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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/20/1987	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21409

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, September 29, 2000

2019-0990-S

rs3441

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



959-00
TO NSC FOR
REPLY to handle

002

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September 29, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

00 SEP 29 PM 2:54

Dear President Clinton:

I want to thank you for honoring my request to grant Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians in the United States. As you have stated, this decision is aimed at promoting peace and stability in Liberia and the sub-region.

You have once again demonstrated your strong leadership as an advocate in promoting democratic values in Africa. As a true friend of Africa, the continent will always appreciate your support, and your administration will truly be missed. Once again, thanks for your assistance. Keep Hope Alive!

Sincerely,

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.



FAX COVER SHEET

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TO		FROM
NAME: Hon. William J. Clinton		NAME: Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr
TITLE: President		TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: USA		TELEPHONE: (202) 333-5270
FAX: 456-1210		FAX:
DATE: 9-29-00	TIME:	# OF PAGES (INCLUDE COVER) 02

COMMENTS
Re
Thank you letter

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Rev. Willie T. Barrow, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees • Dennis Rivera, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees
Janice L. Mathis, General Counsel
Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Founder & President
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Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

J. William Leonard
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Executive Secretary
Steven Garfinkel
Director
Information Security
Oversight Office

1-24-00

For Immediate Release

Highlights of Activities of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel October 1999 – September 2000

Copied
Berger
Podesta

Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information" (E.O. 12958), signed by President Clinton on April 17, 1995, and effective on October 14, 1995, created the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel, or "ISCAP." The President directed the ISCAP to perform three critical functions in implementing the Order's provisions. These are: (a) deciding on appeals by parties whose requests for declassification of information under the mandatory review provisions of the Order have been denied by the classifying agency; (b) approving, denying or amending agency exemptions from the automatic declassification provisions of the Order; and (c) deciding appeals brought by individuals who challenge the classification status of information that they lawfully possess. The work of the ISCAP is crucial to the implementation of E.O. 12958, because its decisions will ultimately establish the cutting edge between what information is declassified and what information remains classified.

Senior officials appointed by the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Archivist of the United States, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs make up the six voting members of the ISCAP. The President appointed Roslyn A. Mazer, currently serving as Special Counsel for Intellectual Property Matters, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to serve as the ISCAP's chair. Other members serving during the period covered by this release are Jennifer A. Carrano, Director, Requirements, Plans and Policy Office, Community Management Staff; Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist of the United States; William H. Leary, Senior Director for Records and Access Management, National Security Council; J. William Leonard, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security and Information Operations; and Frank M. Machak, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Records and Publishing Services, Department of State.

The Director of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), Steven Garfinkel, serves as the ISCAP's Executive Secretary, and ISOO provides its staff support. Interested persons may inquire about the ISCAP by contacting ISOO at the address, telephone or telefax numbers above, or by e-mail to the Executive Secretary at steven.garfinkel@arch1.nara.gov.

The ISCAP's first public release, issued in June 1997, described ISCAP's activities from when it first convened at the end of May 1996 through April 1997. Its second release, issued one year later, described its activities through April 1998. A third release, issued in February of 2000, reported its activities from May 1998 through September 1999. This release describes the ISCAP's activities from October 1999 through September 2000.

To date, nearly the entirety of the ISCAP's caseload for which it has reached final decisions has consisted of mandatory review appeals. Since October 1999, the ISCAP has considered additional appeals seeking the declassification of 63 documents that remained fully or partially classified upon the completion of agency processing. The ISCAP reached decisions on all but one document included in these appeals. The ISCAP also decided upon 5 of 7 documents reported in its last release as pending a final decision. Therefore, the ISCAP acted upon 67 documents during this reporting period. It voted to declassify 3 documents (5%) in full, to declassify portions of 45 others (67%), and to affirm the agencies' decisions in their entirety for 19 documents (28%). The ISCAP's final decisions on 3 documents included in appeals received within the last two reporting periods are pending.

Compared with its appeal record in the last four years, the ISCAP during this reporting period declassified in full a significantly smaller percentage of the documents before it, while declassifying in part and affirming the agencies' decisions for larger percentages of the documents before it. The primary reason for this change is the fact that the agencies appear to be taking into account the ISCAP's prior decisions in their own declassification reviews and decisions. For this reason, most of the documents that came before the ISCAP in this reporting period previously had been declassified in part, many of them with little information that remained classified.

Viewing the totality of its decision docket from May 1996 to date, the ISCAP has declassified significant information in 80% of the documents on which it has voted (86 documents in full, 40%; 88 documents in part, 40%). The ISCAP has voted to affirm the agency's classification action fully for 44 documents (20%). ISCAP actions from May 1996 through September 2000 illustrate how faithful application of the Order's standards results in unprecedented access to historically valuable records, and a balanced approach to the declassification of more recently-created documents.

The majority of the documents decided upon by the ISCAP during the period covered by this release were created during the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson and are located within the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas. The ISCAP heard 12 appeals originated by 6 different appellants seeking the declassification of a total of 59 documents. The ISCAP declassified the entirety of the classified information in 3 documents and additional information in 39 documents. It affirmed the classification of the entirety of the classified information in 16 documents. The ISCAP's decision on 1 document is pending.

The documents from the Johnson Library included: 3 CIA-originated documents from 1966 classified in their entirety; 2 CIA-originated documents dating from 1968 and classified in their entirety; 2 documents created in 1966, related to India, and classified in their entirety; 17 documents (including 15 originated within the White House, and 2 telegrams from the American Embassy in Santo Domingo) related to the Dominican Republic and dating from 1965 through 1966; and 35 documents (including 23 Intelligence Information cables, 10 telegrams, and 2 memorandum) for which all but 2 had been previously declassified in part, dating from 1963 through 1966 and which were related to Haiti.

The ISCAP also decided upon documents created during the administration of President John F. Kennedy, which reside at his Presidential Library in Boston, Massachusetts. Two appellants filed appeals with the ISCAP which sought to declassify information in 4 documents. The ISCAP declassified portions of 3 documents and affirmed the classification fully for 1 document. Two of these documents were telegrams, sent during the summer of 1962, to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Port au Prince, Haiti. The other 2 documents, one of which dated from 1962 and was related to Guatemala, came before the ISCAP classified in their entirety.

The ISCAP decided upon 2 appeals seeking to declassify 5 documents within the custody of Executive Branch agencies. Specifically, it decided to affirm the classification of 1 document located at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and to affirm the classification of 1 document and to declassify portions of 3 documents located at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The document located at the CIA provided dollar figures on the totality of the Intelligence Community Budget for fiscal year 1988. The documents at the FBI were created in the late 1980s through the early 1990s and are related specifically to the requester.

The ISCAP is also pleased to report that it has approved the first of several declassification guides submitted by Executive Branch agencies in accordance with Section 3.4(d) of E.O. 12958 and the applicable provision of its government-wide implementing directive (32 C.F.R. Part 2001.51(i)). When approved, these guides authorize the exemption of information determined by an agency to fall within an exemption listed in Section 3.4(b) of the Order. In order for the ISCAP to approve a guide it must provide: a comprehensive description of the information proposed for exemption; a distinct relationship to a specific exemption; a rational justification or explanation of the need for exemption; and a fixed date or event for automatic declassification.

The Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) declassification guide was approved by the ISCAP on May 18, 2000. The ISCAP is reviewing guides submitted by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency; the Departments of Energy and State; the National Reconnaissance Office; and a component of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It

is currently working with the Department of Navy and the Central Intelligence Agency to finalize revisions to their submissions and expects to decide upon their guides in the near future.

The following benchmarks of the ISCAP's work are notable:

Declassification of significant information in 80% of the documents in the appeals it has acted upon to date, including declassification in full of 40%.

Continued classification of information that would harm national security by revealing intelligence sources or jeopardizing ongoing diplomatic activities.

A demonstrated willingness to examine afresh the justification for continued classification of each category of information -- even for information that previously, for all intents and purposes, was classified in perpetuity.

Clear evidence of the influence of prior ISCAP decisions on current agency declassification decisions.

The approval of a complex declassification guide submitted by a member of the Intelligence Community which provides limited and rational exemptions from the automatic declassification provisions of E.O. 12958.

A database of decisions rendered by the ISCAP is available from ISOO on diskette. The database is maintained in Microsoft Access 6.0. Documents declassified by the ISCAP are usually made available to the requester through the custodial unit (e.g., a presidential library) that has custody of them. Other interested persons may ordinarily obtain copies of declassified documents from the custodial units. ISOO may be contacted at the above address and telephone number for assistance in identifying and requesting copies of the documents discussed in this release.



00 SEP 28 PM 7:20

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 28, 2000

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

9:29:00 Copied
Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lawrence H. Summers *LHS*
SUBJECT: G-7, IMF and World Bank Meetings in Prague

I wanted to report on my recent trip to Prague for meetings of the G-7, IMF and World Bank. The principal focus of discussions was on exchange rates, oil and policies relating to the poorest countries. Although major demonstrations had been expected, and some small but violent protests did occur after my departure, by and large the protests loomed much smaller in Prague than many had anticipated, with growing division between the violent groups and others wanting a meaningful seat at the table.

Exchange Rates

As you know, at the initiative of the ECB, we joined the rest of the G-7 last Friday in intervening to support the Euro, signaling concern about potential implications of the Euro's weakness for the world economy.

It is not clear how much of the euro's recent decline has reflected fundamentals – a flow of money out of Europe into the U.S. in search of the higher returns available here – and how much has reflected market psychology and a self-fulfilling prophesy of expected declines. The joint intervention would have had most impact on market psychology, by showing that the euro is not a one-way bet. To achieve a long-term recovery in the currency, the Europeans will clearly need to come through on structural reforms to raise Europe's attractiveness to investors. The prospects of this are still uncertain.

There was some speculation that our participation marked a move away from the strong dollar policy. I have made clear, both publicly and privately, that this is not the case, and that we were motivated by comity with the Europeans, who asked for our help, as well as by a more general interest in a strong and stable international monetary system. This is reflected in the G7 Communique.

Since the intervention, the Euro has appreciated modestly and has remained relatively stable, above recent lows but below the highs it reached immediately after intervention.

Oil

Your decision to use the SPR in the form of a limited set of swaps met strong support from the G-7 and others. The G-7 Communique explicitly welcomed it, and the Communique issued by the International Monetary and Financial Committee, which represents the entire membership of the IMF, both noted the use of the SPR in an affirmative way, and suggested that other industrial

countries explore the possibility of similar steps. The extent of the Europeans' capacity to do so is still unclear.

The G-7 statement and, more importantly, the IMFC Communiqué also included explicit calls on oil producers to increase production further. With the Saudis and Venezuelans actively involved in crafting the IMFC language, the reference may help reduce the potential risk that the reserve actions would have an effect on OPEC behavior. The reserves and production language combined should help reinforce market sentiment.

Nonetheless, our private conversations with the finance officials of the OPEC nations were somewhat less encouraging. I made a strong case to the Saudis, as did Al Larson to the Saudis, Kuwaitis, Venezuelans and UAE, of the need to get more production to the market as quickly as possible. We also made clear that the SPR action did not in any way relieve OPEC of its responsibilities. The Saudi central bank governor made a not credible case that there remained a risk of a collapse in prices, and maintained that the recent production increases have brought about adequate supply, which will be reflected in prices within months.

The Poorest Countries

✓ As in Okinawa, there was heightened focus on the poorest countries generally, and debt relief in particular. As you know, there have been complaints that the HIPC initiative is moving too slowly. At the same time we face the moral and economic imperative to ensure that the savings created by debt relief actually go to the people who need it.

In an effort to square the circle, Ministers agreed on steps to streamline the qualification process – without, we hope, sacrificing the need for safeguards. With these steps, it looks likely that the Bank and the Fund will meet the target of qualifying twenty countries by year-end.

✗ At the same time, I stressed in Prague that we needed to look beyond the provision of debt relief – to the question of how we are to prevent these countries getting into the same situation again. In that context, we formally proposed creating a pure grant finance window within IDA, the Bank's concessional lending facility. This would permit us to provide support without burdening countries with more debt. It would also broaden the range of effective delivery mechanisms, and allow us to channel support to priorities such as HIV/AIDS that are not traditional development projects.

We continue to seek to use the momentum provided by HIPC to achieve broader reform of development policies. In Prague, we won G-7 agreement to press the multilateral development institutions on a series of proposals, notably to increase substantially resources targeted for priorities such as education, to increase World Bank funding for global public goods, including research on treatments and vaccines for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as a series of measures to make more effective the marginal dollar of development assistance that the institutions provide.



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

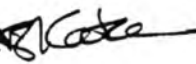
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR MANAGEMENT

August 11, 2000

9-29-00

Copied
Katzen
Podestg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SALLY KATZEN 

**SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENTS COUNCIL ON THE FUTURE OF
PRINCEVILLE**

On February 29, 2000, you signed Executive Order 13146 which created an interagency Council on the Future of Princeville, North Carolina. The Council was asked to develop recommendations for further agency and/or legislative actions that could be undertaken to address the future of Princeville. As Chair of the Council, I am pleased to forward to you our report and recommendations.

The report demonstrates our support for Princeville's recovery efforts and shows that we stand behind these proud and courageous people who decided to stay and rebuild their town and preserve their heritage in the face of such adversity.

Many agencies have already provided substantial assistance to Princeville, having expended sizeable amounts of money, committed staff, and provided other resources. This assistance has significantly enhanced Princeville's capacity to recover and sustain itself. The report then describes the significant future commitments that agencies have made to assist Princeville in its redevelopment efforts. These commitments are bold, creative, and most importantly, responsive to the citizens of Princeville.

Apart from Federal agency contributions, your Executive Order has sparked an outpouring of support by private sector groups and NGOs. Hundreds of church groups, housing organizations, and other private sector volunteers have flocked to Princeville to help. The citizens are most grateful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON THE FUTURE OF PRINCEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA**

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF PRINCEVILLE

On February 29, 2000, you issued Executive Order 13146, creating an interagency Council on the Future of Princeville, North Carolina.

Princeville, North Carolina, is a town of about 2,100 founded at the end of the Civil War by freed slaves. It was chartered in 1885 and is one of the oldest towns in the United States founded by African Americans. Princeville has been flooded several times in its history and in September 1999 was devastated by floods caused by Hurricane Floyd.

In response to the damage, several Federal agencies had already begun repair and recovery efforts. However, given the Town's unique and significant place in our nation's history, you believed that more needed to be done to help the people of Princeville. Accordingly, you tasked the Council to develop recommendations for further agency and/or legislative actions that could be undertaken to address the future of Princeville. This document responds to your request.

Below we have outlined: (1) a brief description of the Council and its mandate; (2) some background information on Princeville and the damage caused by the flood; (3) Federal assistance provided to Princeville immediately following the flood; (4) assistance provided to Princeville after the creation of the Council; and (5) recommendations for further assistance.

Description of the Council

The Council comprises the Secretaries of DoD, USDA, DOC, DOL, HHS, HUD, and DOT, the Administrators of EPA and SBA, the Director of OMB, the Commander of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Director of FEMA, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, or their designees. In addition, the Department of Interior, the White House Task Force on Livable Communities, Cabinet Affairs, the Community Empowerment Board, and the Director of Presidential Personnel have participated on the Council.

When developing its recommendations, the Council was to consider, among other things:

- (a) the unique historic and cultural importance of Princeville in American history;
- (b) the views and recommendations of the relevant State and local governments, the private sector, citizens, community groups, and non-profit organizations on actions they could take to enhance the future of Princeville and its citizens; and
- (c) agency assessments and recommendations to repair and rebuild Princeville, and to protect Princeville from future floods.

Brief History of Princeville

Looking for refuge after the end of the Civil War, newly freed slaves settled just south of Tarboro, North Carolina, on a swampy, mosquito-infested floodplain along the southern bank of the Tar River. Twenty years after the settlement was founded, the former slaves petitioned the State to recognize their town as a legal entity, and in 1885 the Town of Princeville was incorporated.

The legacy of Princeville is one of survivorship. In the 135 years since the Town was founded, the residents of Princeville have struggled to maintain their community identity in the face of much adversity, including racial discrimination, abject poverty, and constant flooding. The Tar River overflowed its banks in 1865, 1889, 1919, 1924, 1940, and 1958, causing serious destruction, sanitation problems, and disease in Princeville. Through it all, the Town worked hard to improve conditions for its residents and to safeguard its unique cultural heritage. However, it wasn't until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the Princeville Dike in 1965 that flooding of the Tar River was controlled, although localized flooding because of an inadequate drainage system still persists today, and Princeville's population was stabilized.

Princeville and Hurricane Floyd

During Hurricane Floyd, the waters of the Tar River overtopped the Princeville Dike and floodwaters covered the entire town. According to the National Weather Service, the Tar River crested at 43 feet, 24 feet above the flood stage and determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be a 500-year flood event. Princeville was under 10 to 15 feet of water, and after nine days that water remained at the rooftops of most houses.

Of the approximately 2,100 people living in Princeville before the flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd, about 97% of the residents were Black, more than 50% of the households had elderly residents, and only roughly 40% of the residents were high school graduates. The median household income was about \$16,000 per year and approximately 60% of Princeville households received public assistance.

Princeville is a bedroom community. It has no independent source of income from industry and has a limited tax base. Businesses located in Princeville before the flood were exclusively

small enterprises and most operated out of residents' homes. Most businesses employed fewer than five people.

The flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd forced the Princeville residents to relocate to temporary housing in the nearby towns of Tarboro and Rocky Mount. The floods destroyed most of the preexisting housing, public facilities, and businesses in the town. The Town leadership, who struggled to respond, were themselves victims who had lost their dwellings, their personal possessions and heirlooms, and whose own safety was endangered.

The Town's Decision to Stay

One of the most controversial post-flood decisions made by the Town was whether to stay and rebuild, or to apply for buyout funding from FEMA and move to a new location. Under the buyout program, FEMA buys properties at their estimated market value as of the day before the flood. In return, the town must agree to never build on that land again.

Princeville struggled with this decision. The residents could certainly use the buyout funds, but they had occupied the land for over a century. The residents were not in agreement, nor was the Town Council. After much turmoil and deliberation, the Town Council voted to stay and rebuild Princeville in its current location. It is important to note that the entire town, with the dike back in place, remains in a 500-year floodplain with a relatively low risk of flooding. Also, the land closest to the dike, which is subject to the highest levels of inundation by floodwaters, is now planned for acquisition by the Town and conversion into park land and open space, while cost effective mitigation measures are being strongly encouraged for all new development and redevelopment.

The people of Princeville are very proud of their heritage and their ability to overcome adversity. The flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd is viewed as another major challenge to the community, but not one so great as to overcome the incredible sense of place that has passed down through the generations. Their decision to stay was a courageous one, and the Federal Government can provide Princeville with the opportunity to preserve its place in American history while rebuilding a better, safer, and more disaster resistant community.

Assistance Immediately After the Flood

Immediately following the flood, several Federal agencies and the State of North Carolina provided substantial assistance to Princeville. In fact, with the leadership of Governor Hunt, the State has provided an unprecedented commitment of resources to ensure North Carolina's recovery.

FEMA: FEMA has provided more than \$88 million in temporary housing assistance (other than mobile homes and travel trailers) to the State and more than \$49 million for the State-managed manufactured housing program, including funds to house 244 Princeville families in

newly constructed group parks in nearby towns and to house about 50 Princeville families on their private properties in or near Princeville. Approximately 36 FEMA employees, reservists, and local hires were provided to support the operation until the State could hire and train personnel to administer the program.

FEMA also provided more than \$2 million in human assistance grants to Princeville residents, authorized \$1.3 million to the Edgecombe County School District for repairs to the Princeville Montessori School, and funded the Princeville Housing Authority for emergency demolition of the Pioneer Court apartment complex. In addition, FEMA authorized \$250,000 for immediate infrastructure needs, which the Town continues to draw upon for emergency repairs, demolition of unsafe structures, and debris removal.

HUD: HUD immediately deployed community redevelopment specialists to Princeville and began a systematic review of the housing crisis. HUD opened a disaster response office staffed with community builders from HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing, Multi-Family Housing, and Community Planning and Development, each of whom has lent considerable expertise and funding to assist the people of Princeville. The staff worked to provide technical assistance to Princeville and neighboring areas, and to increase capital improvement funding for public housing. HUD staff also worked with local officials in surrounding areas to develop regional economic revitalization plans.

In addition, HUD provided emergency waivers in both Community Development Block Grant and HOME efforts, giving North Carolina more flexibility to administer these programs.

SBA: SBA approved more than \$8.3 million for 110 disaster assistance loans in Princeville, including \$4.6 million for 75 home loans and \$3.6 million for 35 small business loans. SBA also approved a 7(a) general business loan for \$200,000. In addition, SBA's North Carolina District Office in Charlotte, NC, teamed with its network of service providers and business assistance partners to provide needed support services in Princeville. For example, the North Carolina Small Business and Technology Development Center (SBTDC), partially funded by SBA, helped residents fill out applications for disaster loans and provided business counseling and technical assistance to Princeville businesses. The SBTDC also operated the Business Recovery Assistance Centers which were responsible for the application phase of North Carolina's state-funded recovery program.

USDA: USDA local Service Center employees provided immediate emergency technical assistance to help in the location of stranded residents. With water over 14 feet deep, the local field employees familiar with the area assisted rescue teams in locating stranded residents. As the water receded, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided emergency on-site technical assistance through the Emergency Watershed Protection program to assess storm damage. These damage survey reports identified debris and sediment deposited in the Town's drainage system as a result of Hurricane Floyd that would need removal. The NRCS also

conducted a complete physical inspection of the existing Town drainage system after the flood. The inspection revealed that the drainage system was not complete.

USDA also provided roughly \$250,000 for 25 grants and loans to low-income elderly residents for home repairs; granted moratoriums on housing loans to over 40 borrowers; and prequalified many town residents for loan and grant funds to be used for single-family home purchases.

HHS: HHS performed public health assessments; assisted in the evaluation of the potential for vector borne disease; participated in the process, with FEMA, in the development of a mosquito spraying plan; and provided technical published guidance for flood prevention and recovery for the residents of Princeville.

Members of one of the Department's National Disaster Medical System's (NDMS) Disaster Medical Assistance Teams were deployed to the Town to provide medical care to flood victims. A NDMS Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team was deployed for mortuary support in the recovery of disinterred caskets, identification of the deceased and reburial of the more than 150 remains from disturbed grave sites in cemeteries affected by the flood waters. The local animal humane authorities were supported by the NDMS Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams in the recapture and care of displaced animals.

To ensure personal safety for those residents who returned to their homes to begin clean-up activities, HHS provided sanitarians to address environmental safety concerns for affected dwellings, drinking water and food safety issues, and breathing respirators for residents. HHS also immediately began to assist in the development of response requirements and implementation strategies to provide initial crisis counseling to affected residents. Further assistance included the placement of senior residents in hotels and shelters, giving special care to senior residents with special health risks. Part of a State funding allocation of \$58,400 was also used to provide other aid and assistance to Princeville residents.

Commerce: Pursuant to a special Mission Assignment from FEMA, the Economic Development Administration performed an Economic Impact Assessment for North Carolina, including Princeville, and recommended future actions to help facilitate economic recovery from Hurricane Floyd. Also, as part of its early response to the Hurricane Floyd disaster, EDA funded a \$1.8 million Economic Adjustment grant to the Edgecombe County Water and Sewer Authority to construct water and sewer systems to serve the Kingsboro 2,700 acre industrial corridor. Located just six miles from Princeville, a new QVC home shopping channel distribution center served by the project will create 900 new jobs and is expected to significantly benefit Town residents.

DoD/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): USACE dewatered remaining floodwaters from the Town, constructed a temporary dike to provide some flood protection until

complete dike restoration could be accomplished, and awarded a contract for restoration of the Princeville Dike.

The North Carolina National Guard manned shelters in the Tarboro area, provided the residents of Princeville with clean drinking water and shower facilities, transportation, and warehouses for food and supplies, in addition to security, for the area. The National Guard also worked together with the U.S. Coast Guard to recover disinterred caskets that surfaced during the flooding.

EPA: EPA helped coordinate emergency response activities, provided technical assistance on drinking and wastewater systems, and assisted in the removal and containment of hazardous substances.

Transportation: DOT coordinated with FEMA and the North Carolina Department of Transportation to clear debris.

Labor: The Department of Labor provided \$1.5 million for temporary employment of 46 Princeville residents to clean up and remove debris and to provide humanitarian assistance.

Interior: The National Park Service provided technical assistance to Princeville to complete a conceptual design for a Heritage Trail. The proposed design for the Princeville Heritage Trail is a combination walking, biking, and driving trail around Princeville that would connect the Town's historical, cultural, and recreational resources.

Assistance After the Council Was Established

The President's Council on the Future of Princeville was established in March 2000, about five and one-half months after Princeville was flooded. At that time, nearly all of Princeville's residents remained in temporary housing outside the Town and all of the businesses remained closed. Even the Town Hall was still located outside Princeville.

Since the creation of the Council, member agencies have been working diligently to find ways to help Princeville tackle the most pressing obstacles to rebuilding the town. We worked to ensure that the FY 2000 supplemental included funds to assist Princeville. The Council has been working with the Mayor, the Town Council, the Town Manager, the Recovery Manager, North Carolina Governor's Office and State agencies, non-profit groups, private sector firms, and other interested parties to find the best ways to assist Princeville.

One of the most significant Federal actions was FEMA's designation of a Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer (DFCO) to Princeville to help coordinate and implement the Town's recovery and redevelopment efforts. Under the direction of the DFCO, the temporary town hall was relocated back in Princeville; most of the remaining debris was removed at a significantly accelerated pace; and single-family homes and multi-family housing units that posed immediate

public health and safety hazards were condemned and demolished. The DFCO also participated in Princeville Recovery Management meetings and helped oversee the development of the Princeville Recovery Plan to address temporary recovery efforts and future redevelopment.

FEMA has provided eight personnel in support of the Princeville Recovery Plan. These individuals are assisting the State in conducting pre-placement interviews with Princeville residents currently housed in temporary travel trailers and manufactured homes. From these interviews, it has been determined that of the 244 Princeville residents currently living in manufactured homes or temporary travel trailers, 119 will be relocated to mobile homes within the Town of Princeville, and another 125 families—mainly homeowners—will complete their permanent housing plans within the next few weeks. FEMA also has provided technical support in the selection and design input for construction of a 64-unit mobile home park within the Town of Princeville. Current estimates are that all eligible Princeville families now occupying temporary travel trailers and manufactured homes will be relocated back into the Town no later than August 31, 2000.

FEMA also has provided infrastructure personnel and recommended funding for 38 infrastructure projects, from debris removal to building repairs, at a cost of about \$4.6 million.

Finally, FEMA has extended the Recovery Manager position to provide experienced management help for the town leadership. Also, Director Witt has provided a liaison to Eastern North Carolina who has facilitated communication and provided mediation help for the Town and the region. With all of this assistance and the Town's committed leadership, Princeville has a much more enhanced capability to sustain itself.

One major challenge in Princeville has been the lack of insured housing. This is due, in part, to the fact that many of the homes have been passed down from generation to generation free of mortgages and other lien restrictions that would have required insurance. Consequently, few homeowners were required to purchase or did in fact possess insurance coverage. Moreover, many multi-family housing units lacked flood insurance. (Since these units were located in a 500-year floodplain before the flood, flood insurance was not required.) Therefore, HUD made a special effort to provide housing counseling assistance for over 200 single-family homeowners; in addition, HUD provided multi-family housing owners access to its engineering staff. Redeveloping these units required extensive management, including offering advice on financing options within HUD, ensuring that the same communities that had been served continued to be served, and addressing fair housing issues.

HUD has released nearly \$6 million in direct funding to housing redevelopment. The Office of Public and Indian Housing is providing direct assistance to the Princeville Housing Authority to rebuild Pioneer Court, a public housing development. Flooding rendered Pioneer Court inhabitable and 50 families homeless. HUD released a \$4 million grant from the Emergency Capital Fund to facilitate the reconstruction efforts. In order to mentor this process, specialists from HUD's Memphis, Tennessee housing recovery center will be providing significant technical

assistance to the Town of Princeville as the redevelopment design, construction, and placement occurs. In addition, the Office of Public and Indian Housing provided housing experts to explain grant availability, to explore ways to secure homeownership through vouchers, and to expedite the processing of grant applications.

HUD's Office of Multi-Family Housing also played a role in assisting Princeville. Hurricane Floyd destroyed the multifamily development of Asbury Park, leaving 49 families without housing. After extensive discussions with the owners, HUD agreed to subordinate nearly \$1.4 million in loans that were on the multifamily development, allowing the owners to rehabilitate or reconstruct the 49 units that were lost. This new construction, which will cost approximately \$3.5 million, would not have been available without HUD's participation through the subordination.

Finally, HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development funded the East Tarboro-Princeville Community Development Corporation (CDC) in Tarboro with a Rural Housing and Economic Grant in the amount of \$200,000. The CDC was formed in response to the devastation caused by the flooding of the Tar River. With this seed support grant, the CDC will be able to staff up and help hundreds of families, farms, and businesses in the Princeville area.

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service cleared debris from the town's drainage way, opened channels in and around the town, and prepared a conceptual drainage plan for Princeville's flood water mitigation and stream restoration project. USDA also approved the demolition and plans to restructure the existing debt of the Glenbridge multi-family housing complex. Currently, the USDA Rural Housing Service is working with the nonprofit organization in charge of reconstruction of the original multi-family housing complex to enable them to proceed with reconstruction. USDA expects to fund an additional multi-family complex if there is a demonstrated need. Additionally, the Rural Housing Service has earmarked a \$100,000 grant for the reconstruction of the Princeville Town Hall and may fund the preservation of the original Town Hall as a museum.

The SBA District Director has visited Princeville to assess how SBA could best serve the needs of Princeville's residents. SBA has contacted each of the 108 branches of participating commercial lenders serving the Princeville area and provided information to familiarize them with disaster bridge loans and the various SBA loan guaranty products. Through its intermediaries (the Small Business Development Center at Nash Community College, the local Service Corps of Retired Executives, the North Carolina Institute of Minority Economic Development, and the Self-Help Credit Union), SBA provided technical assistance to homeowners and businesses seeking to obtain SBA guaranteed loans and microloans.

HHS has provided a \$445,700 carryover grant for the cost of repairs to a Head Start Center and assistance with other program issues in Princeville. In conjunction with the State, HHS helped establish an "Adopt-a-Senior" program in the months following the disaster to assure ongoing care and monitoring of older persons needing special attention. Over \$157,000 has been

provided to the NC Primary Health Association to assist in the development of community programs that would provide coordinated health care to uninsured, low income residents (primarily adults) in Princeville and other affected areas. A National Health Service Corps position in psychiatry will be assigned to a medical facility in the Princeville area. HHS was awarded funding from FEMA to continue crisis counseling to residents of the affected areas of North Carolina following Hurricane Floyd through fiscal year 2000. Total funding for this State project in the area of the disaster was \$4.9 million. A facility for counseling, Project PROUD, has been opened in the Princeville/Tarboro area to address these issues.

The DoD/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continued with the \$760,000 restoration of the Princeville Dike, which was substantially complete on August 1, 2000, and initiated a small-scale study to evaluate potential feasible alternatives for providing additional flood protection for Princeville. In addition, a \$1.5 million supplemental was requested (and subsequently appropriated) for the Corps to evaluate options for reducing flood damage. Also, the Corps, in consultation with DOI and FEMA, constructed the first segment of the Princeville Heritage Trail on the Princeville Dike.

The DOI/National Park Service Atlanta Office developed the Princeville Heritage Trail Concept Plan, technical drawings, and project estimates as part of a joint partnership effort to leverage \$1.8 million in Department of Transportation Enhancement funds to implement the project.

After the Council was formed, the DFCO worked with DOT and NPS to submit an application for the Princeville Heritage Trail to be designated as a Community Trail under the Millennium Trails Program. On June 3, 2000, the Princeville Heritage Trail was selected as a Community Millennium Trail. Community Millennium Trails receive a certificate of recognition signed by the First Lady, a commemorative millennium marker, and are listed on the Millennium Trails web site and in a national trails database. In addition, designated trails can use the Community Millennium Trails logo to highlight their activities. Princeville also has been designated as an official project of Save America's Treasures.

A non-Federal but dramatically helpful step has been taken by North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt. In addition to the singular contributions the State has made statewide toward the Hurricane Floyd recovery effort, much has been done specifically for Princeville. Governor Hunt has assigned one of his most capable staff as a temporary Town Manager for Princeville, increasing the capacity of the community to carry out its recovery.

One of the purposes of the Executive Order and the formation of the Council was to shine a national spotlight on Princeville, in the hope of attracting private sector and NGO involvement. This has exceeded expectations. Hundreds of church groups, housing organizations, and other private sector volunteers have flocked to Princeville to help. An illustrative, but not comprehensive, list of the groups that have been involved in the Town's recovery effort includes: the United Methodist Committee on Relief, the State Baptist Men Disaster Relief Team, the

General Baptist State Convention, Christian Aid Ministries, the Mennonite Disaster Service, the Buffalo Soldiers, the Friendship Baptist Church, the Shiloh Baptist Church, and Habitat for Humanity. These groups have cleaned up debris, gutted uninhabitable homes, supplied clothing, made repairs, built housing, and provided emotional support. In addition, North Carolina Central University has agreed to take the lead in supporting the Town on all historic preservation issues, including mapping and identifying long term maintenance support for the cemetery, and preparing a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Private institutions, like Fannie Mae, also are working with the Town to find innovative ways to support the recovery effort. Perhaps one of the most interesting private sector contributions has been the development of the Princeville 2000 Telethon which will be broadcast nationally on September 17, 2000, the anniversary of Hurricane Floyd. The telethon is one of many activities planned by the Multicultural Tourism Development Alliance--a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving, and promoting America's rich cultural heritage--and the Princeville Town Council. It is our hope that the recommendations set forth below serve not only as a signal of Federal leadership, but also as a catalyst to interested Foundations, Universities, and other groups to help address the unique needs of Princeville.

Recommendations for Further Assistance

A Princeville Recovery Plan has been developed for FEMA in support of flood recovery efforts for the Town of Princeville. This plan describes specific actions for Princeville to take to restore the loss and damage caused by Hurricane Floyd. (A copy of the executive summary of the plan is attached.) In addition to returning the community to pre-flood conditions, flood recovery presents an opportunity to take bolder steps to recognize Princeville's heritage and the cultural legacy it can preserve for future generations.

The Princeville Recovery Plan presents three options for recovery: (1) a basic level of investment that would essentially restore the community to pre-flood conditions; (2) an enhanced program that would correct long standing deficiencies in services and infrastructure; and (3) growth and development initiatives that would significantly upgrade facilities and infrastructure and pursue new economic development opportunities. The Town adopted the plan and, based on a myriad of options, provided the Council with a list of its priorities. The Mayor, Town Council, and Town Manager indicated that housing and infrastructure development, historical/economic development, and human services development are their priorities for rebuilding Princeville. (See Attachment A for a detailed list of the Town's priorities.)

The Town has taken an ambitious and hopeful approach to its recovery and future development. The flooding has provided Princeville with the opportunity to reassess its future, and the Town is taking advantage of this opportunity. Princeville is not content to return to its pre-flood condition, nor should it be. If the residents are going to invest their time, energy, and resources to improve the Town's infrastructure, expand its tax base, and choose a future of economic sustainability, then the Council believes that the Federal Government should do

whatever it can to assist Princeville carry out this plan.

To this end, members of the Council have been working with the Town to identify specific contributions to assist Princeville's recovery and future development. The future of Princeville should be secure—secure from physical harm and secure economically. The Town not only needs an adequate dike and drainage system, and housing that can better withstand natural disasters, but also the capability to create and promote tourism and to attract a few related industries. And sometimes these overlap; for example, economic growth and stability may require certain improvements in infrastructure. Our recommendations are set forth below.

Physical Security and Infrastructure

- The FY 2000 supplemental appropriates \$1.5 million for the DoD/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a feasibility study and report of a project to provide additional flood damage reduction for Princeville. This funding requires a 50% match, or \$1.5 million, which the State of North Carolina has agreed to provide.
- HUD has agreed to coordinate a multi-agency initiative to address Princeville's rental housing resources, including development of a proposal to enable small landlords to accept Section 8 vouchers. In addition to the expertise being provided to the Princeville Housing Authority for assistance with the \$4 million grant to redesign and rebuild Pioneer Court, HUD also plans to provide staff support two days a week at the Princeville Housing Recovery Center.
- The FY 2000 supplemental appropriation provides \$50 million to USDA for natural disaster relief. Consequently, the Agency expects ample resources to be made available for housing reconstruction. USDA Rural Housing also can provide funding to finance an additional multi-family development in Princeville if there is a need for this type of additional rental housing. In addition, plans are underway for funding of water and sewer improvements throughout the town. With a legislative change (see Attachment B), NRCS can use its Emergency Watershed Program funds for construction of drainage improvements in Princeville. The Agency also plans to earmark \$100,000 in grant funds, along with \$300,000 in FEMA funds, to build a new Town Hall and Police Station. In addition, USDA may provide additional funding to preserve the old Town Hall as a historic landmark.
- EPA has set aside nearly \$25.5 million in Clean Water State Revolving Funds for North Carolina for FY 2000. These funds can be used for water quality projects, such as wastewater treatment projects and wet weather flow control. EPA has also set aside nearly \$13.5 million in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for North Carolina for FY 1999. (The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is a newer fund, and is running about one year behind the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.) These funds can be used to install, upgrade or replace infrastructure to ensure the provision of safe drinking water.

Depending on the FY 2001 appropriations process, EPA anticipates a similar level of funding for the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds for next year. Whether Princeville receives a portion of either fund is the State's decision. The Town of Princeville has not received money from either fund in the past. The Town should work with the State to ensure that its projects are on the State's priorities list.

- EDA is committed to working with Princeville to explore grant assistance for projects that support the Town's economic recovery and provide a sustainable economic base compatible with the Town's historic character. Such projects, selected in accordance with locally developed priorities, may include engineering consultation and water and sewer improvements that will enable possible expansion of the primary retail, commercial and industrial areas of the Town.
- FEMA and the National Park Service are working with the State historic preservation office to identify grant funding and technical assistance to help purchase some commercial land and wetlands near the dike that could be turned into a historic park.
- Additionally, the FEMA DFCO has worked with volunteers to begin the restoration of the town cemetery. This cemetery, with its old wooden headstones and birth dates reaching into the early nineteenth century, is the final resting place of slaves who became free people and is a neglected treasure. Similarly, Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church is another endangered architectural relic of the American living museum. The aging congregation can do little to preserve this structure, but interested groups should give careful attention to this structure in seeking to retain Princeville's rich history.
- DoD is exploring a joint civil and military cooperative program that would assist and support some of the housing, infrastructure, and other needs of the Princeville community, while at the same time provide meaningful readiness training for military personnel.

Future Economic Sustainability

- Recent EDA funded infrastructure in the Tarboro/Edgecombe County area will accommodate new and expanding industries to provide jobs for Princeville residents, among others. Recognizing the Town's goal of achieving sustainability without jeopardizing its historic character, EDA will also seek opportunities to assist with implementing the Upper Coastal Plain's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy which guides development for the immediate five-county area. These activities will further develop and improve job opportunities in the surrounding regional economy of which the Town is an important part.
- The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has committed to support the Princeville grant application to restore the Old Town Hall as part of the Princeville Heritage Trail, and has agreed to try to incorporate components of the Princeville Heritage Trail and

construction of a park into the upcoming project to replace the main street bridge over the Tar River. FHWA also will review any state funding that might be left over in FY 2000, and determine if any of these funds can be allocated to North Carolina to be used for Princeville.

- The Department of Labor will collaborate with the Sara Lee Foundation to create a job training center for local residents. The foundation has pledged \$1 million to build the center which will house the Boys & Girls Club, a child care center, a HUD Neighborhood Networks community technology center and the Job Training Center.
- The QVC home shopping channel will be opening an operation near Princeville and will hire at least 900 personnel. In that the Sara Lee Corporation and QVC stress both information technology and manufacture production skills, DOL will design an inter-generational curricula that will emphasize soft skills, introduction to manufacturers' industries, task-specific skills enhancement training, and information technology training.
- In coordination with the local Workforce Investment Board and Youth Council, DOL will assist in setting up a One-Stop Center to provide residents information on training programs, job opportunities, and other related federal, state, and local assistance. There are also four Job Corps Centers in North Carolina available to provide education and vocational training in a residential setting.
- As part of the Department's Neighborhood Networks Initiative, HUD will provide Internet access, computers and software to low-income Princeville residents. HUD has committed to building a new Neighborhood Networks community technology center in the Pioneer Court Public Housing Authority. However, since that timetable will span many months, HUD is acting now to secure the placement of Internet access, e-mail addresses, computers and related resources in a temporary Neighborhood Networks center. It is anticipated that this center will be located in a trailer donated through the Boys and Girls Clubs.
- SBA will continue to work with its private sector lending partners and microloan intermediaries to meet the small business lending and technical assistance needs of Princeville residents throughout the recovery phase. Specifically, SBA loan programs may assist in the financing of the two light industries being projected for development in Princeville.
- Finally, the Town and the President's Council are working with the United States Postal Service to establish a Princeville zip code, a stamp, and a Post Office--possibly an electronic or "e-post office"--in Princeville, to be located in the new Town Hall.

Conclusion

Princeville is not the first small, rural, impoverished community to be struck by a natural disaster. But it has possibly suffered the most complete devastation. And it is perhaps the most important community, in historical terms, that has been visited by such misfortune. All of these circumstances led to the creation of this Council and to the tremendous work that has been done and to the work that remains.

As with all difficult challenges, this tiny town is a mirror of our history, the way we view that history, as well as our intent to preserve it. Through your action we have turned a bright light on a little known part of our national heritage. We have also stated a commitment to find every opportunity to recapture this history and preserve its heritage.

This memorandum details the extraordinary work that is ongoing in Princeville. It demonstrates a level of commitment by Federal and State governments that is bold, creative, and most importantly, responsive to our citizens and our common history. It is commensurate with the courage of the people of Princeville and the work they are doing.

This memorandum contains priorities suggested by the local community as well as actions by Federal Departments and Agencies that represent a detailed road map for the further recovery of Princeville. It provides many possibilities; not one answer but a myriad of positive steps, and possibly a few challenges for people of good will. Princeville was a small town that was forgotten once and reborn through tragedy. With the work of the Council and the State of North Carolina, and the resolve of the people of Princeville and its supporters across the country, its memory now can and will be lasting.

Attachment A

The Town's Priorities

The Town of Princeville has indicated that housing and infrastructure development, historical/economic development, and human services development are the priorities for rebuilding for the future. Specifically, the town's priorities are:

- 1.a. Housing
- 1.b. Storm Water/Drainage System Improvements
2. Water System Improvements
3. Sanitary Sewer System Improvements
4. Transportation System Improvements
5. New Town Hall & Police Station
6. Restoration of Old Town Hall
7. Riverside Heritage Park
8. Economic Development
9. Heritage Trail/Freedom Hill/Powell Park Elements
10. New Senior Citizens Center
11. Cemetery Maintenance
12. Post Office

These priorities are described in more detail below. The cost estimates are the maximum costs from Option 3 of the Princeville Recovery Plan.

Housing

The goal is to provide adequate resources to enable all Princeville residents to be reestablished in permanent housing in Princeville and to reestablish Princeville's multi-family apartment complexes. This project also includes developing an innovative strategy for reestablishing single-family rental units owned by small landlords and establishing and staffing the Princeville Housing Recovery Center. (Estimated cost - TBD)

Storm Water/Drainage System Improvements

This project would include cleaning and repairing storm water drains under roads, in channels, and in drainage ditches. It would also include designing and constructing a new drainage system to withstand a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. (Estimated cost - \$2,700,000. Legislative language is required for USDA to complete the drainage system. See Attachment B.)

Water System Improvements

Improvements to the water system would include designing and constructing new water

mains and all water meters throughout Princeville. It would extend water lines to annexed industrial and commercial areas and would provide new water service connections to all new homes in the town limits. (Estimated cost - \$4,700,000. Grant applications are being completed for possible USDA and EDA funding.)

Sanitary Sewer System Improvements

Improvements to the sewer system would include designing and constructing new wastewater mains and lift stations throughout Princeville. It would extend mains to serve annexed industrial and commercial areas and would provide new wastewater service connections to all new homes in the town limits. (Estimated cost - \$1,500,000. Grant applications are being completed for possible USDA and EDA funding.)

Transportation System Improvements

Transportation projects would include improving, extending, and repaving all existing roads within the town limits. It would also provide improvements to the Mutual Boulevard intersection and add standard 4-foot wide sidewalks in the school area. (Estimated cost - \$2,300,000)

New Town Hall & Police Station

A new one-story town hall with a police station, EOC, and permanent records and storage would be constructed. (Estimated cost - \$600,000. Already fully funded by FEMA and USDA.)

Restoration of Old Town Hall

The old town hall would be restored to its original Rosenwald Schoolhouse design for adaptive reuse as an African American "Firsts" museum. (Estimated cost - \$600,000. A grant application is pending with the North Carolina DOT for USDOT TEA-21 funding. This project also would likely qualify for USDA Rural Housing Service Community Facilities program funding.)

Riverside Heritage Park

The Riverside mobile home park would be acquired to be developed as a town park. (Estimated cost - \$300,000)

Economic Development

Economic development projects include attracting two light industries to the site employing 15 to 25 workers each; developing a brochure to attract target industries to Princeville;

and promoting development of approximately 25 acres of industrial land through provision of water, sewer, and other appurtenant infrastructure. (Estimated cost - \$375,000)

Heritage Trail/Freedom Hill/Powell Park Elements

These projects would include: 1) developing a trail along the dike from Powell park to the cemetery; 2) designing and building a Freedom Hill monument to create a gateway to Princeville; 3) establishing a conservation easement from Freedom Hill to Powell Park; and 4) eliminating Riverview and Cherry Streets and adding a pedestrian path from Mutual Boulevard to the Heritage Trail and burying overhead utilities. (Estimated cost - \$2,100,000. The Army Corps already has constructed a good portion of the trail as part of the dike reconstruction project. Other portions of this project would likely qualify for USDA Rural Housing Service Community Facilities program funding and possibly from DOT TEA-21 funding.)

New Senior Citizens Center

A new building would be developed for senior community programs. (Estimated cost - \$200,000. This project would likely qualify for USDA Rural Housing Service Community Facilities program funding.)

Cemetery Maintenance

Need to identify a sponsor for long-term maintenance. (Estimated cost - TBD)

Post Office

Obtain approval for a Princeville Post Office and zip code from the United States Postal Service, and establish a new e-post office within the new town hall. (Estimated cost - TBD)

Attachment B

The following legislative language is proposed for USDA to complete the drainage system in Princeville:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, provides authorization for the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service to provide technical and financial assistance from the Emergency Watershed Protection Program for the Town of Princeville, North Carolina for implementation of the project known as the "Flood Water Mitigation and Stream Restoration Project—Princeville, North Carolina".



PRINCEVILLE RECOVERY PLAN

MAY 2000



I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Princeville Recovery Plan has been developed for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in support of flood recovery efforts for the Town of Princeville, North Carolina.

The Town of Princeville lags far behind many other cities and towns devastated by the floods spawned by Hurricane Floyd during the middle of September 1999. This Recovery Plan is part of a very simple but powerful mission: to bring all of the citizens of Princeville home as quickly as possible while rebuilding toward a better and more disaster-resistant community. Key elements of the plan are described as follows:

A. Housing Recovery

The plan recognizes the most important element of the mission is the return of Princeville's residents to their town. A Princeville Housing Survey is underway with a goal to contact every pre-flood resident to determine their housing needs and resources. At the date of this report, over 90% of approximately 2,100 residents have been surveyed, providing a baseline of information that will assist in finding and tailoring assistance programs to meet the housing needs of Princeville's citizens.

B. Hazard Mitigation

The plan assesses Princeville's vulnerability to natural and technological risks and hazards, and provides a wide array of easily implemented actions to prepare for and respond to potential threats. Improvements such as the restored dike along the Tar River will provide substantial protection against all but the worst possible event. Less severe but real threats such as storm water flooding are identified and quantified.

C. Existing Conditions

The plan surveys housing, municipal buildings, infrastructure and the local economy in Princeville following the flood of September 1999.

D. Community Recovery Plan Options

Specific actions must be taken now to restore the loss and damage caused by Hurricane Floyd. A modest course of action will return the community to pre-flood conditions. However, flood recovery also presents an opportunity to take bold steps to recognize Princeville's heritage and the cultural legacy it can preserve for future generations. The plan describes three levels of recommended program actions, including: a *Basic* level of investment that will essentially restore the community to pre-flood conditions; an *Enhancement* program level that will correct long standing deficiencies in services and infrastructure; and *Growth and Development* initiatives to significantly upgrade facilities and infrastructure and pursue new economic development opportunities.

Some of the bold steps that can now be taken, and the cost to carry them out, include:

- Return of the Town Hall to the historical center of the Town: \$785,600. A replacement Town Hall will provide the centerpiece of a model small-town municipal center, along with a new Police Station.
- Restoration and adaptive reuse of the original Town Hall as an African-American Cultural Museum: \$612,500. The former schoolhouse will be restored and returned to its simple but noble original configuration. The building will become a museum that will be a new center of activity for the Town, and an anchor for a new Town Commons that would connect traditional and contemporary neighborhoods.
- New and replacement community facilities: \$917,320. Replacement and new facilities will be built, including fire station, Senior Citizens Community Center, and U.S. Post Office, all within walking distance of both the new and old Town Hall with Town Commons, and close to new and revitalized retail services.
- Development of parks and recreation areas: \$3,820,700. A phased program will be undertaken to recognize and celebrate the legacy of Princeville. A combination of walking trails, parks and recreation areas will capture the spirit of place and family that is such an important part of African-American history and culture.
- Upgraded and expanded infrastructure: \$11,044,300. New and improved roads, utilities, and drainage will be developed within the compact pattern of existing land use to replace dilapidated systems and deliver high quality infrastructure services throughout Princeville. Where appropriate, services will be extended into new areas that hold promise for expanded economic opportunity.

E. Implementation

Implementation of the plan is addressed to include recommendations for staffing the organizations necessary to execute the Housing and Community Recovery programs. Recommendations include a dedicated Recovery Project Manager employed by the Town of Princeville, to be supplemented by additional full time and contract support staff according to the level of program activity.

Table 1-1 Recovery Plan Program Summary

		RECOVERY OPTION 1	RECOVERY OPTION 2	RECOVERY OPTION 3
		BASIC PROGRAM	ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Municipal Buildings	Town Hall	\$ 542,725.00	\$ 403,565.00	\$ 785,600.00
	Old Town Hall	\$75,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 612,500.00
	Police Station	\$ -	\$ 179,275.00	\$ -
	Fire Station	\$ 92,400.00	\$ 120,400.00	\$ 500,400.00
	Senior Citizens Community Center	\$ 26,900.00	\$ 31,900.00	\$ 208,335.00
	Post Office	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,585.00
Parks & Landscaping	Powell Park/Freedom Hill	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 549,200.00	\$ 1,454,200.00
	Mutual Park	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 142,500.00	\$ 188,900.00
	Riverside Heritage Park	\$ -	\$ 738,600.00	\$ 839,800.00
	Southern Terrace Park	\$ -	\$ 36,700.00	\$ 100,500.00
	Main Street/Town Hall Area	\$ -	\$ 275,700.00	\$ 284,000.00
	Heritage Trail Elements	\$ 126,500.00	\$ 168,200.00	\$ 537,600.00
	Mutual Boulevard Streetscaping	\$ -	\$ 183,400.00	\$ 197,200.00
	Princeville Commons	\$ -	\$ 42,700.00	\$ 218,500.00
Infrastructure	Roads	\$ 144,100.00	\$ 925,800.00	\$ 2,258,300.00
	Water	\$ 386,000.00	\$2,308,600.00	\$ 4,722,200.00
	Sewers	\$ 11,200.00	\$ 129,400.00	\$ 1,421,800.00
	Storm Water	\$ 97,400.00	\$ 687,000.00	\$ 2,642,000.00
Economic Development	Industrial Land Acquisition	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,000.00
	Commercial Land Acquisition	\$ -	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 175,000.00
Option Total Cost		\$1,562,225.00	\$7,622,940.00	\$17,730,420.00

Prepared for

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Region IV – Atlanta

3003 Chamblee-Tucker Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30341

National Headquarters

500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472

Prepared by

Emergency Response Program Management Consultants

TAC III

1525 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 1100
Arlington, VA 22209

PRINCEVILLE RECOVERY PLAN

TOWN OF PRINCEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MAY 2000

4-29-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 2000

00 SEP 25 AM 11:14

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER

SUBJECT: The Wrong Argument About Readiness

COPIED
BERGER
PODESTA

On a September 1, 2000, New York Times article entitled "The Wrong Argument about Readiness" and a Washington Post article entitled "Readiness Debate called Off-Target," you asked: "What about this?"

Both articles are correct to argue that the current readiness debate is the wrong debate. The Washington Post article argues that the real issue is preparing for the future -- how will we fight the next war. We agree. We have a series of strategic plans (e.g., Joint Vision 2010, Joint Vision 2020, the Quadrennial Defense Review) which guide the modernization of our armed forces. Each Service has developed its own modernization "transformation plans." Taken together, they offer a blueprint to incorporate emerging technologies, greater mobility, and new operational concepts into our military forces. This strategic planning effort is based on extensive experimentation and exercises. The Joint Forces Command is assigned the task of coordinating these efforts.

Bill Owens' New York Times editorial argues that not only is the readiness debate wrong, but it is counter-productive because additional resources should be allocated to transformation, not readiness. We are allocating more resources to the transformation, with spending on defense procurement reaching \$60 billion this year and climbing to \$70 billion by 2005. Bill is really advocating a radical approach to transforming the military, one in which we take risks today and "skip a generation" of military equipment. The Services believe Bill's approach is too risky and are pursuing a step-by-step approach based on experimentation.

Attachments

Tab A New York Times/Washington Post articlescc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

9-12-00

5746

copied
Berger
NSC WW Desk
Podesta

Security
went about 7:15?

SEP 12 16:10

Readiness Debate Called Off-Target

Experts Fault Use of Cold War Yardsticks in Changed World

By THOMAS E. RICKS
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Bush-Cheney campaign's critique of the readiness of the U.S. military is more or less accurate, defense experts say. But many of the experts also say it misses the point: What should the armed forces be ready for?

This week, Richard B. Cheney, the GOP vice presidential nominee, called America's armed forces "overused and under-resourced," citing reports that only 65 percent of Air Force combat units are rated as fully ready, that 40 percent of the Army's helicopter fleet is not up to performing its mission, and that after the Kosovo conflict the Navy had only half the cruise missiles it would need to fight two "major theater wars" simultaneously.

Yesterday, the Clinton administration fired back, with White House spokesman Joe Lockhart asserting that three of the four services—the Army, Air Force and Marines—are "more ready today than they were when we inherited them" from President George Bush. The military as a whole is "more educated" and "more experienced" than when the Bush administration left office in 1993, Lockhart said.

Defense experts from across the political spectrum said yesterday that both sides' statistics may be largely correct, but that they are missing the real issue, which is how the Pentagon should adapt to a world

that has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War.

The experts noted that the old, Soviet-oriented ways of assessing readiness don't measure very accurately whether U.S. forces are able to tackle the problems of today—when there are no major military threats facing the nation, when even North Korea is making nice, but when many small-scale problems still linger in remote parts of the globe.

"What's being talked about isn't significant," said retired Army Col. Kenneth Allard, now a consultant with Stratfor, an intelligence consulting firm. "The current readiness reporting system is from the Cold War, but tells you almost nothing about mobility or the organizations that you might need to execute a specific mission today."

"My sense is that they are arguing about the wrong things," added retired Col. Gary Anderson, until recently the chief of staff of the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory. "The issue of whether an infantry division in Kansas is at C-1 or C-2 is irrelevant," he said, referring to numerical ratings of unit readiness. "The real issue is what are we doing to prepare for the future—how will we fight the next war?"

Even some of Republican nominee George W. Bush's loyalists are scratching their heads over their candidate's recent handling of the issue. John Hillen,

See READINESS, A7, Col. 1

who has advised the Bush campaign on defense issues, suggested that the problem is the focus on readiness measurements, which he called the military equivalent of arguing about financial accounting principles.

In a quarterly report to Congress yesterday, the Pentagon said that "most major combat and key support forces are ready" to fulfill their tasks but that there are some "force readiness and capability shortfalls." In particular, it said the Army and Navy are short of junior officers.

"Readiness ratings are so fungible, it just becomes a matter of he said, she said—my anecdotes versus your anecdotes," said Hillen. Although he personally believes that U.S. military readiness is in crisis, he added, "everything that has been said by both sides is pretty much true" and "neither side has been able to score a knockout blow."

Because defense historically has been a strong issue for Republicans, a tie on defense is effectively a win for the Democratic candidate, Vice President Gore.

Privately, some Republican defense experts are scathing in their assessment of the Bush campaign's recent statements. "It is appalling to see the Bushies flail on this one. How'd it ever become the case that Republicans could lose the politics of defense?" said one GOP supporter.

He added that it appears the Bush campaign failed to do its homework, resulting in some factual missteps. In his nomination acceptance speech, for example, Bush incorrectly said that two Army divisions aren't ready for combat. That was technically true last year but has since been remedied.

Similarly, on NBC's "Meet the Press" on Sunday, Cheney said, "It's the fact that we've got more Marine captains . . . now leaving their service after their term instead of reenlisting than at any time in the last 10 years." Gen. Terrence R. Dake, the assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, told reporters on Wednesday that he wasn't aware of any such problem in the

Marines. "I don't know what Secretary Cheney's looking at," Dake said.

Republican defense thinkers have been especially taken aback because Bush got out to an early start on the issue, delivering a well-received speech last September at the Citadel in South Carolina, where he called for transforming the military to take advantage of the information revolution and to address the emerging threats of the 21st century.

Bush called then for a military that is "agile, lethal, readily deployable, and [would] require a minimum of logistical support." This is exactly what the Army is trying to do as it creates lighter, faster-deploying brigades at Fort Lewis, Wash., as part of its "Army Transformation" effort. But the diversion of personnel and money to prepare for the future is taking away resources from current readiness.

By contrast, Cheney in recent days has dismayed some in the military by prescribing merely incremental changes—spending a bit more on the military, but doing somewhat less with it by reducing foreign interventions.

Cheney has repeatedly said it is important to increase the defense budget. But a report this week by the nonpartisan Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments noted that the post-Cold War decline in defense spending began while he was defense secretary.

"There is almost no difference between the level of funding proposed for defense by President Bush in his last fiscal year 1994-99 budget plan and the level actually provided for defense over this six-year period under the Clinton administration," the report said.

"The effectiveness with which the Department of Defense is able to address U.S. security challenges in the future," the report added, "is likely to depend much more on how wisely the Defense Department spends than how much it spends."

Staff writer Ellen Nakashima contributed to this report.

The Wrong Argument About Readiness

By William A. Owens

As a 30-year veteran of the United States military, I'm glad that national security has become an issue in the presidential campaign. But I'm disheartened that the debate as it has played out so far has been far more partisan than enlightening.

Al Gore has said, "Our military is the strongest and the best in the entire world."

But in a speech on Wednesday, Dick Cheney, the Republican vice presidential nominee, said the Clinton administration had neglected national defense and was "running down" the military.

This echoes statements by George W. Bush that today's servicemen and women battle "back-to-back deploy-

ments, poor pay, shortages of spare parts and equipment, and rapidly declining readiness."

In his speech at the Republican convention, Mr. Bush charged that two of the Army's 10 divisions were

The candidates ignore a perilous military future.

not ready for a major war.

This sort of interchange does not begin to address the important defense challenges facing the nation. It exaggerates problems that don't threaten our national security while ignoring problems that do threaten it.

Let's examine the issues.

Lack of military readiness. Mr. Bush's charge that two army divisions were unprepared for war

sounds serious, but is not particularly relevant. Every active duty force, every national guard and reserve unit is currently judged ready for combat according to a list of standards that are in many ways more appropriate for cold war missions and less appropriate for our troops that served in Bosnia, Kosovo and Rwanda. Troops need to be less like a tightly packed, hierarchical combat force, and more like a sophisticated, flexible police force.

Moreover, the list of standards fails to include equipment that may be especially important in today's missions, like high technology information systems, defenses against chemical and biological weapons and adequate numbers of precision weapons.

The Clinton administration has spent too much money to assure that our forces can, by and large, meet this outdated standard — even troops who would not, in any circumstance, be used for months into a conflict. Certainly, the fact that all units don't meet every standard means far less than politicians may imply, and our current level of readiness is certain-

ly not a significant threat to our national security.

Too many missions around the world. True, our forces are deployed too broadly, in dozens of places around the globe. And some units are overextended. But the grand mass of the American military is not deployed. The percentage of troops overseas is small. With management, both people and money could be moved from other parts of the services into overextended units.

Low morale and poor recruitment. We need to do more for our troops, including increasing their pay. And it is difficult to recruit and retain people, especially in a hot economy. But over the last decade, the military has been able to maintain its fighting force, and in the coming year, the services are expected to meet their recruiting goals. Moreover, today's morale, while low and needing attention, is not the kind of issue that is likely to bring down our national security. The situation today is not the post-Vietnam military that many decry.

A failure to look ahead. So what issue should our presidential candidates be concerned with? The military's ability to meet challenges five

to 15 years from now

The Clinton administration, to avoid charges of military unreadiness, made sure that today, every division is combat-ready. But that required billions of dollars and precluded buying enough equipment — ships, tanks, tents — for the future. The military procurement budget has been cut by about 60 percent since the end of the cold war (the overall budget is down by only 35 percent).

Some of the results can be seen today. The average age of vehicles is much older than in the past. Indeed, some Marine and Army helicopters are older than the pilots who fly them. Because it takes many years to replace equipment, in 10 to 15 years, there could be 30 percent fewer airplanes, ships, tanks and trucks. The ones that do exist will be older — and harder to keep running — than the ones today.

Moreover, the military has been unable to invest in America's information technology. For instance, it has not been able to buy enough battlefield sensors and communications, which would allow commanders to have information about an entire battlefield.

Both the White House and the Republican Congress are responsible for this situation. Our presidential candidates should address it. And the next administration and Congress should fix it. □

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-29-00
CHRISTOPHER REEVE

President William Clinton
Executive Office of The President
C/o Betty Currie
Fax: (202) 456.1210
The White House
Washington DC 20500

9-29-00
C. Reeve

Dear Bill:

Thank you so much for the birthday greetings. I remember the last time we met, just before your 50th. Even though I'm now two years away from facing that number, I'm beginning to feel that there is nowhere to run and nowhere to hide. The only thing to do of course is to have a blowout party and move on.

✓ I've been meaning to write you for some time to thank you for your public endorsement of the new NIH guidelines. As you know, the NIH is already funding human ES research in labs across the country. I think the delay in bringing the bill to the floor is working in our favor: by the time it comes up for a vote scientists will have made so much progress that it will be more difficult for the opponents to defeat it.

Thank you for listening, for caring, and responding to the needs of so many over the last eight years. The whole country will miss you.

Sincerely,

9/29/00

Christopher
Christopher
After you have seen
we will send to
Cohen.

✓ Copied
Jennings
Podesta
Original to
Cohen for reply

C.

11 Great Hill Farms Road, Bedford, New York 10506
Phone 914-764-0074 Fax 914-764-1301

**Christopher Reeve
Paralysis Foundation**

Fax

To: President William J. Clinton

From: Christopher Reeve

Fax: (202)456.1210

Pages:

Phone:

Date: 9-25-00

Re:

CC: -

☐ **Urgent** ☒ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☐ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

● **Comments:**

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-29-00

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*Major
New
immigration*

September 27, 2000

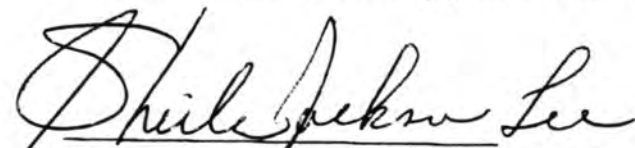
The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

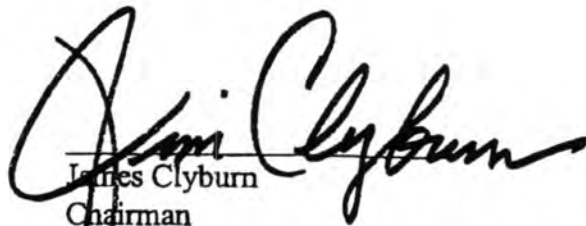
Dear President Clinton:

We write to you to bring your attention to the upcoming debate and consideration of H-1B legislation. Should Congress proceed with legislation on the H-1B visa program, we urge that any legislation that reaches the House floor include provisions that require employers to certify that they are taking constructive steps to recruit qualified United States workers who are members of under represented minority groups to fill information technology jobs.

African Americans are especially impacted by discriminatory hiring practices in the information technology field. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the hiring of African Americans in high technology has improved only slightly during the past decade. According to a 1999 report, *Silicon Ceiling: Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide*, approximately 80% of the high technology companies in Silicon Valley do not file EEO-1 forms or affirmative action reports with the Joint Reporting Committee representing federal civil rights enforcement agencies. Clearly there's work to be done to ensure that African Americans have fair access to the lucrative high tech labor market.

In conclusion, we need a H-1B bill that responds to the demands of the lucrative job market but also protects our American workforce, provides technology education for grades K-12, training to our incumbent workers, and validates the importance of opening the doors to these information technology jobs for women and minorities.


Sheila Jackson Lee
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims


James Clyburn
Chairman
Congressional Black Caucus

Iddie Bernice Johnson
M.C.

John M. Chuter
M.C.

Carrie Brown
M.C.

Betty Lee
M.C.

Earl F. Hilliard
M.C.

Tom Wilson
M.C.

Albert R. Green
M.C.

Barbara Lee
M.C.

Tom J. Peterson
M.C.

Carrie P. Meek
M.C.

Robert L. Gatt
M.C.

Wally Jones
M.C.

M.C.

M.C.

Gregory W. Hunter
M.C.

Donald Payne
M.C.

W. J. Jones
M.C.

Edward Hastings
M.C.

Ed E. Jones
M.C.

John Jones
M.C.

Barbara J. Davis
M.C.

Ed Angel
M.C.

Wm M. Stanton
M.C.

Charles C. Felpak
M.C.

Barry Scott
M.C.

Thelma Waters
M.C.

Sanford B. Bishop
M.C.

M.C.

9.23.00

00 SEP 23 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. President 9.29.00

This person contacted
the Pardon Attorney's
office in 1995, but never
applied.

If you agree, I'll
write Larry Cochran and
give him information
about the process and
ask the Pardon Attorney
to send forms ASAP

Merrell

(I'll also make sure
they have my number
so they can get me info
they need to get it in
quickly.)

9/29/00
J. J. [unclear]

copied

Cabe

Podesta

9.29.00

Gary

I am writing in Reference to a friend and employee of mine here in Ft Smith, Ar

I now work at Three States Supply Co
5103 Wheeler Ave Ft. Smith, Ar 72901
WK Phone 501 648-3163. I called you
last year and got Ray Page's Address
As he was the head of the pardon & Parole Board.

I sent the documents and had a cover
letter asking Ray to look at my friend's
file and ask to clear off his record his
Conviction. But we never heard from him.
I suspect that the documents were lost in
the mail. We sent the info to Ray in
May of 1999.

I am sending you a copy of all the record on
Kenneth to see if you might speak to
Ray or whom ever is on the Board now.

Kenneth is a very dedicated employee. We
have become good friends with he and his
Wife Angie. Approx 1 year ago Kenneth
became a Christian and I would like to
see him he calls to 11th and 3rd Ave

be able to hunt with ^{deer} something other than
a Bow and Arrow.

I have total faith in this moss and
would appreciate any help you could give
us

Gary James
9800 Bridgford Rd
Fort Smith, Ar 72901

Phone ⁹⁰¹ 646-0865

Work Phon 648-3163



U.S. Department of Justice

Pardon Attorney

Washington, D.C. 20530

AUG 8 1995

Mr. Kenneth Dewayne Fair
Rt. 1, Box 496-1
Muldrow, Oklahoma 74948

Dear Mr. Fair:

This responds to your letter of July 13, 1995, requesting an application for presidential pardon.

We are enclosing a form which you may use in making formal application for pardon. The form should be carefully and fully completed in accordance with the rules and instructions that are provided. The completed forms should be returned to this office for processing and need not be filed in duplicate.

Sincerely,

MARGARET COLGATE LOVE
PARDON ATTORNEY

By: Helen M. Bollwerk
Senior Attorney Advisor

Enclosure

Conditions of Probation
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

To Kenneth Dewayne Fair

Docket No. 86-00023-001

Address P.O. Box 214, Muldrow, OK 74948

In accordance with authority conferred by the United States Probation Law, you have been placed on probation this date, **June 6, 1986**, for a period of **four (4) years** by the Hon. **Frank H. Seay** United States District Judge, sitting in and for this District Court at **Muskogee, Oklahoma**

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

It is the order of the Court that you shall comply with the following conditions of probation:

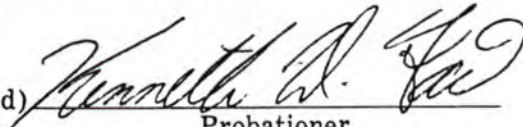
- (1) You shall refrain from violation of any law (federal, state, and local). You shall get in touch immediately with your probation officer if arrested or questioned by a law-enforcement officer.
 - (2) You shall associate only with law-abiding persons and maintain reasonable hours.
 - (3) You shall work regularly at a lawful occupation and support your legal dependents, if any, to the best of your ability. When out of work you shall notify your probation officer at once. You shall consult him prior to job changes.
 - (4) You shall not leave the judicial district without permission of the probation officer.
 - (5) You shall notify your probation officer immediately of any change in your place of residence.
 - (6) You shall follow the probation officer's instructions.
 - (7) You shall report to the probation officer as directed.
 - (8) You shall not have firearms or explosives in your possession, or receive or transport them in interstate commerce.
- The special conditions ordered by the Court are as follows:

Count 1, CAG 2 years. Count 2, Imposition of sentence suspended and placed on probation for a period of four (4) years to run consecutive to sentence imposed on Count 1. Special assessment on Count 2 in the amount of \$50 to be paid within 30 days. Restitution considered but not ordered based on defendant's financial situation, family needs and projected earning ability. Voluntarily surrender to designated institution by 12 noon on July 9, 1986.

I understand that the Court may change the conditions of probation, reduce or extend the period of probation, and at any time during the probation period or within the maximum probation period of 5 years permitted by law, may issue a warrant and revoke probation for a violation occurring during the probation period.

I have read or had read to me the above conditions of probation. I fully understand them and I will abide by them.

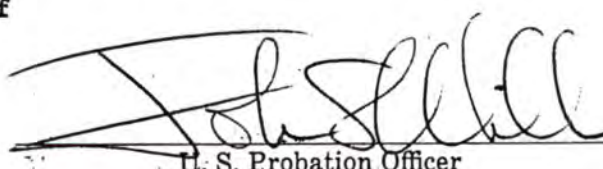
(Signed)


Probationer

6/6/86
Date

You will report as follows:
No later than the third day of
the following month for the
previous month's activities

to:
JOHN R. BOWDEN
CHIEF U. S. PROBATION OFFICER
P. O. BOX 1645
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 74402-1645


U. S. Probation Officer

6/6/86
Date

DEFENDANT

KENNETH DEWAYNE FAIR

#02369-063

DOCKET NO. 86-23-1-CR

JUDGMENT AND PROBATION/COMMITMENT ORDER

AO 246-2-82

In the presence of the attorney for the government
the defendant appeared in person on this date

MONTH: DAY: YEAR:
June 6, 1986

COUNSEL

☐ WITHOUT COUNSEL

However the court advised defendant of right to counsel and asked whether defendant desired to have counsel appointed by the court and the defendant thereupon waived assistance of counsel.

☒ WITH COUNSEL David Booth

(Name of Counsel)

FILED

PLEA

☒ GUILTY, and the court being satisfied that there is a factual basis for the plea,☐ NOLO CONTENDERE, ☐ NOT GUILTY

JUN 6 1986

LEWIS L. VAUGHN
CLERK, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
BY: DEPUTY CLERK

There being a finding/verdict of

☐ NOT GUILTY. Defendant is discharged☒ GUILTY.FINDING &
JUDGMENT

Defendant has been convicted as charged of the offense(s) about Jan. 2, 1984, deft. and other persons conspired with intent to convert to their own use steal motor vehicle tires from a semi-truck trailer which were a part of an interstate shipment of freight in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 659 and Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 2. About March 15, 1985, until About Sept. 10, 1985, deft. devised a scheme to obtain money from Aetna Casualty & Surety Company by means of false and fraudulent representations and pretenses in violation of Title 18, U.S. code, section 1341 and Title 18, U.S. Code, Section

SENTENCE
OR
PROBATION
ORDER

The court asked whether defendant had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced. Because no sufficient cause to the contrary was shown, or appeared to the court, the court adjudged the defendant guilty as charged and convicted and ordered that: The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment for a period of

two years on Ct. 1; IT IS ADJUDGED on Ct. 2, imposition of sentence is hereby suspended and defendant is placed on probation for a period of four (4) years. Such period of probation shall be consecutive to the sentence on Ct. 1 including any parole or other supervision time and is to be on the following terms and conditions:

SPECIAL
CONDITIONS
OF
PROBATION

- (1) That defendant comply with all local, state and federal laws;
- (2) That defendant comply with rules and regulations of the probation office;
- (3) That defendant provide for support of any persons for whose support he is legally responsible.

Defendant is ordered to pay \$50.00 to Victim's Compensation Fund as to Ct. 2, to be paid within 30 days.

ADDITIONAL
CONDITIONS
OF
PROBATION

Deft. is granted leave to report voluntarily by 12:00 Noon July 8, 1986, to designated institution. In addition to the special conditions of probation imposed above, it is hereby ordered that the general conditions of probation set out on the reverse side of this judgment be imposed. The Court may change the conditions of probation, reduce or extend the period of probation, and at any time during the probation period or within a maximum probation period of five years permitted by law, may issue a warrant and revoke probation for a violation occurring during the probation period.

COMMITMENT
RECOMMEN-
DATION

The court orders commitment to the custody of the Attorney General and recommends,

It is ordered that the Clerk deliver a certified copy of this judgment and commitment to the U.S. Marshal or other qualified officer.

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE COPY ON

SIGNED BY

☒ U.S. District Judge☐ U.S. Magistrate

THIS DATE 6-6-86

Date

June 6, 1986

CLERK

() DEPUTY

United States District Court

for

OCT 15 PM 3:53

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

U.S.A. vs. Kenneth Dewayne Fair Docket No. 86-23-1-CR

Petition on Probation and Supervised Release

COMES NOW John S. Willems PROBATION OFFICER OF THE COURT presenting an official report upon the conduct and attitude of Kenneth Dewayne Fair who was placed on supervision by the Honorable Frank H. Seay sitting in the court at Muskogee, on the 6th day of June, 19 86 who fixed the period of supervision at Four (4) years, and imposed the general terms and conditions theretofore adopted by the court and also imposed special conditions and terms as follows:

Subsequent to Guilty Plea to a 2 Count Superseding Information charging Count 1, Conspiracy to Commit Theft from Interstate Shipment, 18:371; Count 2, Mail Fraud Scheme 18:1341; as to Count 1 the defendant was committed to the custody of the Attorney General for two years. The imposition of sentence as to Count 2 was suspended with the defendant to be on probation for a period of four years. This probation was to be consecutive to the sentence in Count 1, including any parole or other supervision time.

RESPECTFULLY PRESENTING PETITION FOR ACTION OF COURT FOR CAUSE AS FOLLOWS:

(If short insert here; if lengthy write on separate sheet and attach)

Mr. Fair was originally received as a mandatory releasee. On January 9, 1988, his probation began. The expiration date is January 8, 1992. Mr. Fair has had no adverse contact with law enforcement since being released. He has benefitted greatly from the privilege of probation and this officer feels he is no longer in need of supervision.

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a true and correct copy of the original file in my office.

ATTEST:

WILLIAM R. COLLINS

Clerk, U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Oklahoma

BY Jami Collins
Deputy Clerk

DATED 10-15-91

PRAYING THAT THE COURT WILL ORDER the defendant's sentence of probation be terminated effective this date.

ORDER OF COURT

Considered and ordered this 15th day of October, 1991 and ordered filed and made a part of the records in the above case.

Frank H. Seay
U.S. District Judge

Respectfully,

John S. Willems
Probation Officer

Place Muskogee

Date October 15, 1991

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/20/1987	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21409

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, September 29, 2000

2019-0990-S

rs3441

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Progress Report

FPC, El Reno, OK 73036
Institution

04-17-87
Date

If you have a presumptive parole date, any IDC actions referred to in this report will be considered by the U.S. Parole Commission as a basis for possible rescission of your parole date. You may present documentary evidence (including voluntary statements of witnesses) in mitigation of your misconduct, and you may request to review all disclosable documents that will be considered by the Commission.

Inmate Reviewed and/or Received Copy:

Received copy
Inmate's Signature

4-20-87
Date

U E Pratt
Staff Signature

1. Type of Progress Report: Initial: _____ ; Statutory Interim: _____ ; Pre-Release: _____ Transfer: _____ ; Other (specify): <u>CTC</u>		
2. Name: <u>FAIR, Kenneth</u>	3. Reg. No: <u>02369-063 (FPC)</u>	4. Age (DOB): <u>(29)</u> <u>(b)(6)</u>
5. Present Security/Custody Level: <u>S1 COMMUNITY</u>		
6. Offense: <u>THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT; FRAUD</u>		
7. Sentence: <u>2 yr reg adult</u>		
8. Sentence Began: <u>07-09-86</u>	9. Months Served: <u>9 + 1 day JTC</u>	10. Days EGT: <u>28</u>
11. Days FGT/WGT: <u>-0-</u>	12. Tentative Release: <u>12-12-87 (EGT)</u>	13. Last Commission Action/Date: <u>12-08-86 CTC</u>
14. Detainers/Pending Charges: <u>NONE</u>		
15. Co-defendants: <u>Janice Fair - Disposition Unknown</u>		

Distribution: Original — Inmate File; Copies to U.S. Probation Office,
Parole Commission Regional Office, Inmate

PHOTO-COPY COMPLETED FORM AS NECESSARY

Name: FAIR, Kenneth

Register Number: 02369-063 (FPC)

Date: 04-17-87

16. Summary of Prior Progress Reports: This is an initial progress report.
17. New Information: There is no new information:
18. Institutional Adjustment: Fair's institutional adjustment is considered excellent.
- A. Program Plan: Fair was initially classified on 07-16-86. He was scored as a level one offender and was given out custody. He was programmed for Adult Basic Education classes, placed on the UNICOR waiting list, correctional counseling groups, personal development, and eventual release through a community treatment center.
- B. Work Assignments: Upon completion of his A&O status, Fair was assigned an orderly's job. Fair is one of the lead orderlies at the camp and has done an extremely good job. He can be counted upon to do his job in an unsupervised and very efficient manner.
- C. Educational/Vocational Participation: Fair has completed the requirements for the Adult Basic Education and the GED Prep Series. Fair passed his GED in February, 1987. Fair has not participated in any vocational training programs at FPC, El Reno.
- D. Relationship with Staff: Fair enjoys an excellent working relationship with institutional staff members.
- E. Incident Reports: None
- F. Community Program Involvement: Fair successfully completed a social furlough to Sallisaw, Oklahoma, to reunite family ties from February 19 through February 22, 1987.
- G. Institution Movement: Fair was a voluntary surrender at FPC, El Reno on 07-09-86. There has been no further movement.
- H. Physical/Mental Health: Fair enjoys both good physical and mental health and should be considered fully employable upon his release.
- I. Financial Responsibility: Fair had a \$50 special assessment which he paid in full on 06-06-86, prior to his incarceration.
19. Release Plans: Upon release of this sentence, Fair intends to return to Sallisaw, Oklahoma and seek initial residence with his mother. His brother-in-law is the owner of a tire and detail shop and has offered him employment. Unit staff will be seeking a 4-month stay in a Tulsa halfway house.
- A. Residence: With his mother, Donna South, at 417 N. Washington, Sallisaw, Oklahoma 74955. Her telephone number is 918-775-5696.
- B. Employment: At the B&W Detail Shop, in Muldrow, Oklahoma 74948.

Name: FAIR, Kenneth

Register Number: 02369-063 (FPC)

Date: 04-17-87

C. USPO: John Willems, P. O. Box 1645, Muskogee, OK 74402

20. Parole Recommendation: Not Applicable

21. Dictated by: Virgil L. Pratt
Virgil L. Pratt, Case Manager

22. Reviewed by: D. B. Tolefree
D. B. Tolefree, Camp Administrator

23. Date Typed: 04-17-87 lgm

memorandum

DATE: September 20, 1986
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: R. L. Cox, Senior Officer

SUBJECT: Work Progress Report

TO: Camp Team

Kenneth D. Fair, Inmate # 02369-063, was assigned to camp orderly on July 16, 1986.

Inmate Fair is a hard worker and does quality work. He is far above the average worker and is cooperative with both Staff and fellow inmates.

Since the inception of his work assignment, Inmate Fair has self-directed himself in his daily routines and I feel he should have an excellent recommendation from a work detail point of view.

United States District Court

for

OCT 15 PM 3:53

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

U.S.A. vs. Kenneth Dewayne Fair Docket No. 86-23-1-CR

Petition on Probation and Supervised Release

COMES NOW John S. Willems PROBATION OFFICER OF THE COURT presenting an official report upon the conduct and attitude of Kenneth Dewayne Fair who was placed on supervision by the Honorable Frank H. Seay sitting in the court at Muskogee, on the 6th day of June, 19 86 who fixed the period of supervision at Four (4) years, and imposed the general terms and conditions theretofore adopted by the court and also imposed special conditions and terms as follows:

Subsequent to Guilty Plea to a 2 Count Superseding Information charging Count 1, Conspiracy to Commit Theft from Interstate Shipment, 18:371; Count 2, Mail Fraud Scheme 18:1341; as to Count 1 the defendant was committed to the custody of the Attorney General for two years. The imposition of sentence as to Count 2 was suspended with the defendant to be on probation for a period of four years. This probation was to be consecutive to the sentence in Count 1, including any parole or other supervision time.

RESPECTFULLY PRESENTING PETITION FOR ACTION OF COURT FOR CAUSE AS FOLLOWS:

(If short insert here; if lengthy write on separate sheet and attach)

Mr. Fair was originally received as a mandatory releasee. On January 9, 1988, his probation began. The expiration date is January 8, 1992. Mr. Fair has had no adverse contact with law enforcement since being released. He has benefitted greatly from the privilege of probation and this officer feels he is no longer in need of supervision.

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a true and correct copy of the original on file in my office.

ATTEST:

WILLIAM D. WILLEMS

Clerk, U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Oklahoma

BY Jami Collins
Deputy Clerk

DATED 10-15-91

PRAYING THAT THE COURT WILL ORDER the defendant's sentence of probation be terminated effective this date.

ORDER OF COURT

Considered and ordered this 15th day of October, 1991 and ordered filed and made a part of the records in the above case.

Frank H. Seay
U.S. District Judge

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Probation Officer

Place Muskogee

Date October 15, 1991

States Prove Unpredictable in Aiding Uninsured Children

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER

In Alaska, health care officials found that the best way to get children enrolled in a federal health insurance program was to give their parents information encased in an imitation caribou-skin tote bag. Louisiana had a tireless advocate for the program, and made things easy for parents by giving them stamped self-addressed envelopes to return their applications.

In Arizona, the Legislature forbade groups to try to enroll people through the public schools, and the state has lagged behind dozens of others in the number of children it has insured. California is the among the worst states in enrollment: a 27-page application was just one of many problems there.

Three years ago, Congress provided \$4.2 billion to the states to provide health insurance for the millions of children whose parents were too poor to afford commercial plans but who made too much to qualify for Medicaid. Now, a majority of the states are in danger of forfeiting their shares of the federal money, because they have not been able to get their versions of the program, the Children's Health Insurance Program, up and running.

But what separates those states that have managed to enroll children into health insurance programs from those that did not in many ways defies convenient leaps of logic and, in many cases, the expectations of experts of the program.

Geography did not dictate the outcome. Often states that failed miserably adjoined states with highly successful programs. Nor did the difference always prove to be related to partisan politics.

And while states that have fared best often share a few crucial factors — like a person or group obsessed with getting the plan rolled out, or simpler application forms — just as often it was an odd legislative twist of fate that determined whether or not the program was a success.

"All of this just shows how weird policy can be," said Rhea Williams-Bishop, a coordinator in the South for the Children's Defense Fund. "Putting it in place and implementing it are really two different things, and one quirky event can really change the situation."

Leaders in some 40 states that are in danger of losing federal financing for the program said they were simply not able to find enough children to enroll, or argued that when they tried to ferret out children, they found many who were eligible for Medicaid and enrolled them in that program instead. But it is also clear that some states made a much more concerted effort early on.

Alaska was never expected to be among such states. Experts did not expect a rural state, with a large Native American population and

broad swaths of hard-to-travel land, to set any records in enrollment.

As it turned out, Alaska was among the top six states in signing up uninsured children, according to figures from the Children's Defense Fund, which has closely monitored enrollment. Like many other states, Alaska chose to expand its Medicaid program with the new federal money rather than to start a new program from scratch. But it packaged it in a whole new way.

"We wanted to create a program that didn't feel like government,"

said Karen Pearson, the deputy director of the division of public health in the state's health department.

The program got a very private-insurance sounding name — Denali KidCare — named after the mountain. The state hired a marketing expert, rather than telling a totally inexperienced state employee to create advertising, as many states have done. The move resulted in a snappy advertising campaign distributed where potential beneficiaries actually lived.

Many new staff members were hired, in part to shave away at the entrenched Medicaid culture — one that discourages people from signing up for benefits rather than recruiting them, Ms. Pearson said. And the state quickly teamed up with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, which runs Native American hospitals, to reach out to those potential enrollees. Incentives were put together that were ethnically specific, like the imitation caribou tote bags.

So far, the state has enrolled 38,980 children, 20,000 above its expectations. Sherry Gutierrez, who supports three children in Fairbanks on about \$1,800 a month, said she was thrilled with the program.

"There were some years that I was eligible for public assistance but I stayed away from getting it because it seemed like a lot of the

health care professionals treated you badly," Ms. Gutierrez said. "I didn't want my kids to feel that. With Denali, they treat it much more like health insurance."

Another fairly rural state, with a large Indian population and among the highest number of uninsured children, is Arizona, where the insurance program has gone quite another way. The biggest barrier there, pediatricians, advocates and government officials agreed, were a few powerful state legislators who opposed the program, calling it federal interference, in spite of strong support from the governor and the public.

Indeed, the measure was killed in the Legislature, only to be revived in a quick special session with one caveat that has kept enrollment figures low: the state could not give contracts to public schools to enroll students, one of the most successful methods of recruitment.

"That had a chilling effect," said Frank Lopez, a spokesman for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. "School districts were hesitant to do anything in our outreach efforts."

Efforts to overturn the ban have been unsuccessful.

"I think citizens around the state have tried to do enrollment, and the state has made a reasonable effort to simplify the process," said Carol Kamin, executive director of the Children's Action Alliance of Arizona, an advocacy group. "But the bottom line is that in order to do outreach, you have got to go to where the kids are, and schools are, after all, where they are."

One of the most successful programs in the nation is in New York, where a state program that predated the federal one became a model for other states, and where the state often recruits in schools.

Eva Then of Washington Heights in Manhattan signed up when she

came to register one of her three children for school, and saw the Children's Aid Society handing out fliers. She had already been through three

efforts to wind her way through the Medicaid application procedure. "I came home and told my mother I couldn't believe they gave my children insurance because it was too easy," she said.

In Arizona, State Senator Russell Bowers, a major proponent of the ban on school outreach, defended his position, saying: "I feel schools are for education. I am not interested in contracting for health care in schools."

Mr. Bowers, a Republican, acknowledged that his position was hugely unpopular, even in his own district, but he said, "If the whole state wanted to do something and I felt it was wrong, I still would vote no."

To generate opposition, someone sent fliers around the state insisting that federal health insurance for children would require that sixth-grade girls have pelvic examinations.

Those same fliers were also distributed throughout Texas, where a few opponents of the program in the Legislature also slowed the program's start. The number of uninsured children in Texas is among the nation's highest.

"We had a tough fight trying to get a good plan," said Carl Rush, chief operating officer of Family Health Foundation in San Antonio. "There are elements who think this is the thin edge of the wedge of socialized medicine."

It did not help matters that the Texas Legislature meets once every two years and had just adjourned in 1997 after Congress passed the measure. Other states had similar calendar problems.

States that turned over much of the enrollment process to community-based groups also tended to do best.

Texas, California and some other states were dogged by fears among legal immigrants that their status would be challenged if they accepted a public program. This was especially true in California.

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The New York Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2000

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*Sunday
Now what?*

Russia Charges American as Spy

By DAVID HOFFMAN
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Sept. 27—The Russian prosecutor general sent to court today official charges against Edmond Pope, the American businessman accused of espionage for seeking out details of a high-powered Russian torpedo.

The move means that the next phase in the case will be a trial, perhaps next month, but no date has been set.

The prosecutor's office sent the materials to the court in Moscow after reviewing them, rather than calling for further investigation.

Pope, 54, was arrested in April and

accused of espionage. The Federal Security Service, a successor to the Soviet KGB, says he was caught purchasing data about a Russian torpedo known as the Shkval. Pope was in Russia as a private businessman but had been a naval intelligence officer.

The United States has protested that Pope is not a spy. Pope has also said, through his wife, that he is not guilty of the charges. If convicted, he could face 20 years in prison.

Last week, the court turned down an appeal by Pope for release on health grounds. He is suffering from a form of bone cancer that was in remission when he was arrested. His family has said that his health has

deteriorated while he was being held. Pavel Astakhov, Pope's lawyer, told reporters today that Pope has been denied permission to place a telephone call to his ailing father, who is dying of cancer.

He said the Russian authorities have also turned down requests that an American or Western doctor be permitted to examine Pope. The Russians have said they do not see deterioration in Pope's condition.

Astakhov also said that the Russian investigative authorities had refused to include in the files of the case certain documents that might show the data Pope was seeking was not secret. The torpedo in question has been offered for export in the past.

Kuwaiti War Claim Approved

By COLUM LYNCH
Special to The Washington Post

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27—The U.N. Security Council agreed today to approve a \$15.9 billion compensation claim against Iraq by the Kuwaiti Petroleum Corp. for the destruction of its oil fields during the final days of the Persian Gulf War.

The settlement, which is likely to take well over a decade to pay, is the largest award for war reparations ever granted against Iraq. It also sets the stage for a U.N. compensation commission in Geneva to begin considering more than two dozen other billion-dollar-plus claims by governments and corporations for financial losses as a result of Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Under the terms of a U.N.-brokered "oil-for-food" deal, Iraq has been obliged to set aside 30 percent of its oil revenue for reparations. Over the past nine years, the commission has awarded more than \$15 billion to nearly 2.6 million claimants—mostly individuals with small claims—with virtually no opposition.

But as the commission turned its attention to big-ticket claims by governments and corporations earlier this year, Iraq, Russia and France protested, arguing that too much money was going to wealthy Persian Gulf sheiks and too little to ordinary Iraqis who have endured a decade of economic sanctions.

Russia and France have held up the Kuwait Petroleum Corp. award since June in an effort to win the Security Council's assent to reduce the portion of Iraqi oil proceeds set aside for reparations from 30 percent to 20 percent, with the balance to go to the U.N. humanitarian program in Iraq.

However, Russian and French diplomats endorsed the Kuwaiti claim after the United States agreed this morning to compromise on a 5 percentage point reduction, valued at about \$1 billion. The change will go into effect on Dec. 10.

James Cunningham, deputy U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Washington will work hard to ensure that the money is targeted to improve the lives of ordinary Iraqis and not to enrich the Iraqi leadership.

Since 1991, the compensation commission has received 2.6 million claims worth more than \$300 billion. U.N. officials say about \$245 billion in claims remain unresolved, including 26 valued at more than \$1 billion apiece and 6,500 worth less than \$1 million each.

With about \$400 million going into the fund each month, it could take decades to settle all the claims.

The deal provided fresh evidence that American efforts to maintain tight economic sanctions on Iraq are weakening. Jordan today became the first Arab nation to authorize a passenger flight to Baghdad since Iraq reopened its international airport for business last month.

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anything about
this?

Senate GOP Balks at Hispanic Immigration Vote

By HELEN DEWAR
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate Republicans yesterday beat back a Democratic effort to force votes on legislation to ease rules for Hispanic immigrants as debate over immigration policy prompted a new round of pre-election point-scoring by both parties.

In a largely party-line vote that fell far short of the two-thirds majority needed under the circumstances, only 43 senators supported the effort, while 55 were opposed. Even Repub-

licans in close election contests in states with large numbers of Hispanic voters opposed suspending Senate rules in order to bring the Democratic proposal to a vote.

The proposal, which Democrats sought to add to bipartisan-backed legislation to increase visas for highly-skilled workers to fill technology jobs, would provide amnesty for illegal aliens who have been in this country since 1986 and equalize treatment of immigrants from Central America and the Caribbean. It would also allow holders of expired

visas to apply for legal residency without returning to their home countries.

With yesterday's often testy debate, immigration joined an ever-widening array of issues that are being used to court groups critical to the outcome of the November elections. Lawmakers are not only seeking to project themselves as champions of a popular cause—such as prescription drug coverage for seniors—but also trying to trap the opposition into having to vote against it. These votes often show up in campaign ads.

In the immigration debate, neither side was particularly subtle in laying out the political stakes in the struggle over the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act, proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

"There is an election coming up and they [Republicans] don't want to have to explain to Latino and immigrant groups" why they oppose the legislation, so they try to block it from coming to a vote, charged Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.).

Democrats are pushing for votes

on the issue only because "they're scared to death" that GOP presidential nominee George W. Bush "appeals to the Hispanic community," retorted Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah).

"I guess this is a brilliant political move if you don't think about it too closely," he added.

Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) said he had no fears about campaigning for reelection in two years among Hispanic Americans in his home state because, he argued, they would see through this "blatant political act." Texas Hispanics will resent legislation that would "reward those who break the law" by entering the country illegally at the expense of those

who seek to enter legally, he said.

Despite yesterday's vote, the fight over the Hispanic immigration proposals is far from over. As a fall-back strategy, Democratic leaders served notice Wednesday they will try to add the provisions to a major spending bill for next year and said President Clinton will veto the funding bill if the provisions were excluded. They said they had the votes to sustain a veto, meaning the issue could seriously complicate work that Congress must complete before adjourning early next month to campaign.

Among Washington area senators, only John W. Warner (R-Va.) voted against suspending the rules to allow a vote on the Hispanic measure.

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for press kit - RC

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Obasanjo:

I was pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you once again, and I was touched by the warm welcome I received during my visit to Nigeria. I'm confident that the bonds of friendship between our two nations will continue to strengthen in the months ahead.

Price. Clear

Thank you very much for the beautiful sculpture, the drum, the books, and the many other fine gifts. I'm deeply grateful for your continued thoughtfulness and friendship.

Mrs. Clinton joins me in sending best wishes.

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Sincerely,

Michelle Clinton

His Excellency
The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
and Mrs. Obasanjo
Abuja

his visit to
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attache

velvet interior, \$350.

There are multiple parts to this gift. This part is valued at \$2600

Total Gift Value is \$6400

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 2000

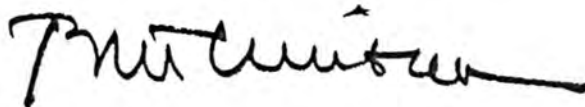
Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Obasanjo:

I was pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you once again, and I was touched by the warm welcome I received during my visit to Nigeria. I'm confident that the bonds of friendship between our two nations will continue to strengthen in the months ahead.

Thank you very much for the beautiful sculpture, the drum, the books, and the many other fine gifts. I'm deeply grateful for your continued thoughtfulness and friendship.

Mrs. Clinton joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

His Excellency
The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
and Mrs. Obasanjo
Abuja

White House Gift Record

Presented: 08/26/2000
Arrival: 08/29/2000
Entered: 08/29/2000

Gift ID: 5041487/KLETNICK

9/15

Donor Information

- ① His Excellency ~~Abacha Abacha~~
- ② The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- ③ and Mrs. Obasanjo
- ④ Abuja

Acknowledged By: Pending BC Gift Draft

Comments:

Received on POTUS/Chelsea Official trip to Nigeria 8/25-29/2000. Forwarded by Penny Price. Clear with NSC. Dispatch thru State. **BC SIG**

Gift Information

Intended: President

Description:

1) 13" long black glass panther that sits on a 10" x 4" clear and green display dias. Both items are contained in a 21" x 16" x 8.5" green leather case with the Nigerian Seal, \$2000. 2) 22" x 11" African Talking Drum with white, purple, and black stripes around the body and leather strips strung vertically around the drum, and gold-tone bells hanging around the border of the drum, the top reads "Presented by HRM Oba Lamidi Adeyemi III Alaafin of Oyo Nigeria President Bill Clinton's Official Visit to Nigeria August 2000," with a 15" curved green, white, and purple stick, contained in a 23" wicker basket, \$250. 3) 8" long gold-tone key that reads "Honorary Citizen of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria," contained in 13" x 9.5" x 3" wooden box with the seal of Nigeria and a green velvet interior, \$350.

Mrs. Obasanjo?

Disposition: Archives Foreign

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

NOTES:

- Gifts given on POTUS visit to Nig
- Address^{Sal.} confirmed per Barb @ S
- One previous draft attached.

There are multiple parts to this gift. This part is valued at \$2600

Total Gift Value is \$6400

White House Gift Record

Presented: 08/26/2000
Arrival: 08/29/2000
Entered: 08/29/2000

Gift ID: 5041487/KLETNICK

Donor Information

- ① His Excellency ~~Abacha Obasanjo~~
- ② The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- ③ and Mrs. Obasanjo
- ④ Abuja

Acknowledged By: Pending BC Gift Draft

Comments:

Received on POTUS/Chelsea Official trip to Nigeria 8/25-29/2000. Forwarded by Penny Price. Clear with NSC. Dispatch thru State. BC SIG.

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives Foreign

Description:

Location:

1) 100" diameter leather embroidered green and white rug, \$2100. 2) 18" x 12" green and beige brief case, \$200. 3) 14" x 23" green and beige suit case, \$200. Items 2 and 3 both have a seal that reads "Federal Republic of Nigeria" on the front and also read "Presented to His Excellency, President Bill Clinton of the U.S.A. By The Federal Republic of Nigeria in Commemoration of his Visit to Nigeria 26-28 August 2000."

The gift is in Archives.

There are multiple parts to this gift. This part is valued at \$2500

Total Gift Value is \$6400

White House Gift Record

Presented: 08/26/2000
Arrival: 08/29/2000
Entered: 08/29/2000

Gift ID: 5041487/KLETNICK

Donor Information

① His Excellency ~~Obasanjo~~
② The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
③ and Mrs. Obasanjo
④ Abuja
~~Nigeria~~

Acknowledged By: Pending BC Gift Draft

Comments:

Received on POTUS/Chelsea Official trip to Nigeria 8/25-29/2000. Forwarded by Penny Price. Clear with NSC. Dispatch thru State. BC SIG.

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives Foreign

Description:

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

1) Hardcover book. "Nigeria: A People United, A Future Assured Volume 2," edited by A.B. Mamman, J.O. Oyebanji, and S.W. Petters, \$40. 2) Two white baseball caps that read "Nigeria Welcomes President Bill Clinton 26th - 28th August, 2000," \$20. 3) Two paperbacks contained in a folder. "Welcome to Nigeria," and "Nigeria Returns to Democracy," published by Federal Ministry of Information, \$20. 4) Two white x-large polo shirts, \$40. 5) Four 11" x 14" green cotton placemats that have an orange, green, maroon, and blue tile design and read "Nigeria Welcomes President Bill Clinton, and four green cloth napkins with black napkin rings, \$40. 6) Four 11" x 14" purple cotton placemats that have an orange, yellow, maroon, and blue tile design and read "Nigeria Welcomes President Bill Clinton," and four purple cloth napkins with black napkin rings, \$40. 7) 9.5" x 8" plastic plaque that depicts a gold-tone cut out of Nigeria and reads "Le Niger et ses Departements," contained in a plaid pouch. \$75.

There are multiple parts to this gift. This part is valued at \$275

Total Gift Value is \$6400

White House Gift Record

Presented: 08/26/2000
Arrival: 08/29/2000
Entered: 08/29/2000

Gift ID: 5041487/KLETNICK

Donor Information

- ① His Excellency ~~Abacha~~
- ② The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- ③ and Mrs. Obasanjo
- ④ Abuja

Acknowledged By: Pending BC Gift Draft

Comments:

Received on POTUS/Chelsea Official trip to Nigeria 8/25-29/2000. Forwarded by Penny Price. Clear with NSC. Dispatch thru State. BC SIG.

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives Foreign

Description:

Location:

1) 35" x 27" hand drawn portraits of the President and First Lady in traditional Nigerian dress against a reddish-gray background and depicts the Nigerian seal and reads "Unity and Faith, Peace, and Progress." The President is wearing a blue outfit and hat, and the the First Lady is wearing a green outfit and hat. Piece is contained in a 39" x 31" wooden frame, \$1000. 2) 20" x 25" oil painting on canvas of the President and First Lady against a blue background. The First Lady is wearing sunglasses. Piece is contained in a blue plastic frame and is of fair likeness, \$25.

The gift is in Archives.

There are multiple parts to this gift. This part is valued at \$1025

Total Gift Value is \$6400

COPIED
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WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 2000

Dorothy Mills
1501 Chesapeake Court
Melbourne, Florida 32940

Dear Dorothy:

Maurine told me about your recent surgery, and
I wanted you to know I'm thinking about you.

Hang in there, and please get some rest.
Hillary and I are keeping you in our prayers.

Sincerely,

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Dorothy 11111

Maurine M. Murtagh

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 2000

Dorothy Mills
1501 Chesapeake Court
Melbourne, Florida 32940

Dear Dorothy:

Maurine told me about your recent surgery, and I wanted you to know I'm thinking about you.

Hang in there, and please get some rest. Hillary and I are keeping you in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bin

Maurine M. Murtagh
2134 Stockbridge Avenue
Woodside, CA 94062
(650) 216-9795

September 23, 2000

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Bill:

What a pleasure it was to see you in San Jose today at the event for Mike Honda. He is such a solid player. I certainly hope he wins. We need all the Democrats in Congress we can get – not to mention needing one in the White House as well. A belated thanks also to you and Hillary for the lovely dessert reception in Los Angeles. I enjoyed seeing both of you there, and it was a special pleasure to meet and talk to Chelsea. What a lovely young woman she is – but then you know that.

You were very kind to mention dropping a note to my mother. As I indicated to you, she has had open heart surgery, and is still awfully sick. I know it would be a thrill for her to hear from you. She has saved each and every note you have ever written to her – including ones I think you penned to her when you were at Georgetown, but certainly including ones you sent her from Arkansas. You were always one of her favorite people in the Class of '68. If you do write, and I certainly don't expect it (as I understand it, you are the leader of the free world and have a few other things to do), she is at: 1501 Chesapeake Court, Melbourne, FL 32940.

I always say this, but I do mean it. If you ever have some time in the Bay area and want me to put together a group of friends for lunch/dinner, whatever, just let me know. It would be a pleasure.

I have, by the way, been talking to Bob Nash about a potential presidential commission appointment or something similar. I know it is a little late in the game, but I still have an interest. I would appreciate your support if the issue ever arises.

I hope to see you out this way again in the near future. All the best.

Sincerely,



Maurine M. Murtagh

Dorothy Mills

P.S. I had promised Bruce Chemel, Georgetown '69, that I would remind you that he was a fellow Hoya. Bruce is going to be attending a luncheon for you in Dallas this Wednesday, September 27, 2000. Of course, when I was talking to you today, I completely forgot to mention it.

