Holladay

6/26/00
Send to Burkhart?
Yes ☒
No ☐
Dan?
cal

**Promoting a Regional Consortium for Dislocated
and Incumbent Workers in Central Arkansas**

Grant Proposal to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and
Training Administration, Job Training Partnership Act Title III, Demonstration Program: Comprehensive
Incumbent/Dislocated Worker Retraining Demonstration Program (SGA/DFA 00-103)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Labor Education Program (LEP) at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is seeking funding from the U.S. Department of Labor to create a Consortium Training Center (CTC) to provide training and job placement for dislocated and incumbent workers in the Central Arkansas region. The CTC will be governed by an Advisory Council made up of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas AFL-CIO, manufacturing employers and union representatives. The CTC will provide short term training to fill skill gaps for identified occupational shortages and to upgrade the skills of incumbent manufacturing workers so that the firms can remain competitive and expand, strengthening the local and state economy. Precommitment agreements between consortium employers and potential employees will be entered into to ensure that dislocated workers train for available jobs at higher wages.

The CTC will serve as the labor market-education exchange vehicle during this innovative initiative. Core to the success of this facilitation is a strong Consortium whose primary goals will be to support the CTC through the creation of a regional labor market information system (RLMIS); the establishment of a voluntary set of industrial skills standards as an integral part of this RLMIS; adoption of ONET data collection benchmark to aid in the continued development of a regional and national labor classification system; the implementation of an electronic information system to assist in the analysis of regional demographics and labor market dynamics; the customized design, implementation, and modular delivery of an industrial training system so as to improve the critical knowledge, skills and abilities of

JUN 13 2006 12:41PM UALR NO. 1994 P. 4

the regional workforce; and to provide a community leadership role in the shared responsibility of establishing a fee-based framework and business plan to insure sustainability.

This Project will serve an identified need within the target area. Combining a unique array of independent community services with industry and education, the CTC will provide that immediate response to the strong call for a capable workforce.

The Labor Education Program (LEP), part of the Institute for Economic Advancement at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, is uniquely qualified to spearhead this effort. LEP provides technical assistance, educational services and training programs for labor organizations and workers. The Workplace Skills Enhancement Program (WSEP) is housed in LEP and is an ACT WorkKeys Service Center. As a Service Center, LEP conducts job profiles, identifies skill levels required for jobs, and assesses skill levels of workers. LEP has years of experience assessing workers and developing modular training programs to meet the needs of workers and employers in Arkansas. The workplace-based training curriculum developed and delivered by LEP covers a broad spectrum, and its staff is prepared for the challenge presented by the creation of the CTC.

Through its current work as a member of the Governor's Dislocated Worker Task Force, the Arkansas AFL-CIO is poised to help identify potential dislocation situations. Outreach through the Central AR Labor Council will help identify firms that may be going to layoff, and employers that have skill shortages that can be addressed through the efforts of the consortium. The AR AFL-CIO will be a welcome, qualified, and contributing partner to guide the CTC in its efforts to assist in identifying common industrial training needs and to coordinate functional linkages to the developing workforce investment system. This program will perform as *seed to quality and success* while becoming a model for regional replication.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

Office of Research and Sponsored Programs

Proposal/Contract Review Sheet

Proposal ID # 00185	Sub. Date: 7/26/00
Grant ID #	
Fund	Organization
Account	Program

TITLE and BRIEF ABSTRACT	AGENCY ADDRESS/CONTACT/PHONE
Promoting A Regional Consortium For Dislocated And Incumbent Workers In Central Arkansas	U S Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration Division of Federal Assistance Attention: Marian G. Floyd Reference: SGA/DFA 00-103 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Room S-4203 Washington, DC 20210

Project Period: 8/1/00 - 7/31/02 Date Due: 4/27/2000 ☐ Hand Deliver ☐ Postmark ☒ Overnight ☐ Fax

SUBMITTED BY:

Principal Investigator(s): Diane Thomas-Holladay	Organization(s): Institute for Economic Advancement
PI(s) ID:	Organization code(s):
PI(s) Title: Interim Director/LEP	Phone #(s): (501) 569-8483

Proposed Budget (current year or 1 year only)				Proposed Budget (total years, if multiple year project)			
Line Item	Agency Support	UALR In-kind & *Cash Match	Other Source of Match	Line Item	Agency Support	UALR In-kind & *Cash Match	Other Source of Match
Salaries & Wages	590,000	12,800	10,200	Salaries & Wages			
Fringe Benefits	129,800			Fringe Benefits			
Equipment	15,000			Equipment			
Supplies	30,980			Supplies			
Travel	14,000			Travel			
Tuition				Tuition			
Consultants				Consultants			
Contractual	171,960			Contractual			
Other Direct Costs	201,723	11,750	9,375	Other Direct Costs			
Total Direct Costs	1,153,463	24,550	19,575	Total Direct Costs			
F&A Costs 43 %	253,700			F&A Costs %			
Training Stipends				Training Stipends			
Total Costs	1,407,163	24,550	19,575	Total Costs			

Budget Comments (include information on F&A/indirect cost)

Other In-kind from IBEW, AR AFL-CIO, DOL. See in-kind budget attached.

*CASH MATCH (Complete only if UALR is providing Cash Match)

Fiscal Year	Fund	Organization	Account	Program	Match \$
Total					

Advisory Council

Members of Advisory Council:

Company/Organization	Employer/Union Representative	Title
Arkansas AFL-CIO	Alan Hughes	President
Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	Paul Harvel	President
Smith Fiberglass	Garry Rowe	Manager, Human Resources
	Darlene Woodall	International Representative, United Steel Workers of America
Am Tran Corporation	Wayne Johnson	Vice-President, Human Resources
	John Roberts	UAW Benefits Representative
PGI Polymer Group (Chicopee)	Amanda Grayson	Manager, Human Resources
	Leroy Spoors	Pres., UFCW Local 526-T
Jacuzzi Brothers	Dale Black	Manager, Human Resources
	Lloyd Shephard,	President, U.S.W.A.-Local 6433
Timex Corporation	Randy Sain	Manager, Human Resources President, Arkansas Human Resources Association; President Central Arkansas Manufacturers Association
	Lula Binns	International Association of Machinists, Local 921
Regal Ware (mass layoffs)	Robert Fowler	President, IUE Local 1120
	Jim Ridings	V.-President, IUE Local 1120

Partnership Letters of Support:

Company/Organization	Individual	Title
Arkansas Governor's Dislocated Worker Taskforce	Alan Hughes	Executive Committee Members
	Ben David	
Arkansas Workforce Investment Board	Dr. Linda Beene	Executive Director
Central Arkansas Workforce Investment Board	Randy Boyd	Deputy Director of Program Services
Little Rock Career Development Center (One-Stop)	Derek Moore	Coordinator
Little Rock Workforce Investment Board	Dorothy Nayles	Director of Community Programs, City of Little Rock
Regal Ware	Joan Lewellen	HR Manager

APPLICATION FOR
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: ☐ Application ☐ Construction ☒ Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED April 18, 2000	Applicant Identifier
3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE		State Application Identifier	
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY		Federal Identifier	

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name: ARKANSAS Institute for Social Justice, INC.	Organizational Unit:
Address (give city, county, State, and zip code): 2101 S. MAIN ST. Little Rock, AR 72206	Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) SA 376-6451 ZACH Rolett

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
23-7108110

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) ☒ N

A. State	H. Independent School Dist.
B. County	I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning
C. Municipal	J. Private University
D. Township	K. Indian Tribe
E. Interstate	L. Individual
F. Intermunicipal	M. Profit Organization
G. Special District	N. Other (Specify) Non Profit

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
☒ New ☐ Continuation ☐ Revision

If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) ☐ ☐

A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration
D. Decrease Duration Other(specify):

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
US Dept. of Labor

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER:
DOL ETA JOB TRAINING Part. Act 17-246
TITLE: DEMONSTRATION GRANT SGA/DFA-102

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: JTPA
Developing a regional consortium to assess employment needs and close skill gaps in the Central Arkansas labor market.

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):
Pulaski, Lonoke, Faulkner, Saline Counties in Arkansas

13. PROPOSED PROJECT
Consortium Bldg

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: 2

Start Date 7-1-2000	Ending Date 6-30-2002	a. Applicant	b. Project
------------------------	--------------------------	--------------	------------

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:

a. Federal	\$ 692634
b. Applicant (IN-KWD)	\$ 90605
c. State	\$
d. Local	\$
e. Other	\$
f. Program Income	\$
g. TOTAL	\$ 783239

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?

a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON:
DATE April 18, 2000

b. No. ☐ PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372
☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
☐ Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. ☒ No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.

a. Type Name of Authorized Representative Larry Rodgers	b. Title President	c. Telephone Number 501 376-2528
d. Signature of Authorized Representative Larry W. Rodgers	e. Date Signed	

- Appendix "A" - Standard Form (SF) 424
 Appendix "B" - Budget Information Sheet
 Appendix "C" - Definitions

APPENDIX "A"

[Click Here for Standard Form \(SF\) 424](#)

APPENDIX "B"

Budget Information Sheet

SECTION A - Budget Summary by Categories

24 month period

	(A)	(B)	(C)
1. Personnel	158000		
2. Fringe Benefits (Rate)	47400		
3. Travel	6000		
4. Equipment	3600		
5. Supplies	3600		
6. Contractual	413190		
7. Other	60844		
8. Total, Direct Cost (Lines 1 through 7)	692634		
9. Indirect Cost (Rate %)			
10. Training Cost/Stipends			
11. TOTAL Funds Requested (Lines 8 through 10)			

SECTION B - Cost Sharing/ Match Summary (if appropriate)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
1. Cash Contribution			
2. In-Kind Contribution	90605		
3. TOTAL Cost Sharing / Match (Rate %)	14%		

NOTE: Use Column A to record funds requested for the initial period of performance (i.e. 12 months, 18 months, etc.); Column B to record changes to Column A (i.e. requests for additional funds or line item changes; and Column C to record the totals (A plus B).

APPENDIX "C"

Definitions That Will Apply to This Demonstration Program.

The Central Arkansas Jobs Initiative Consortium**Proposal****U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration****Skills Shortages, Partnership Training/System Building Demonstration Project SGA/DFA-102****Part II. Executive Summary**

The Central Arkansas Jobs Initiative Consortium (CAJIC) seeks funding to assess skill shortages of business and workers by building capacity for a regional consortium. Worker skills will be matched with the identified and emerging skill shortages of the employers. We will identify the skill needs of incumbent, displaced, and new entrant workers and prepare them for placement in identified jobs with participating employers. New entrants will receive particular emphasis. We will continually assess the worker skill needs of business by inviting them to participate in the consortium by sharing data resources, and networking. This process will facilitate the capacity building, database development, and coordination requisite for planning and implementation of a broader based strategy at the end of the grant period.

The consortium, managed by a team of key partners, including the Arkansas Institute for Social Justice, who will act as fiscal agent for the grant and chair the management team, the Arkansas AFL-CIO, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock's Labor Education Program (LEP) and the Arkansas Communities for Reform Now (ACORN), will facilitate the design of a training strategy based on the use of appropriate curricula and community audit surveys of employers. A pilot program to test the strategy will consist of the creation of an ACORN Worker Center, which will recruit, provide case management, prepare new entrants for the responsibilities of work, and refer them to training for identified available jobs. An important partner is the Career Development Center (CDC), the One-Stop for Greater Little Rock. The CDC will refer dislocated workers to training programs designed to fill skill gaps for available jobs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-26-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*
ADAM ROSMAN *AR*
JUSTIN COLEMAN *JC*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

- Handwritten: I'll work on this & send my*
- (A) **Berger/Sperling/Brain memo re: progress on Southwest Europe Trade Preference Act (SETPA)** – In response to your question on how we can move SETPA, Sandy/Gene/Chuck report that since we transmitted our SEPTA draft to Congress in November, EU leaders have recognized the need to grant more generous trade preferences to southeast Europe and the EC is developing a proposal. Without effort on our part, prospects for passage of SETPA are slim. Moynihan introduced SETPA on April 11th; it has not been introduced in the House. We're taking the following steps to improve the chances of enactment: seeking immediate House introduction; working with Ways and Means Finance Committees to schedule SETPA hearings; and encouraging Ways and Means to attach SETPA to any Miscellaneous Tariff bill that may move this session.
- (B) **ATF Report on Firearms Trafficking (via Summers)** – Larry forwards ATF's report "Following the Gun: Enforcing Federal Laws Against Firearms Traffickers," which documents over 1,500 firearms investigations between July 1996 and December 1998, and shows that the Administration's tough enforcement measures are paying off. The Press Office issued a statement on your behalf on June 21 highlighting this report. *A copy of the full report is available in our office.*
- (C) **Berger memo re: NOAA imagery in support of Gulf War illnesses research** – On a Cabinet Affairs weekly report regarding a request by the Presidential Commission for Gulf War Illness for NOAA satellite images, you wrote, "should do this." Sandy reports that the requested imagery was delivered June 5 and was satisfactory.
- (D) **Berger memo re: U.S. Implementation of Chemical Weapons Convention** – In response to your question about a recent *Wall Street Journal* article which claimed that the implementation of the CWC is hobbled by restrictions imposed by the U.S., Sandy discusses the two legislative provisions that the article refers to. The first provision, a condition of the CWC resolution of ratification, prohibits CWC inspectors from taking chemical samples outside the U.S. for analysis; Sandy notes that we are working with other CWC parties to resolve this issue and have proposed designated U.S. labs to do the

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 2000

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Berger
Spierling
Brain
Podesta

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
GENE SPERLING
CHARLES M. BRAIN

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SUBJECT: Moving the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act Forward

Purpose

Respond to your question on how we could move the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act (SETPA) this year.

Background

Last July in Sarajevo, you pledged to "take generous, immediate and unilateral steps to improve market access for products made in Southeast Europe and to work with Congress to establish a trade preference program similar to our Andean initiative, offering duty free treatment for most of the region's exports." In November, we transmitted to Congress a draft Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act (SETPA) that would grant duty-free treatment to imports, other than textiles, from beneficiary countries and territories (including Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Kosovo, and Montenegro) for five years. As trade between the United States and this region is small, the cost of the bill is estimated at \$10 million a year. Enactment would send a clear signal in support of market reforms and spur the EU to further liberalize its much larger trade with the region. At their March Council meeting, EU leaders recognized the need to grant more generous asymmetrical trade preferences to Southeast Europe. The Commission is in the process of developing a firm proposal.

On April 11, Senator Moynihan introduced SETPA in the Senate by request, without co-sponsors. The bill has not yet been introduced in the House.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

In terms of priorities, everyone agrees that the key focus must be on completing China PNTR. As you said when you signed Africa/CBI, with consideration of PNTR and SETPA Congress has additional opportunities to break down barriers to trade and raise prosperity. Prospects for passage of SETPA at this point, however, are already slim. If we do not begin some effort soon to position SETPA so that it can more easily be attached to some other vehicle, the bill will certainly not move.

We intend to take the following steps to improve chances for enactment this year, spur European action and demonstrate we are delivering on your commitment to the region as the one year anniversary of the July 30 Sarajevo Summit approaches:

- Seek House introduction of SETPA immediately.
- Work with the Ways and Means Finance Committees to schedule a hearing on SETPA as soon as possible, preferably this month.
- Encourage Ways and Means to attach SETPA to any Miscellaneous Tariff bill that may move this session.

Attachment

Tab A SecState Memo with Your Comment

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Madeleine K. Albright *mlkA*

SUBJECT: Breathing Life into the Stability Pact

We kick-started the Stability Pact March 29 and 30 when donors and the nations of southeastern Europe each made significant down payments on their bargain of resources-for-reform at the Brussels Regional Conference.

Countries of the region reported on progress made on reform since the Sarajevo Summit. Croatia in particular used the opportunity to outline the new government's reform agenda. Each nation sought to demonstrate progress in tackling corruption, improving the investment climate, reducing trade barriers, promoting democracy and human rights, and strengthening regional security cooperation. The reports were of varying quality; continued monitoring will be essential.

* [Donors announced committed and anticipated funds of about \$6.1 billion for the region in 2000. Brady Anderson did a great job heading our delegation, announcing committed U.S. funds of \$624.29 million. This puts the U.S. share of year 2000 donor assistance (not including IFIs) in the region at about 15%.

We front-loaded this conference so that funding could be matched to specific "Quick Start" regional projects to be implemented this year. Donors announced a \$2.28 billion Quick Start funding package. This exceeded our target by \$580 million, and includes \$77.65 million in U.S. funded projects, a share of just over 3%.

The Quick Start package should force more timely disbursements by the EU. It will launch key projects that promise to make a tangible difference in people's lives: accelerating refugee returns; creating a regional electricity

UNCLASSIFIED

*Sausage
Jax - 24 P.2
Be*

UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

market by 2006; bringing potable water to the people of the Danube basin and the Adriatic; fixing transportation bottlenecks and linking southeastern Europe to Europe's main transportation corridors; reviewing the teaching of history throughout the region; protecting free media; retraining demobilized military officers; fighting cross-border crime and corruption.

✓ [The quickest of the Quick Start package is a deal between DOD, UNMIK, the EU and the Macedonians to relieve congestion at the Blace border crossing. Our team and the Europeans put together a \$15 million Quick Start package for Montenegro to begin in two weeks. Brady Anderson also signed a new agreement extending OPIC assistance to Montenegro.

There are other positive developments. Stability Pact Coordinator Hombach helped Romania and Bulgaria resolve a ten-year dispute over where to build a second Danube bridge. The World Bank, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the EBRD have for the first time launched regional strategies that support Stability Pact goals. A regional customs director association has been created to implement World Bank loans to upgrade border crossings and fight corruption. The EU is moving to expand EIB engagement in Montenegro. Canada, Switzerland, Norway and Japan are joining the Stability Pact.

Implementation in other areas is mixed. Despite strong pressure, EU member states are not yet ready to announce any new market opening for the region. EU negotiations with key countries to establish so-called Stabilization and Association Agreements will take months. Hombach is under investigation in Germany for possible shady business dealings before assuming this post. At home, our southeast European trade preferences legislation is moving slowly.

In short, much of the progress we have made has come from consistent U.S. pressure on the EU and active engagement with the region. Prodi and company are pushing in the right direction, but our catalytic role remains essential. I have asked my fellow foreign ministers to join me for a brief Stability Pact Ministerial in May to assess progress and chart the way forward.

Can we
do anything
on this?

UNCLASSIFIED

analysis. The second provision allows the President to refuse on-site inspections for national security reasons; we have argued that the provision is largely hortatory, and that we're confident that it will not cause us to violate our inspection obligations.

(E) **Scientific American article on Human Genome Business (via Lane)** – Neal forwards an article on the recent developments on the human genome front.

(F) **Letter from Director of Polar Programs (via Lane)** – Neal forwards a letter from Karl Erb, NSF Director; in Christchurch you asked him about the Little Rock company that is assembling a module for the new South Pole Station. The company is ~~Schueck~~ *Steel Company*; Erb encloses photos of the construction site and proposed model of the station. *Erb also attached photos he hoped you would sign; we will forward these to Betty for you.*

(G) **Congressional Correspondence (via Casstevens)** – Kay forwards letters from: (1) **David Minge**, thanking you for meeting with him and MN business representatives regarding PBOR; and (2) **James McGovern**, thanking you for your remarks at the May 26th White House meeting and offering his thoughts on the universal school lunch program issue.

(H) **Book from Mary Mel French** – Mel forwards a copy of a true story, *The Girl with the White Flag: A Spellbinding Account of Love and Courage in Wartime Okinawa*, that she thought you might like to see before your trip to Okinawa. She received it from Dr. Janet Breslin-Smith, the wife of General Smith at Kadena Air Base.

Items executed on your behalf:

✓ **Russian Federation EO** -- Due to your travel schedule, this week we executed an EO on your behalf that protects Russian Federation assets related to the U.S.-Russia Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement from judicial attachment. As you may know, Russia recently suspended its shipment of low enriched uranium to the U.S. due to concern over possible attachment of the proceeds (cash and natural uranium from the U.S.) by a Swiss company seeking to enforce a \$60M judgement against the Russian Federation. On your recent trip, Putin raised this issue with you and asked for your help. The EO finds that the nuclear proliferation risk posed by accumulating HEU in Russia constitutes a national security/foreign policy threat to the U.S. and declares a national emergency, allowing Russian property to be blocked and protected from the judicial process.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

'00 JUN 19 PM4:29

Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-26-00

June 19, 2000

Mr. President,

Attached is a self-explanatory note from Dr. Karl Erb, Director of Polar Programs at NSF. Apparently, during your visit to New Zealand, you had asked him a question about the identity of the Arkansas sub-contractor who was building parts of our South Pole station. These photos come in response to that question.

Best wishes,

Neal

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Burkhardt
Podesta

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22230
OFFICE OF POLAR PROGRAMS

0-26-00

March 31, 2000

Dr. Neal F. Lane
Assistant to the President
For Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Neal,

When we hosted the President at the USAP center in Christchurch last September, we showed him a picture of one module of the new South Pole Station being tes-assembled in Little Rock and he asked who the subcontractor was. The answer is printed on the enclosed photo. I'm writing to ask if you'd be willing to relay the photo to him. I'm also enclosing a photo of the planned new station as we expect it to look upon completion in 2005.

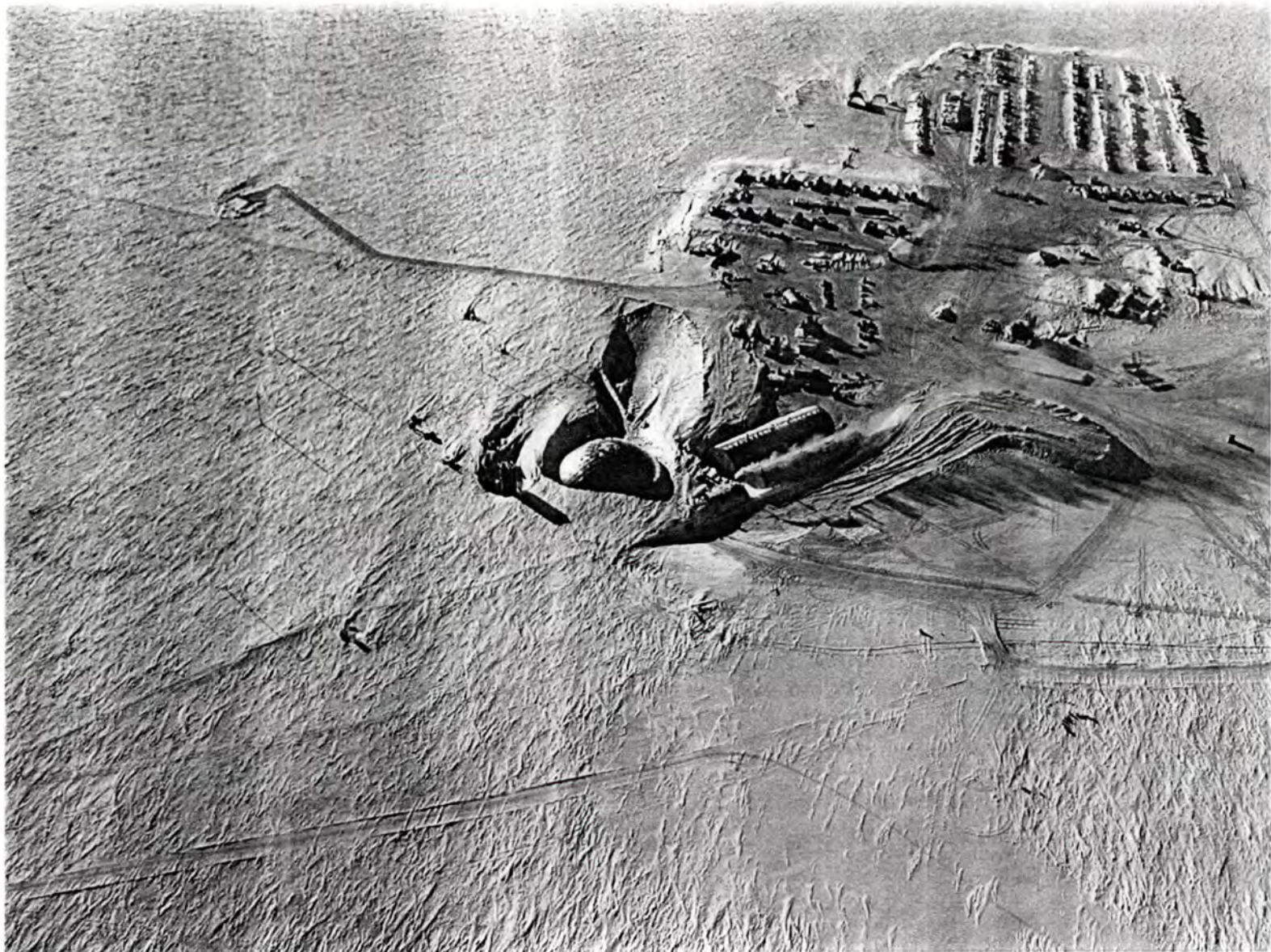
Can I also impose on you to ask for his autograph on the other enclosed photos for the benefit of those who helped host his visit? These were taken by the White House photographer and given to me by then-Ambassador Beeman.

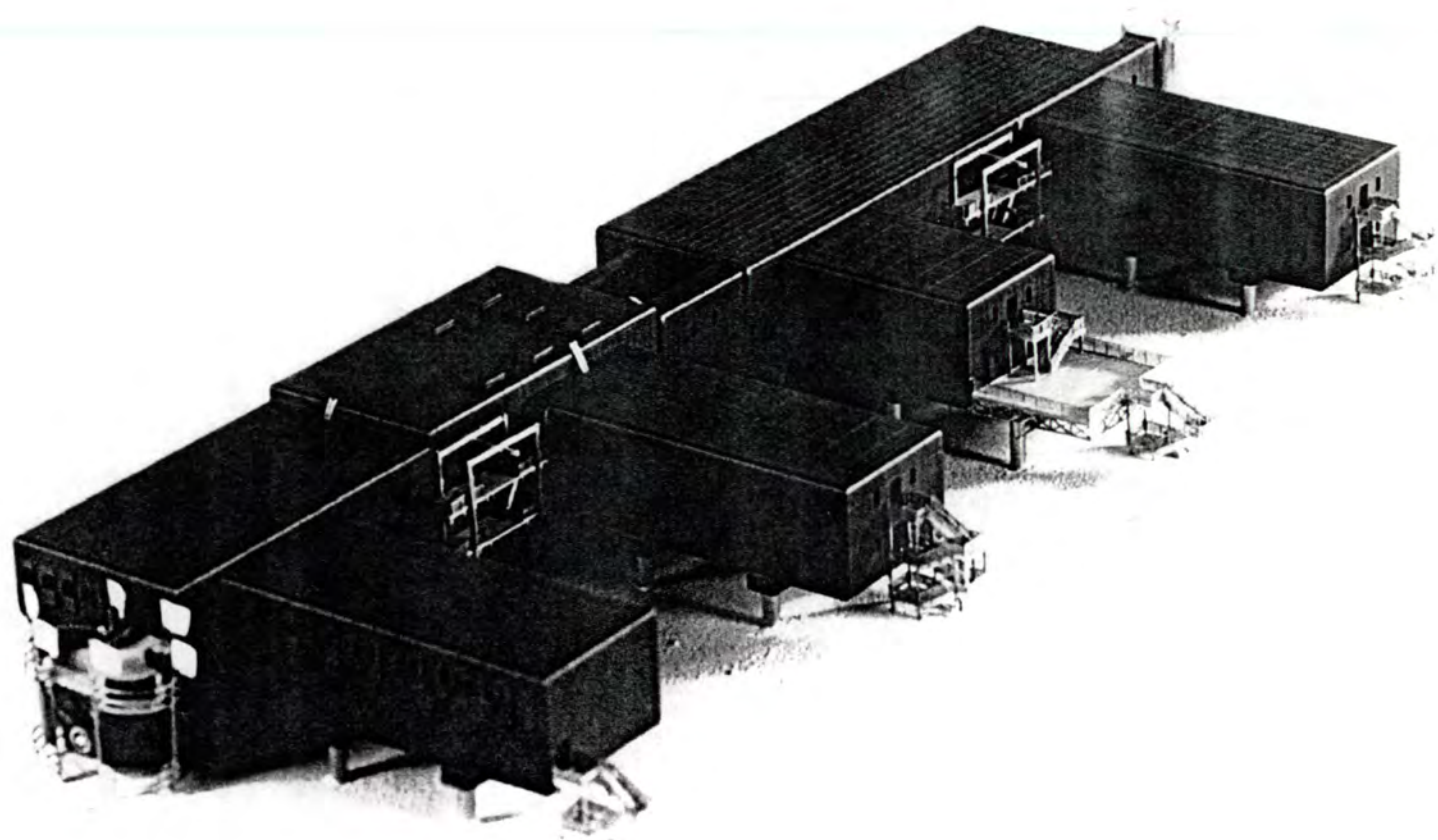
I understand that the State Department has been asked to prepare a briefing paper concerning a possible trip by President Clinton to the ice next year. As you can imagine, we are excited at the possibility, but very apprehensive that White House planners might not realize that we can't accommodate a group larger than approximately 40 people, and even then, only at certain times in the season.

Sincerely,



Karl A. Erb
Director





**South Pole Station Modernization
Structural Steel Test Assembly
Schueck Steel Company, Little Rock, Arkansas
September, 1999**

