

Jo Chen

1



1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: 202 327 6000
Direct: 202 327 8343
Fax: 202 327 6737

D. Jeffrey Hirschberg
Vice Chairman

*through
for*

'98 SEP 28 AM 11:38

September 25, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

As you may know Senator Dianne Feinstein met with a group of Jewish Leaders in Los Angeles to discuss U.S.-Israel relations and the peace process. I understand that Diane expressed strong support for your effort to facilitate an agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

Inspired by their meeting with Senator Feinstein, the group composed a letter to you and solicited the signatures of other leading Jews in California. The attached letter- with the names of over 100 prominent California Jews- is the result of that effort.

In view of your meetings next week with Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat, I hope you will find their words of support particularly encouraging.

Best Regards,

9128198

Send to WSC?

Yes

No

cc: Sandy Berger

September 25, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As American Jews dedicated to Israel's security and to a strong U.S.-Israel relationship, we want to express our appreciation for your steadfast commitment to the Jewish state and its quest for a secure peace.

As you face the many formidable challenges confronting your Administration and our country, we urge you to reestablish the Middle East peace process as an urgent American priority. We believe it is important for the U.S. to encourage Israel and the Palestinian Authority to redouble their efforts to achieve an agreement on further Israeli redeployment and enhanced security measures as soon as possible. The longer this process drags on inconclusively, the greater the danger of a total collapse of the entire peace process, which inevitably will lead to more violence and bloodshed.

We have been strongly supportive of your Administration's efforts to narrow the gaps between the two parties and help them to reach an agreement. As in past Arab-Israeli negotiations, the American role in getting both sides to say yes is indispensable. Although mediating this complex dispute can be a thankless task, and some naysayers may urge you to put the peace process on the back burner, now is not the time to stop searching for ways to help both peoples resolve their differences.

The success of the peace process is, in our view, crucial to Israel's long-term security and the strategic interests of the United States. Polls consistently show that this position reflects the widespread feeling in the American Jewish community. We hope that, buoyed by this support, you will keep striving to remove obstacles from the road to a secure Arab-Israeli peace.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Mona Alfi, Sacramento
Eric Alon, Palos Verdes Estates
Rabbi Melanie Aron, Los Gatos
Arnold J. Band, UCLA
Rabbi Lewis M. Barth, Los Angeles
Rabbi Haim Dov Beliak, Los Angeles

Michael Berenbaum, Los Angeles
Rabbi Brad L. Bloom, Sacramento
Martin Block, San Diego State University
Donna Bojarsky, West Hollywood
Harry R. Brickman, UCLA
Eli Broad, Los Angeles

Rabbi Samuel G. Broude, Oakland
 Rabbi Steven A. Chester, Oakland
 Rabbi Helen Cohn, San Francisco
 Bruce C. Corwin, Beverly Hills
 Rabbi Mark Diamond, Oakland
 Rabbi Shelton J. Donnell, Santa Ana
 Richard Dreyfuss, West Hollywood
 Rabbi Stephen J. Einstein, Fountain Valley
 Irwin S. Field, Beverly Hills
 Rabbi Harvey J. Fields, Beverly Hills
 Sybil Fields, Beverly Hills
 Rabbi Allen I. Freehling, Los Angeles
 Elaine Galinson, La Jolla
 Murray Galinson, La Jolla
 Rabbi Robert T. Gan, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Laura Geller, Beverly Hills
 Don L. Gevirtz, Santa Barbara
 Guilford Glazer, Beverly Hills
 Stanley P. Gold, Beverly Hills
 Carole Goldberg, UCLA
 Danny Goldberg, Malibu
 John Goldman, Atherton
 Lucy Goldman, La Jolla
 Jona Goldrich, Culver City
 Bram Goldsmith, Beverly Hills
 Osias Goren, Pacific Palisades
 Rabbi Roberto D. Graetz, Lafayette
 Danny Grossman, San Francisco
 Lois Gunther, Los Angeles
 Richard Gunther, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Jason Gwasdoff, Stockton
 Rabbi Johanna Hershenson, Aliso Viejo
 Stanley Hirsh, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Steven B. Jacobs, Woodland Hills
 Carol Kamenman, Los Angeles
 Rabbie Bernie King, Irvine
 Rabbi Allen Krause, Aliso Viejo
 Luis Lainer, Los Angeles
 Mark Lainer, Los Angeles
 Susan B. Landau, Los Angeles
 Gary Lauder, San Francisco
 Laura Lauder, San Francisco
 Rabbi Martin Lawson, San Diego
 Irwin Levin, Los Angeles
 Carol Levy, Los Angeles
 Mark C. Levy, Santa Monica

Peachy Levy, Santa Monica
 Rabbi Richard N. Levy, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Alan Lew, San Francisco
 Rabbi David Lieb, San Pedro
 Peter Loewenberg, UCLA
 Rabbi Brian Lurie, Ross
 Rabbi Janet Marder, Los Angeles
 Michael Medavoy, Culver City
 Arnold Messer, Beverly Hills
 Rabbi Herbert Morris, San Francisco
 David N. Myers, UCLA
 Raquel H. Newman, San Francisco
 Joan Patsy Ostroy, Los Angeles
 Norman J. Pattiz, Culver City
 Debra Pell, San Francisco
 Sol Price, San Diego
 Jon Pritzker, San Francisco
 Lisa Pritzker, San Francisco
 Arnold Rachlis, Irvine
 David Rapoport, UCLA
 Rob Reiner, Beverly Hills
 Kenneth Reinhard, UCLA
 Rabbi Steven Carr Reuben, Pacific Palisades
 Rabbi Moshe Rothblum, North Hollywood
 Edward Sanders, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Harold Schulweis, Encino
 Paula Siegel, La Jolla
 Rabbi Robert A. Siegel, Fresno
 Alan Sieroty, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Steven L. Silver, Redondo Beach
 Richard Sklar, UCLA
 Terri Smooke, Beverly Hills
 Marcia Smolens, San Francisco
 Fredelle Z. Spiegel, UCLA
 Steven L. Spiegel, UCLA
 Rabbi Jonathan Stein, San Diego
 Arthur Stern, Beverly Hills
 Faye Straus, Lafayette
 Sandor Straus, Lafayette
 Rabbi Reuven Taff, Sacramento
 Allan J. Tobin, UCLA
 Rabbi Martin Weiner, San Francisco
 Sanford Weiner, Los Angeles
 Howard Welinsky, Culver City
 Steven J. Zipperstein, Stanford University

Fax

Name: President Clinton
From: Jeffrey Hirschberg
Date: September 25, 1998
Pages: 4

Please see attached.

copied
Berger
COS

9-8-98

9/25/98

Sincerely

I saw Dick Mungley
at COS in NY

He said he thought
he had some ideas
on Iraq that might
be helpful -

Someone should give
him a call - let him
know

RK

Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston & Vicinity

Rev. J. J. Roberson, President
7817 Calhoun Road
Houston, Texas 77033

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-28-98

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20002

copied
Moore ✓
Bowles ✓
Burkhardt -
original for
reply ✓

*Minister
FJF - 2000
can copy
DO never reply
JK*

Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston & Vicinity

7817 Calhoun Road
Houston, Texas 77033
(713) 733-9586

9-28-98

Rev. J. J. Roberson, President

Rev. W. E. Gibbs
Executive Vice President

Rev. M. L. Jackson
1st Vice President

Rev. F. N. Williams
2nd Vice President

Rev. M. A. Nimmo
3rd Vice President

Rev. W. J. Profit
4th Vice President

Rev. Danny Davis
5th Vice President

Rev. Walter F. Houston
6th Vice President

Rev. R. E. Daniels
7th Vice President

Rev. Fred Dixon
8th Vice President

Rev. F. D. Anderson
9th Vice President

Rev. W. H. Dudley
Vice President Emeritus

Rev. John C. Gibbs
General Secretary

Rev. Archie Cooper
Recording Secretary

Rev. Samuel Compton
Corresponding Secretary

Rev. G. B. Trotty, Jr.
Financial Secretary

Rev. J. F. James
Treasurer

Rev. C. Anderson Davis
Parliamentarian

September 27, 1998

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. President:

The Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston would like for you to know that we honor your policies on behalf of our beloved Nation. Moreover, during these difficult times your family has our reverent prayers for reconciliation and continued well-being.

For we all fall short of the expectations we set for ourselves, as well as those that God demands. Indeed, we miss the target. Matthew 6:12-15 reminds us that forgiveness is both human and divine. The Baptist Ministers' Association has forgiven you; and our earnest prayer is that you have forgiven yourself, so that God can forgive all of us as we repent of our sins.

Mr. President it is time for the Nation to move to higher ground and find a more godly place to dwell.

Again, our prayers are with you as you endeavor to lead the world to a higher level of human civility. God Blesses!

Sincerely,

Rev. J. J. Roberson
Rev. J. J. Roberson,
President

9/28/98

*After you have seen,
we will forward original
to Burkhardt for response.*

C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1998

TO: ERSKINE BOWLES
JOHN PODESTA
MARIA ECHAVESTE
DOUG SOSNIK
ANN LEWIS
SID BLUMENTHAL
MICKEY IBARRA
LARRY STEIN
NANCY HERNREICH
PHIL KAPLAN

FROM: MINYON MOORE

RE: OPL OUTREACH

Copied
COS
Moore
original to
Burkhardt for
reply
page 5
Podesta
COS

Below is a summary of letters and reactions the Office of Public Liaison has received over the past two weeks. We have hard copies of each of the letters on file. In addition, we continue to email and blast fax thousands of individuals talking points on a daily basis.

General Reactions

✓ Steve McHugh, Attorney in Lake Tahoe, California: Sends his support and admiration. He also forwarded a copy of an op/ed he wrote that was published in the Tahoe Daily Tribune. The article criticizes the intense media scrutiny of this matter as well as the charges that have been made.

✓ Peggy Mason, Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Forwarded a letter she sent to Members of Congress expressing her strong support of the President. She notes that the President's "personal behavior," while wrong, does not constitute an impeachable offense and urges Congress to end this partisan investigation.

✓ Amy Tate Billingsley: Sends her thoughts for the First Family. She also forwarded biblical passages she thought may provide encouragement.

✓ Elaine and James Dewart: Write to offer their thoughts and prayers for the President and their continued admiration for the First Family.

Michele H. Kenney, Philadelphia: Writes to offer her highest respect for the President and her wish that he could run for a third term.

Louis Jacinto, Los Angeles: Mr. Jacinto sends words of encouragement and support for the President, urging that he not resign and continue the fight.

African American

- **The National Baptist Convention of America:** OPL received over 5,000 signatures on a petition signed by delegates of the National Baptist Convention on September 7-11. The petition offers strong support and forgiveness to the President.
- **Dr. Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich, Black Leadership Forum:** Dr. Scruggs forwarded a statement she made regarding the Independent Counsel's report, criticizing its focus and the motivations behind it. She urges her constituents to take the necessary steps to demonstrate their strong support for the President and opposition to the priorities of those promoting the Starr report.
- **Dr. Joseph Lowery, Chairman, Black Leadership Forum:** In Dr. Lowery's "Amen Corner" Commentary Page, he states his belief that neither impeachment nor resignation are the right solutions.
- **Bishop Dr. S.C. Madison, United House of Prayer for all People:** On behalf of the 135 congregations situated in 26 states across the nation, Bishop Madison extends support for the President and invites the Clintons to attend service.
- **Mayor Gordon Bush, East St. Louis, National Conference of Black Mayors:** Mayor Bush was featured in an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in which he states on behalf of the National Conference of Black Mayors that the organization supports the President.
- **Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama:** Twenty-five members of the Bethel Baptist Church sent letters of support and encouragement for the President. The congregation sends its prayers through this ordeal.

Dr. George Augustus Stallings, Archbishop and Founder, Imani Temple, African American Catholic Congregation: Dr. Stallings leaves the following message: "Mr. President, You've got a job to do, just do it!" The message if written in a poem context.

- **Reverend Dr. Jeremiah A. Wright, Jr., Trinity United Church of Christ:** Rev. Wright is prayerful that things will turn out well. He wants the President to know that people love him "unconditionally."
- **Reverend Maria-Alma Rainey Copeland, Pastor, Mizpah Lutheran Church:** Her

family and prayer partners are praying for the President and his family.

- **Reverend Abraham Owusu, Minister and Leader, Gentiles Revival Ministry, A Christian Charity in UK:** The Reverend writes a letter of support to the President and the First Lady. The UK church is praying for the First Family and hopes all christians are praying for them. This Reverend has been organizing prayers for the First Family since the investigations began.

 **Wendell Stemley, National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC):** As a member of NAMC and group manager for Interlog, Inc., Mr. Stemley expresses his support for the President during this time of crisis. He does not think the President committed any action that subjects him to impeachment.

 **Rev. John Jay Barfield III, Chairman of the National Clergy Network:** On behalf of the forty thousand clergymen in his organization, he sends his support and urges the President to remain strong through this.

- **Pastor Boles, 7 Humble Baptist Church:** On behalf of the Tacoma Ministerial Alliance, Pastor Boles extends support for the President and invites the Clintons to services.

- **Rev. Charles W. Mixon, Pastor for Marantha Baptist Church:** On behalf of the Marantha Church, Rev. Mixon extends 100% support for the President.

 **Otis Moss, Jr., Olivet Institutional Baptist Church:** On behalf of the Olivet Baptist Church, Otis Moss reaffirms continuing and fervent prayers and support for the President.

- **Rev. Walter Terry, New Sardis M.B. Church, Inc:** Rev. Terry expresses his firm support for the President and suggests "Spiritual Town Hall Meetings" be held in the major urban areas of the nation.

- **Dr. Lenton Gunn, St. James Church:** On behalf of the St. James Church, Dr. Gunn extends his support to the President.

- **Brenda Garrison, Urban League:** Ms. Garrison extends her strong support for President Clinton and his job performance.

 **Concetta Luppino, resident of Norwalk, CT:** Forwarded letters she sent to Representatives Hyde, Johnson, Shays, and Gingrich expressing her disagreement and disappointment with Congress' decision to publicly release the videotape of President Clinton's testimony. She also wrote letters of support for the President to White House staff and Members of Congress.

Asian Pacific American

Asian American Civic Association: Members of the Asian American Civic Association sent letters to Members of Congress expressing their strong support of the President. The letter states: "His accomplishments have touched the lives of everyone--rich, middle class, poor, educated, uneducated, elderly, minorities, sick, students, and many others. Let him finish what goodness he started."

- **Lillian Kimoura, New York:** Called to send her support and express her desire to have this inquiry that has wasted taxpayer money come to an end.

Business

March Goldberg and Maggie D'Ambrosia, Windward Vineyard, Paso Robles, CA: Wrote to express strong support for the President and the desire to end this probe.

Kenneth B. Rice, Attorney, Kennewick Washington: Writes to express his friendship and continued personal support to the President.

Ethnic

- OPL received letters of support from several Irish American organizations, including the Irish American Unity Foundation and the Irish American Unity Conference (IAUC). The Irish American community is very supportive of the President. IAUC issued a press release heralding the President's accomplishments in the peace process and offering their continued support for the President and his Administration.
- **Brian O'Dwyer and Frank Durkan, O'Dwyer and Bernstien, New York:** Mr. Durkan writes to express the reactions of those he has spoken to about the videotaped testimony. He states that there is overwhelming approval of the manner in which the President responded to the questions and that the general impression indicates that the Independent Counsel offered no justification for prolonging this situation. The Irish American community strongly supports the President.
- **Stella O'Leary, Chairperson and Treasurer, Irish American Democrats:** Ms. O'Leary sent a letter to Rep. James Moran rescinding the Irish American Democrats' offer for his re-election campaign. The organization cites his remarks on the impeachment of the President as the sole reason, despite his past support for the President and for the peace process.
- **Haji Mohamed Abdullahi Abby, President, Somaliland Task International Life Link (STILL):** He is a British citizen who originated from Somaliland. He writes to provide the support of his organization and to remind the President that the majority of

the world fully supports his presidency

Kent Sorenson, President and CEO, Dessen International: Wrote to ensure that his name and his wife's name are added to the President's list of unwavering supporters.

Cristina and Marius Sprinceana, ZUM, Romanian-American newspaper: Writes to offer words of encouragement and support of the President and the First Lady.

Hispanic

Elio Muller Jr, Muller Group International: Wrote to reiterate his pride for his service to the country in this Administration and his pride in being a friend of the President. Sends his thoughts and prayers to the President and First family as well as his faith that the President will find redemption and rightful place in history.

Miriam Cruz, President, Equity Research Corp: Writes to offer her strong support for the President and urges him to continue the fight, especially on behalf of the disadvantaged.

Health

Ray Cotton, American Chest Physicians: Mr. Cotton recommends that the White House do a series of briefings to the 18,000 associations to highlight the Administration's accomplishments on domestic and foreign issues as well as the economy. He suggests the White House take action since Members of Congress are focused on matters other than policy. Associations are searching for news for their members and are not finding anything on the Hill. The White House could provide them with materials to send to their members.

Jewish

Rabbi Charles A. Kroloff, Temple Emanu-El: He met with the President and members of the staff at a breakfast earlier this year. He is writing to express his continued strong support of the President and his pleasure with the President's recent statements. He also invited the President to services on Yom Kippur.

Religious

Pastor Jynona M. Norwood, Family Christian Cathedral: Sends her thoughts and prayers and urges the President to remain focused.

Fr. Victor A. Rophael, Coptic Orthodox Church: Forwarded a copy of a letter he sent to Chairman Henry Hyde. He also wrote to express his support. He dedicated three days

of fasting to ask that the President be forgiven.

- **Earl Paulk, Archbishop, Cathedral of the Holy Spirit Chapel Hill in Atlanta:** Sends his prayers. Forwarded a copy of his comments and prayer that was delivered to his congregation and also televised to homes across the country.

Women

- **American Association of University Women:** The AAUW issued a press release on September 24 praising the President for his continued commitment to fighting for women and families. The release also urges Congress and the media to end the focus on the Starr Report, which is overshadowing the important issues that the nation should be addressing.
- **Women Leaders Press Statement:** Women leaders, including Betty Friedan, Patricia Ireland, Eleanor Smeal, and Dorothy Height, among others, issued a press statement on September 24 opposing the impeachment inquiry. While the leaders are angry over the President's conduct, they overwhelmingly agree that his actions were not impeachable. Women across the country will continue to fight for his presidency as his policies and leadership have proven that he is an ally for women.
- **Heidi Hartmann, Director and President of the Institute for Women's Policy Research:** Wrote an article that was broadcast on public radio stations across the country on Monday, September 21. The article discussed the reasons behind the continued support of women for the President. She rationalizes that women recognize that they have been better off with President Clinton, emphasizing such important landmark legislation as the Family and Medical Leave Act.
- **Montana Women's Lobby:** The Montana Women's Lobby issued a press release on the responses to the situation as discussed during a "feminist dialogue" it sponsored. The release urges the President to not become distracted and to continue the fight on behalf of women and families. They also condemn the Independent Counsel's apparent abuse of power.
- **Kathleen Hurty, Ph.D., General Director of Church Women United:** Wrote an article asking that the collective dialogue refocus attention on issues critical to the nation, such as social security, health care, minimum wage, etc. She stresses the importance of recognizing the reality that no one is without sin and that we must view this as an opportunity to express compassion.

9-28-98

Copied
Spelling
COS

To Gues
how far prod
to want an early
leader meeting

PLS

Notes on multilateral cooperation for a new global governance

Multilateral cooperation is not exclusively a question of financial resources, nor of regulating financial intermediaries. Our task is also to create an atmosphere of solidarity between nations. Since we all recognize that events taking place in other countries affect us directly, we must also act and offer our support. It is at the same time a matter of self interest, since we wish to avoid the spread of problems from a national to an international level, but also an ethical question. We believe that peace, democracy and wealth can only grow together, and create an environment mutually supportive. Every government, every economic agent and every citizen must know that no state will be abandoned when it needs help, provided that it has followed commonly accepted rules. Our aim is to eradicate irrational fear and panic, insuring that well behaved countries will never be isolated.

Support should not be limited to periods of emergency, when a crisis is visibly shaking the economic or political constitution of a country. It should be based on a permanent partnership for economic growth, stability and democratic development. The goals to be attained are a balanced economic growth, attacking poverty and the most unacceptable forms of inequality, spreading technological advances and preventing violent crisis with destabilizing effects. A systematic international mediation should be offered when local conflicts and tensions threaten peace, to prevent the actual outbreak of war. The goals previously described should be accompanied by a constant progress of democratic institutions, enhancing the role of civil society and the respect of human rights.

Such partnership would be based on decisions taken by a multilateral body open to the contributions of industrialized and developing countries alike. Decision making would not be limited to a few great powers, neither in its substance nor in its appearance. Solidarity would practically mean to supply, according to circumstances, technical or political advice and guidance, loans or transfer of appropriate resources. It would include some sort of guarantee that the forms of support previously described would not be withdrawn unilaterally at short notice when rules are respected. All rules would be established collectively.

The need to provide an adequate answer to the demand of Government about the mondial economy and finance was felt since the G-7 in Naples in 1994. On that occasion, which coincided with the 50th anniversary of the Conference of Bretton Woods, it was agreed on the opportunity to adapt the instruments, the rules and the procedures on which the monetary international order is based to the needs of the XXI century. This theme was approached in all the next Summits, in Halifax, Lyon, Denver and ultimately in Birmingham last May.

These are the points of the analysis done in these years:

- i) the globalization of the financial markets is a positive development that increases the potentiality of growth of international economies and trades;
- ii) in a situation of financial globalization, tension in some countries can extend also to countries with fundamentally good economical situations, creating instability in all the financial system;
- iii) ruling a monetary and financial system in a climate of globalization of finances and of full freedom of movement of capitals is an extraordinarily difficult task, which requires cooperation among international monetary authorities, governments and private financial intermediaries.

Following are the guidelines of a possible intervention:

- 1) strenghten transparency in the economical and financial conditions both of the countries that turn to the market, and of the agents that take positions and make investments;
- 2) strenghten in each country the control over the banking system and the financial markets, in order to avoid excessive funding, with inadequate patrimonial collateral;
- 3) set rules and procedures for an involvement of private investors in a multiilateral management of crisi.

These issues have been thoroughly addressed in numerous occasions.

It is now necessary to pass to the factive phase, and it our wish that The G7 did this.

Neverthe less, it is necessary to avoid the risk that these measures can be interpreted by the markets as a distancing of the monetary authorities in situations of tension, or, worse, as an undermining of the IMF

We need to strenghten the central role of IMF, delegating to it effective powers for this system. It may imply:

- a) reviewing the decisional mechanisms and how countries are represented in the decisional levels of IMF;
- b) allowing the IMF to turn to the market to "recycle" international liquid assets in situations of crisis;
- c) strenghtening the procedures to make IMF more accountable of its own operations, on the basis of the delegated power acquired.

It is necessary to strenghten the international coordination of the economical policies of the major industrialized countries. After the positive influence of 1985-87 when the G-7 actively managed the exchange rate of the main currencies, the deliberate goal was to give G-7 a new role in this field, relegating it to a "forum of consultation". It is necessary to rethink the procedures and instruments to make the multilateral cooperation of crisis more efficient.



9-25-98 9/23/98
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

EB
 B. C. S. L. L. L.
 ager
 B

September 23, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY MVT for KLM

SUBJECT: LUNCH WITH THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations

You should make it clear to the President that we must continue to present a strong message against anti-environmental riders. It is becoming increasingly likely that a number of individual FY 1999 appropriations bills that have not made it to a vote in the House and Senate will be merged into one omnibus spending bill, making it more difficult to bring attention to riders as the size of the bill grows. The FY 1999 Interior Appropriations bill, which contains an egregious number of anti-environmental riders, represents the most significant threat, but a number of other bills also include riders affecting climate change efforts. At this point it seems likely that the Interior bill will not even face floor debate in the Senate and will be included within the omnibus appropriations measure in conference.

The President has made several strong statements on riders recently, and you should urge him to continue to do so. A *Wall Street Journal/NBC News* poll released last week shows that, once again, the public overwhelmingly believes that Democrats do a better job of protecting the environment than Republicans (45% to 12%). A showdown with Congress on this issue clearly would play in our favor.

Copied
 Bowles ✓

and enough funding
 for enviro. programs

9/28/98

From: John Podesta

copy to Sarah Latham after it
is signed

AP is June

Send to ~~Eugenie~~ ^{Burke}

Yes _____

Let me

No _____

Let first.

Support letter Phil



C



Saint Thomas Episcopal Church

3801 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60653
Telephone: 773-268-1900
Fax: 773-285-7613



The Rev. Fr. Martini Shaw - Rector

'98 SEP 28 PM2:36

Date: Tuesday, 22 September 1998

**** FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE ****

Religious Leader Responds Following President's Statement

Contact: Fr. Martini Shaw
(773) 268 - 1900

Fr. Martini Shaw, Rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, the oldest African American Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Chicago, offers a response to the taped President's hearing, televised on yesterday.

The hearing of our President, televised across the world on yesterday, I am sure was embarrassing to our President, first family and country. We have heard and seen enough!

Fr. Shaw is calling upon all religious leaders and others, to urge their people:

- To contact their Congressional Leaders and Senators, demanding that any and all activity leading to impeachment terminates immediately,
- To continue to pray for our President, First Family and Nation.

There are far too many other domestic and international issues, which need to be addressed by our leaders.

May God continue to Bless America!



Saint Thomas Episcopal Church

3801 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60653
Telephone: 773-268-1900
Fax: 773-285-7613



The Rev. Fr. Martini Shaw - Rector

SARA

FAX MAIL

DATE: 22 September 1998

**TO: MR. JOHN D. PODESTA
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
THE WHITE HOUSE
(202) 456 - 1907 (fax)**

POTUS
response

**FROM: FR. MARTINI SHAW
RECTOR
ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(773) 285 - 7613 (fax)**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 9/28

To: John PODESZA

From: The Staff Secretary

NSC HAS JUST LET US KNOW THAT
A NORTH KOREAN NEGOTIATING TEAM,
WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN NEW YORK ON
THURSDAY FOR MISSILE TALKS, WILL APPARENTLY
NOT DEPART FOR N.Y. UNTIL THE ATTACHED
KEDO DECISION IS APPROVED. POTUS PREVIOUSLY
OK'D STATE DEP'T CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS,
WHICH IDENTIFIED SIGNIFICANT OPPOSITION.
(SEE HIGHLIGHTED TEXT). DO YOU HAVE
ANY COMMENT? - SEAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 9/28

To: John Podesta

From: The Staff Secretary

NSC HAS JUST LET US KNOW THAT
A NORTH KOREAN NEGOTIATING TEAM,
WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN NEW YORK ON
THURSDAY FOR MISSILE TALKS, WILL APPARENTLY
NOT DEPART FOR N.Y. UNTIL THE ATTACHED
KEDO DECISION IS APPROVED. POTUS PREVIOUSLY
OK'D STATE DEP'T CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS,
WHICH IDENTIFIED SIGNIFICANT OPPOSITION.
(SEE HIGHLIGHTED TEXT). DO YOU HAVE
ANY COMMENT? - SEAM/

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1998

98 SEP 28 AM 11:34ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN *JS*SUBJECT: Presidential Determination on U.S. Assistance to
the Korean Peninsula Energy Development
Organization (KEDO)Purpose

To invoke Presidential waiver authority under Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act in order to provide \$15 million in FY98 funds to KEDO.

Background

On September 11, 1998, you authorized the Department of State to consult with, and provide written justification to, the appropriate committees of Congress on your intent to use 614 waiver authority to provide \$15 million in FY98 funds to KEDO for heavy fuel oil purchases for North Korea. On September 26, 1998, the Department of State notified the NSC that these Congressional consultations have identified opposition from several members, especially Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Helms and House International Relations Chairman Gilman, to the use of the 614 waiver for this purpose (Tab B). The general Executive branch practice has been not to proceed with the use of section 614 waiver authority when the chairman of the authorizing or appropriating committees objects.

Nonetheless, Madeleine recommends, and we agree, that you exercise your 614 waiver authority because KEDO urgently needs funds to resume heavy fuel oil shipments to North Korea, which we agreed to provide as part of the September 18 New York agreement with North Korea. If oil shipments are not resumed at this time, North Korea may back out of its end of the bargain,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

including canning of the remaining spent fuel rods and holding missile talks with us on October 1-2. At these talks, we will seek North Korean restraint in both missile exports and indigenous missile development and testing.

Although some members oppose this use of 614 waiver authority, we will attempt to address Congressional concerns in the course of negotiating mutually acceptable conditions governing KEDO funding for FY 1999.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Presidential Determination at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Presidential 614 Determination

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

TAB A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Use of \$10 million in Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Account Funds (NADR) and \$5 Million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for a U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Development Organization (KEDO)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interest of the United States to furnish up to \$10 million in funds made available under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs" in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998 (P.L. 105-118), and \$5 million in funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for the United States contribution to KEDO without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize this contribution.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

TAB B



Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

September 26, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Presidential Action Required to Use a \$10 Million Contingent Appropriation and \$5 Million in Economic Support Funds to Make a Supplementary U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

This memorandum requests that the President sign the Determination required to make available a \$10 million contingent appropriation and \$5 million in Economic Support Funds for a total contribution of \$15 million to KEDO in order to provide heavy fuel oil to North Korea. On September 11, 1998, the President authorized the Department of State to consult with, and provide a written justification to, the appropriate committees of Congress prior to making his decision whether to exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), to permit this U.S. contribution to KEDO.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

On September 11, 1998, the President authorized the Department to consult with, and provide a written justification to, the appropriate committees of Congress prior to deciding whether to exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "FAA"), to permit a U.S. contribution of \$15 million to KEDO (Tab 3), despite strong objections expressed during preconsultations and in a letter from Senator Helms (R-NC) and Rep. Gilman (R-NY) (Tab 4).

Overall: We conducted consultations with majority and minority staff of the House International Relations Committee (HIRC), the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) and the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Foreign Operations (HACFO and SACFO). No minority objections were raised to our proceeding with the use of

UNCLASSIFIED

section 614 to obtain \$15 million for the provision of additional heavy fuel oil to meet KEDO's obligations under the Agreed Framework. As detailed below, SFRC and HIRC majorities generally oppose the use of section 614 and have expressed their opposition in a variety of ways. HACFO majority have grudgingly lifted their objections in this instance but are prepared to restrict further its use in the future, and have also indicated that the House Appropriations Committee Chairman Livingston (R-LA) objects to any use of section 451 for similar purposes should that option be pursued. SACFO majority did not object at this time.

Majority staff opinion, while varied, was generally opposed to our use of the authority. Chairmen Gilman and Helms specifically opposed our use of section 614 in a July 29 letter. With some notable exceptions, the Congressional majority has been opposed to the Agreed Framework. They have long been concerned that we are "bankrolling bad North Korean behavior" and ignoring other objectionable North Korean actions that are not explicitly covered under the Agreed Framework, specifically ballistic missile development and suspect underground construction that could be related to a nuclear program.

SFRC and HIRC: The strongest objections were raised on procedural grounds. HIRC and SFRC majority staff asserted (mistakenly: see subsequent "Procedures and Law" paragraph) that a fifteen-day notification must be sent to the Congress before these funds can be obligated, which would give them an opportunity to place a "hold" on the obligation of these funds. They also argued that if Congress voiced objections, the Administration could not proceed. As discussed below, neither is the case since section 614 is a sweeping "notwithstanding" authority. We reminded the staff that our desire to invoke this authority should not come as a surprise as we began informal discussions with the Hill on the possible use of section 614 in late May. In the intervening months, a number of letters from Chairmen Livingston, Callahan and Helms were received urging us not to invoke this authority until certain questions were answered and assurances provided -- which they were.

These objections -- both procedural and substantive -- are so strong, however, that HIRC Chairman Gilman and Livingston succeeded in getting House approval of a devastating floor amendment to the FY 99 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill last week that permanently changes section 614 by reducing the per country/per annum limit to \$35 million from the current \$50 million (and totally and

permanently repeals section 451). This \$35 million level reflects the amount requested for KEDO by the Administration for FY 99. Its effect, however, is to reduce the amount available for any country, permanently, under section 614. Gilman's staff indicated that he has a letter prepared to send to interpose a formal objection to this use of section 614, as well.

Similarly, SFRC staff has postponed -- and is threatening to cancel -- a confirmation hearing for Eric Newsom to be Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs in retaliation for our proceeding with the 614 waiver.

HIRC and SFRC majority staff are also concerned that Japan is taking a harder line toward North Korea as a result of the August 31 DPRK missile launch than are we, and that our humanitarian food aid is directly linked to the North's agreement not to reprocess spent nuclear fuel and to return to talks with the United States. They also criticized our unwillingness to seek a contribution for KEDO from Taiwan.

SACFO and HACFO: House Appropriations Committee staff have long believed that the Administration has been overly optimistic in our selling of the benefits of the Agreed Framework and that we have ignored other, dangerous activities undertaken by the North. Chairman Livingston lifted his and Chairman Callahan's "hold" on the use of section 614 upon receipt in August of written assurances from National Security Adviser Berger that our negotiators would pursue five distinct areas of concern with North Korea. The North's August 31 missile launch, however, was the final straw for Livingston. In full Committee markup, he deleted all funds for KEDO in the FY 99 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill and specifically prohibited the Administration from using its sections 614 and 451 extraordinary authorities to get around the lack of funding and provide a contribution to KEDO. On the House floor, he brought up and got approval of the Gilman amendment reducing section 614 and eliminating entirely the section 451 "unanticipated contingencies" authority. While he has grudgingly agreed to the use of section 614 for these FY 98 funds, he is disappointed that we are considering using section 451 for additional funding, and his staff expressed his formal opposition to the use of section 451 during the consultation. The Senate appropriators, while sharing some of the same concerns as their House colleagues, have not specifically objected to the use of section 614.

Procedural and Legal Considerations Regarding Use of Section 614: Section 614 of the FAA is an extraordinary authority that allows the President to authorize the furnishing of assistance "without regard to any provision" of the FAA, and other specified laws, most relevantly here, other acts authorizing and appropriating funds under the FAA, when the President determines and provides the requisite notification in writing to the Speaker and the Chairman of the SFRC that "to do so is important to the security interests of the United States." In addition, section 614 requires that before exercising this authority the President "shall consult with and provide a written policy justification to" the HIRC, the SFRC and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The authority, which dates from the 1960's, has never been delegated below the President, probably due to the Executive Branch's recognition that the extraordinary authority should be used most judiciously. The "without regard to" language (referred to as the "notwithstanding" clause) allows the Executive Branch to "notwithstanding" relevant provisions of law including that provision requiring 15 day notifications prior to reprogramming funds. Thus when section 614 is used in this way, there is no opportunity for the Appropriations Committee to place a potential "hold" on such proposed use. The consultations required by section 614 provide, however, an opportunity for the Congress to express objections, and Executive Branch practice has been generally not to proceed with the use of section 614 where the Chairman of the authorizing or appropriating committee states an objection. We have no recollection of such an objection ever having been ignored, although Acting Secretary Eagleburger ignored an objection by the SFRC ranking minority member (Helms) in 1992.

Decision to Use Section 614 and Consequences. Despite these strong Hill concerns, however, we believe the need to fund KEDO's shipments of heavy fuel oil (HFO) to North Korea requires us to provide the \$15 million. Under the Agreed Framework, the U.S. agreed to make arrangements for the shipment of 500,000 metric tons of HFO annually; to date, only 216,000 metric tons have been provided this year. No other source of funding has been identified in the short term. EAP believes that a failure to resume these shipments would violate the understanding reached with the DPRK in the New York talks early this month and would provide the DPRK with a pretext to renege on its own Agreed Framework obligations, which could precipitate new military tensions. In addition, the North Koreans in the bilateral New York channel September 18 signaled that a quick resumption of HFO shipments would have an impact on their ability to come to

the table for the October 1 missile talks. Furthermore, any delay in taking action under section 614 would risk losing the \$10 million in contingent appropriations, which were appropriated for FY 1998 and would not be available after September 30.

You should be aware that a decision to proceed with the use of section 614 in this case - especially if coupled with the subsequent use of section 451 -- may make it difficult to reverse in the House-Senate conference the actions the House took to limit/eliminate these authorities. If we are able to negotiate an accommodation with the Congress on conditions governing KEDO funding, we may be able to protect these extraordinary authorities.

The \$15 million which would be provided as a result of the President's exercise of his waiver authority would allow KEDO to resume shipments of heavy fuel oil to North Korea, fulfilling our obligations under the Agreed Framework and the understanding reached with the DPRK in the New York talks earlier this month. Of the \$15 million, the \$10 million contingent appropriation is FY 1998 money which will be lost if not obligated by September 30, 1998.

Accordingly, the objections of some in Congress notwithstanding, we recommend that the President exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the FAA and sign the attached Presidential determination that "it is important to the security interests of the United States" to furnish \$10 million in contingent appropriations and \$5 million in reprogrammed ESF funds to KEDO.


for: Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft Presidential determination under section 614

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION UNDER SECTION 614(a)(1) OF THE
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

The White House
Washington, D.C.
Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Use of \$10 Million in Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Account Funds (NADR) and \$5 Million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for a U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$10 million in funds made available under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs" in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998 (P.L. 105-118), and \$5 million in funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for a United States contribution to KEDO without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize this contribution.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

9-28-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1998

Copied
Berger
COS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
DAVID GOODFRIEND

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) / many call or send letter to DR Pen should be all in line to help them

Berger Memo on Hurricane Georges -- In the Dominican Republic, Georges caused 70 confirmed deaths and left over 100,000 people homeless; President Fernandez has requested U.S. air assets to deliver goods and rescue the stranded. In Haiti, over 25,000 people have been displaced; the Haitian Government is concerned that a major dam may fail and has requested that the U.S. assess its vulnerabilities; USAID is coordinating the U.S. response and has delivered urgently needed supplies and will advise on the threatened dam; DoD provided air assets to support these efforts. DoD also is leading the search for two missing Peace Corps volunteers.

(B)

Berger Memo on Middle East Response to UNGA Speech -- Sandy reports that, with few exceptions, the Arab world responded very positively to your General Assembly speech. Newspapers in Egypt, Qatar, and Jordan praised your remarks about Islam with headlines like: "Clinton: America is not at war with Islam or Moslems." Even Iran's official news agency reacted with mild praise for your remarks. NSC is working on follow-up events to amplify the themes in your speech, including USIA and VOA broadcasts, some of which Sandy will participate in.

(C) SSI must pass

SSI Memo from Jack Lew -- After September 30, 1998, approximately 12,000 legal immigrants who receive SSI and, in some cases, Medicaid will lose their benefits unless legislation is enacted. Though they were made eligible for such benefits under the Balanced Budget Act you signed in 1996, they don't meet general benefit eligibility standards because of the welfare reform law. The recipients tend to be aged and have lived in the country for 25+ years. Rep. Shaw recently marked up a bill, which the Administration fully supports, to take care of the problem; the costs are fully offset by a proposal included in your FY 99 budget.

(D)

Daley Memo on Trip to Africa -- Sec. Daley traveled to South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya earlier this month on a "policy" mission (he postponed his larger commercial development mission because of the embassy bombings -- it has been rescheduled for December). He reports that the Administration's efforts to increase Africa's commercial profile are succeeding. To continue this trend, he suggests maintaining focus in several

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCopied
Berger
COS

September 26, 1998

18 SEP 26 PM 2:21

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *JSB*

SUBJECT: Aftermath of Hurricane Georges in the Caribbean
and USG Response

Hurricane Georges has caused extensive damage in the Caribbean, particularly in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In the Dominican Republic, there are 70 confirmed deaths (although the final toll is expected to be much higher) and over 100,000 people homeless. Roads, bridges and food crops have been destroyed and there is no electricity. The President has requested our assistance in providing air assets, particularly helicopters, to conduct assessments, deliver goods and rescue stranded people.

Haiti faces major flooding in a heavily populated valley and over 25,000 people have been displaced. The Government is particularly concerned that a prominent dam near the border with the Dominican Republic may fail, risking tens of thousands of lives and destroying crops, roads and farm irrigation infrastructure. It has requested that we assess the vulnerabilities associated with the dam.

The Agency for International Development (USAID) is coordinating the USG response. It has already delivered to the region a variety of urgently needed supplies, including plastic sheeting, construction materials, water containers and chain saws. Hugh Parmer, USAID's lead official for humanitarian response, took a team to the Dominican Republic yesterday to more thoroughly assess short and long-term needs. (The team, in combination with our Embassy, is currently evaluating a Dominican request for 15 helicopters.) A separate USAID team has gone to Haiti and will advise on how best to address the threatened dam. DoD has provided the necessary air assets to support these efforts and is also leading the search for two Peace Corps volunteers who have disappeared in the Dominican Republic.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



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

THE DIRECTOR

9-28-98

'98 SEP 18 PM 2:10

September 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew

SUBJECT: Continued Eligibility for Supplemental Security Income for Certain Legal Immigrants -- INFORMATION

The Balanced Budget Act (BBA) restored Social Security Income (SSI) eligibility for almost all legal immigrants receiving SSI as of August 22, 1996. The BBA also extended SSI eligibility for one year for legal immigrants who did not meet the general benefit eligibility criteria enacted in the 1996 welfare reform legislation. After September 30, 1998, approximately 12,000 SSI recipients who fall into the second category will lose eligibility for SSI benefits, and in some cases Medicaid, unless legislation is enacted.

These recipients tend to be aged, and the majority have been in the country for more than 25 years. Two-thirds of the recipients live in either California, Florida or New York. Many of these recipients may be eligible to adjust their immigration status and retain eligibility but are practically unable to do so due to disability, advanced age, limited English proficiency, or inability to provide the necessary documents.

This week Representative Shaw marked up a bill (H.R. 4558) that would continue SSI, and indirectly Medicaid, for these legal immigrants. The costs of the bill are fully offset by a proposal included in your FY 1999 Budget. The Administration has indicated support for this proposal.

copied
Bowles ✓
Lew ✓

9-28-98

key areas: (1) refocus attention on the African Growth and Opportunity Act next year, given Congress' likely failure to pass it this year; (2) provide significant aid to Kenya and Tanzania, as we have promised; and (3) show that we have a coordinated approach, under your African Partnership Initiative, to aid in the development of Africa's commercial infrastructure.

(E)

McCaffrey Memo on Safe and Drug Free Schools Program -- The program has been criticized recently as ineffective and lacking accountability. Gen. McCaffery acknowledges shortcomings in the program and recommends that ONDCP and DOEd coordinate a legislative reform program. At our request, Bruce Reed reviewed McCaffery's memo and commented that DPC has been working with DOEd on an overhaul proposal for announcement at the October 15 Safe Schools Conference. DOEd's proposal is similar to ONDCP's but, rather than focus primarily on drugs, it would emphasize safe and orderly schools. DPC plans to bring DOEd and ONDCP together to reach consensus on a reform plan before the Safe Schools Conference.

We also have received the following item:

USIA Pamphlet on Africa Trip -- Joe Duffey sent you copies of "President Clinton Visits Africa: Building a New Partnership," which chronicles your visit to Africa. To build on the positive momentum of your trip, USIS posts in Africa distributed the document to African government officials, journalists and school groups during Fourth of July celebrations at U.S. embassies. *We have copies in our office.*

Let me see you

~~copied
McCaffrey
COS~~

Reed
Cohen
COS



9-28-98
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

Reed

September 9, 1998

Dear Mr. President:

Wanted to share my thoughts with you and enlist your ideas and support for improving the vital Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program. Beginning with the RTI study and the 1997 GAO report, "Safe and Drug-Free Schools: Balancing Accountability with Local Flexibility," and continuing through the publication of recent news articles (e.g., the *LA Times*, "Failing Grade for Safe Schools Program"), the program has come under significant criticism. An internal ONDCP review confirms many of these criticisms (enclosed). Yet, the program is far too important to allow it to flounder.

With your leadership, and that of Secretary Riley, we can reinvigorate the program and make it what it must be: a strong voice in educating children, protecting their lives and futures, and keeping schools safe and free from drugs. Both your *National Drug Control Strategy* and the National Education goals agree that reducing youth drug use is imperative. At the same time, however, the *National Household Survey* shows youth drug use rates rising, in some cases to unfortunate historic levels. Clearly, we cannot afford ineffective or wasteful school-based counter-drug approaches. Instead, we need to apply the available dollars into efficient, accountable, and effective programs that meet our obligation to our children to protect them from danger, especially the perils that come with drug use.

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program should be our primary vehicle for achieving this goal. ONDCP and the Department of Education must work together to reform this program along the following lines:

- **Create Accountability.** The current framework provides no effective means of ensuring that monies are spent on programs that are proven to reduce youth drug use. Nor are the mechanisms in place to monitor adequately how monies are spent. We must establish performance measures and build in systemic reviews to ensure that dollars are well spent in classrooms and school districts across the nation. This may require us to use a variety of vehicles, ranging from changes in the underlying legislation to issuing binding regulations. To bring this about, we need to develop a plan for what is necessary, make the case to the public and put the program in place.
- **Provide the Resources Required.** At present the average local education agency Safe and Drug Free Schools grant is roughly \$5,000. Some schools receive as little as \$50 per year to help fight drugs. Our spending per student is roughly \$7.90 per year. Congressional cuts and growing enrollments will diminish this number more still. These funds are inadequate to the enormous educational task we face: changing a generation's attitudes about drugs in the face of countervailing societal pressures that normalize, and at times even glamorize, drug use. We need to rethink both the resource levels of this program, and how they are distributed. For example, a more adequate formula might even

~~Copied
McCaffrey
COS~~

Reed

Cohen

COS

triple the program's grant funding, but require some form of state-match for a portion of the funding received.

- **Focus on the Threat of Drugs.** While school violence is a major problem that requires a strong federal response, youth drug use rates are such that we need to reorient a greater percentage of the program on fighting drugs. This year's *Household* survey found that past month drug use among 12-17 year olds rose from 7.1 percent in 1996 to 9.4 percent. Marijuana use by 12-13 year olds doubled from 1996 to 1997. Drug use is a contributing factor to many of the ills plaguing our schools. Young people (ages 12 to 17) who regularly smoke marijuana (more than 52 times in a year) are roughly five times more likely to physically attack another person than youth who do not use the drug. Young people (ages 12 to 17) who regularly smoke marijuana (more than 52 times in a year) are roughly six times more likely to cut classes than youth who do not use the drug. Stealing, destruction of property and other problems all show similar links to drug use rates. Focusing the program more on fighting drug use will have the effect of attacking a wide range of the problems our schools and children face. This reorientation must penetrate all levels, most importantly our nation's classrooms.

In this era of fiscal responsibility and facing rising youth drug use, it is incumbent upon us to immediately begin correcting the shortcomings in the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. However we elect to proceed, it is clear that we can no longer continue with business as usual. We must begin without delay an ONDCP/Department of Education inter-agency process that will put this program on track. Suggest that Secretary Riley and ONDCP deliver to you an action plan for your approval by this Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,


Barry R. McCaffrey

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Drug prevention is the heart of our national strategy. We will need new legislation to fix the Drug Free School program.

September 4, 1998

**ONDCP INTERNAL ANALYSIS:
THE SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

SUMMARY: The Safe and Drug Free Schools Program (SDFS) is the nation's primary federal youth counter-drug education program. Apart from ONDCP's Youth Media Campaign, it is the only nation-wide federal effort of significant size that aims to protect children from drugs. The SDFS suffers from a near complete lack of accountability and oversight, it simultaneously seems to waste millions of dollars of federal funds and is tragically under-funded. There is significant Congressional interest in eliminating what could -- with major reforms and sufficient funding -- be a vital program. Reform is needed.

SDFS LACKS GOALS, RULES, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The bulk of SDFS monies go by block grants to state education agencies (SEAs), which pass the bulk of these funds on to local education agencies (LEAs -- predominantly school districts). Education delegates most award and monitoring of these LEA funds to the SEAs.

The program is vital and must be fixed:

- SDFS is the primary federal, school-based anti-drug program.
- SDFS reaches 97 percent of our nation's school districts.
- Recent studies show that illegal drugs remain a major problem in the school environment. In-school drug trafficking and use also is a significant contributing factor to crime and violence within our schools.
- Eliminating the program would create a major gap in our *National Drug Control Strategy*, which would undermine progress toward goal one of that *Strategy*: educating children to reject drugs.

Spending is not tied to achievement of objectives:

- As applied to the block grant program, SDFS goals are only loosely outlined in the SDFS legislation and in non-binding guidance.
- No binding regulations have ever been issued for the program.
- Each SEA is free to set its own goals. Little or no monitoring is done to tie funding to performance of even these objectives.
- Data to track performance is uniformly nonexistent -- the states set their own data requirements and these vary widely, with few reaching the level of bare acceptability.
- There is no requirement that LEAs use programs that are proven to work. To the contrary, the *RTI study* found that few schools adopt research-based, proven programs. (Relatively new guidance suggests that schools shift to such programs, but nothing requires this.)

Spending is not adequately tracked:

- There is no information available that breaks down how much SDFS money went to drug versus violence (i.e., the emphasis is on the "Safe" in Safe and Drug Free Schools) efforts.
- There is no information available that shows what monies are spent for (e.g., training versus curriculum).
- Neither the LEAs nor SEAs aggregate their funding by category.

Monitoring varies widely, but in only rare cases is it remotely adequate:

- According to GAO, 4 (of the 50) states monitor *only* by approving applications for money (i.e., they approve and look no more).
- Only 9 states specifically review documentation. However, the scope of information reviewed varies widely (e.g., many states do not even require spending vouchers or receipts be submitted).
- Site visits are rare. On average SEAs only go to each LEA (district) once every 3-4 years). In 1995, only 1,900 site visits were conducted nationwide. However, this number is inflated by the few states that do conduct more regular oversight; many states do few or no visits.
- Only 7 states use multiple forms of monitoring.
- GAO reports, Education rarely reviews beyond the state level. GAO reports that only three audits have gone to site level. (Education is *surveying* LEAs now as to how money is used.)
- Even at the SEA level, Education's monitoring is minimal. In 1996-97, education only visited 20 state offices to review program documents. However, as the SEA documentation is so limited (see above) and varies widely, what can be gleaned from these visits appears minimal.

Due to the lack of accountability, problems seem to abound:

- In two of the three instances (noted above) where complaints led to fuller LEA level audits of SDFS spending irregularities were present.
 - ➡ The Michigan audit found, for example, "double dipping" and the purchase of items not related to either drug or violence education (e.g., toothbrushes, dog bones and bicycle pumps).
 - ➡ The West Virginia audit found that SEAs handed out money without even the statutory minimum application information (e.g., what purposes funds were sought for) and expenditures were not broken down between administration and actual programs.

PROGRAM/CHILDREN AT RISK

SDFS simultaneously seems to waste millions and yet its funding is woefully inadequate:

- Information and oversight flaws, coupled with anecdotal evidence, suggest that SDFS fritters away millions of dollars (\$550 million in actual spending in FY1997).
- However, the program funds 97% of all school districts -- a mile-wide and not a centimeter deep. The average school *district* gets roughly \$5,000. Some schools receive as little as \$50. Spending per child is roughly \$7.90 per year. However, as there is no way to determine what money actually reached children, this estimate (total program expenditures divided by number of children served) likely overstates the actual per child spending (e.g., local admin. costs are included that children never directly benefit from).
- Without growth the dollar per child expenditures will drop significantly as "baby boom echo" school populations grow. During 1997-2003, students in grades 6-8 will increase by over 1 million. During 1997-2007, students in grades 9-12 will grow by over 1.5 million.

Lack of focus:

- Anecdotal evidence suggests that the program is increasingly shifting to violence prevention at the expense of drug prevention.
- Despite long-standing issues, reforms have largely tinkered at the margins -- conducting surveys, trying to reinvigorate a "pat on the back" recognition program, conferences, guidelines and the like, all of which have no bite. The impetus to undertake real reforms has yet to arise -- major reforms will require leadership, dedication and effort to build the constituencies necessary.

These flaws place the program at risk:

- Congressional support for the program is in question.
- Congress has cut the President's FY1999 proposal for new school drug coordinators (\$5 million to fund 1,300 coordinators), which was to serve as the cornerstone for further reforms.
- Reauthorization is pending in two years.

FIXING THE PROGRAM

Suggestions for what is needed:

- Reinvigorate SDFS's drug component.
- Overhaul -- radically reform -- the program through legislation and regulations that are binding and provide for: performance measures, targets, goals, and systems of accountability (data collection and review and overall monitoring).
- Significantly grow the program through additional funding with a state match component (suggest 2 federal dollars for every state dollar to ensure money is available for poor/at risk)
- Without undermining the broad reach of the program, better target spending by threat not just population, at all levels -- national to local.
- Require that money be spent on research-based, proven programs, with some leeway for research-based experimentation.

UP / EOB
Some things
in our govt skin
PK

9-28-98

'98 SEP 25 PM 6:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 25, 1998

copied
VP
Bowles

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John A. Koskinen
Jacob J. Lew

SUBJ: The Year 2000 Problem

Executive Order 13073, which created the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion (the "Council"), requires the Council Chair and the OMB Director to report to you at least quarterly on the year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem. This is our third report.

While more organizations are becoming aware of, and mounting efforts to address, the year 2000 problem in the wake of the speeches you and the Vice President gave at the National Academy of Sciences in July, we continue to believe that there are serious risks of system failures in three basic areas: small and medium-sized businesses, State and local government, and international activities. Growing public concern about the possibility of such failures may cause people to overreact, which, by itself, could create significant economic difficulties.

This memo outlines our concerns and some of the steps being taken to address the Y2K problem, and also provides an update on Federal agency year 2000 progress.

Assessment: Non-Federal

We continue to monitor closely year 2000 progress in key infrastructure areas such as energy and transportation. However, widespread failures in the following more general areas could have an adverse effect on the Nation's economic health.

Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

We continue to receive indications that one of our biggest possible exposures to year 2000-related disruptions is among small and medium-sized businesses. As you noted in your July 14 address, surveys indicate that only half of small and medium-sized businesses aware of the problem intend to do anything about it. This inactivity will likely result in many business failures, which would have a negative effect not only on employees and their families but on the economy as a whole.

On September 8, Secretary Daley and the Council Chair hosted a meeting of representatives from major business organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Federation, and the American Business Council. They echoed our concerns about preparedness and called for a concerted effort to focus the attention of the Nation's businesses on the year 2000 problem.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has mounted an aggressive Y2K public awareness campaign and, through its web page and other outlets, is distributing information to business owners about the importance of assessing their own exposure to the year 2000 problem and steps they can take to prepare their systems for the new millennium. SBA is now planning a "Y2K Action Week" next month, in which SBA field offices across the country would hold Y2K seminars for the owners of small and medium-sized businesses. The Council Chair is exploring options for broadening the focus of the week to include participation by multiple Federal agencies, along with the business organizations mentioned above, to encourage increased action on the year 2000 problem among small and medium-sized businesses. This may present an opportunity for you and the Vice President to reemphasize your concern about this matter.

State and Local Government

Given the American people's heavy reliance upon States and localities for many important services, we are very concerned about progress in this area. Unfortunately, there continues to be little activity on the problem among many small and medium-sized counties and cities, and weak lines of communication and support exist between most States and the local governments within their jurisdiction. As a former governor, you know that widespread failures among State and local governments could mean disruptions in very important services ranging from unemployment insurance to water treatment to emergency services.

We have worked to encourage States and localities to focus on the problem. In late July, Council members participated in a two-day National Governors' Association Y2K conference with year 2000 representatives from 45 States. The conferees had frank and productive discussions about how the Federal Government and the States could best work together to overcome shared challenges in areas such as transportation, environment, and finance. As a result of this conference, the Council Chair now holds monthly conference calls with the State year 2000 representatives to discuss cooperative year 2000 efforts between the Federal Government and the States and how States can help each other to address year 2000 challenges. The Council has also now created a State, Local, and Tribal Government working group, chaired by Mickey Ibarra, which, in addition to focusing on State and local government Y2K efforts, is working with Tribal governments to review the impact of the problem on their communities.

Also in July, the Council Chair met with county executives from across the country at the National Association of Counties annual meeting in Portland, Oregon. He encouraged them to increase the level of their activities and to work closely with State year 2000 officials to ensure that vital State and local services continue without interruption.

Federal agencies are also actively working with the States to ensure that Federal-State data exchanges used to carry out important programs such as unemployment insurance and Medicaid will be ready for the year 2000. Unfortunately, while most Federal agencies and States have now inventoried all of their data exchange points and are exchanging information with one another about whether they are year 2000 compliant, a number of States are reporting difficulties in locating all of the exchange points at their level. We will provide these States with whatever assistance we can so that they are able to complete their inventories.

International Activities

We have little control over other countries' year 2000 efforts and, as such, feel least comfortable about progress in this area. Although more countries have begun to take notice of the issue, too few are mounting aggressive efforts to address it. While Japan has improved its response in recent weeks with the adoption of a national Y2K action plan, we remain concerned about the level of activity in the rest of Asia, as well as in most South American countries, and all of Central America. There is a growing awareness to the seriousness of the problem in Europe, but Germany and Italy continue to lag behind.

As you know from your summit meeting with Prime Minister Obuchi, the Japanese Government is interested in stepping up its efforts to address Y2K. The Council Chair has agreed, as was reflected in the meeting's U.S.-Japan Y2K Cooperation Statement, to meet in Japan at the end of this month with senior government officials and business leaders. We hope to encourage them to take a leadership role in encouraging other APEC nations to attack the year 2000 problem vigorously.

With 15 percent of our gross domestic product dependent upon international trade and commerce, we are especially concerned about the status of international year 2000 preparations in key infrastructure areas such as transportation, telecommunications, power, and finance. Concerns about progress in other countries are already starting to spill over into the transportation industry, where some maritime shipping companies are developing plans to keep their ships at sea in the days preceding and immediately following January 1, 2000. Such action could pose problems for supplies of critically needed imports such as oil.

There is some progress to report on increasing awareness of the problem in the international community. Following its adoption of a Y2K action resolution in late June, the United Nations distributed to its member states guidelines for how to address the year 2000 problem. These guidelines, which the President's Council helped draft, are intended to help countries focus on the problem from a national perspective, emphasizing the importance of preparations in key infrastructure areas. The OECD has just completed a survey of its 29 member nations on the state of their year 2000 preparations. And the World Bank, which will receive a \$12 million U.S. contribution, is continuing its efforts to increase awareness of the problem among developing nations with a series of international conferences on the issue.

Assessment: Public Perception

We are becoming increasingly concerned that the public's perception of the problem and its possible outcomes on January 1, 2000 may cause people to overreact. Fed by the so-called "doomsday scenarios" that envision system failures causing the world to grind to a halt, overreaction by millions of Americans could create many self-fulfilling prophecies. For example, if people believe year 2000-related disruptions will create shortages on grocery store shelves, even though the evidence may suggest that the food supply chain will be unaffected, and rush out to buy canned goods, their hoarding behavior alone will create shortages. Similarly, the withdrawal by millions of individuals of relatively modest amounts of funds from the stock market and financial institutions would create major economic difficulties.

The most direct response to this potential problem is to encourage all organizations to provide the public with accurate information over time about what works and what is still a challenge, along with information about related back-up or contingency plans. The public responds well to the possibility of natural disasters like hurricanes because they have confidence in our emergency response system. We need to help them develop similar confidence in our ability to deal with the year 2000 problem.

Assessment: Federal

Federal agencies continue to make progress in preparing their mission-critical systems for the year 2000. The latest OMB summary report shows that ~~50 percent of the Government's systems are now year 2000 compliant, up from 40 percent in May.~~ At the same time, many agencies continue to face significant challenges in their year 2000 efforts. The seven agencies that comprise OMB's Tier 1 -- those making insufficient progress -- are: Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, Transportation, and the Agency for International Development. These agencies must increase their overall progress if they are to meet the March 1999 goal for completing year 2000 work on mission-critical systems.

On September 2, two days before the release of the latest OMB summary report, we joined Vice President Gore in a meeting with senior officials from the Tier 1 agencies and reinforced the message that you and he delivered to the Cabinet in January: the year 2000 problem must be every agency's top management priority. The Vice President requested that the Tier 1 agencies report back to him next month on the obstacles they face to improving their progress and on how they plan to overcome them.

Of the Tier 1 agencies, those of most concern are HHS, Defense, and Energy.

Health and Human Services. HHS' Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) remains a serious concern as a result of its internal and external systems remediation schedule and escalating cost estimates. As of the August quarterly report, only 56 percent of HCFA's

internal systems and 14 percent of external contractor systems had been renovated (the Government-wide average is 71 percent). Achievement of the HHS and Government-wide milestones will require an extraordinary acceleration of the remediation process in the last three months of 1998, leaving very little margin for error to deal with unanticipated problems. HCFA's cost estimates for Y2K remediation have increased dramatically in the last quarter due to a more comprehensive assessment of contractor systems, and new contingency/continuity of business planning efforts.

Defense. The Defense Department faces a massive year 2000 challenge that must be accomplished on a tight schedule. It has 40 percent of the Government's mission-critical systems, many of which have date-sensitive embedded chips that must be examined. Defense has improved its rate of progress in addressing the challenge (the percentage of mission-critical systems that are now compliant stands at 42 percent, up from 29 percent in May), but the pace remains too slow to complete the work in time. The Department has, however, recently acted to bolster its internal structure for addressing the year 2000 problem. On August 7, Secretary Cohen ordered greater effort by the Unified Commanders-in-Chief with regard to the Y2K problem and created an expanded management team to address the issue.

Energy. The number of year 2000 compliant systems at the Energy Department has increased to 40 percent, from 36 percent in May, and modest progress has been made in the other phases. However, Energy has not yet identified all mission-critical systems at its government and contractor sites, and assessment of the Department's embedded chips and lab equipment continues. Energy remains behind the Government-wide schedule for completing work by March 1999. Although the Department has defined 411 systems as mission-critical, it has yet to set explicit priorities for, and allocate resources among, those systems. The Department's independent Office of Oversight Review has recommended that Energy "focus management attention on complex, critical systems that face moderate to significant risk."

Other Issues

After several weeks of discussions and negotiations with a wide range of industry groups and House and Senate staffers, we were able to develop a year 2000 consensus bill to encourage companies to share information about their experiences with products, fixes to their systems, testing protocols and results, and their general state of readiness. This so-called "good samaritan" legislation, first proposed in your July 14 speech, would protect companies from liability for such disclosures as long as they were made in good faith. While enactment during this session is still a long shot -- some have suggested we are seeking a miracle -- passage would provide a major boost to our efforts to deal with the year 2000 problem around the world.

We see an increasing need for moratoriums on regulatory and legislative changes that might hinder year 2000 progress. As you know, as a result of bipartisan cooperation, the IRS Reform Bill you signed last month delayed the implementation dates for several provisions that

would have hindered the IRS's efforts to prepare its systems for the year 2000. But this issue also extends to entities outside the Federal Government. In July, the Council of State Governments publicly called on the Government to avoid imposing new regulatory or policy changes upon the States in the months leading up to the year 2000. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Transportation Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, have either announced, or are planning to announce, "year 2000 moratoriums" to avoid hindering the progress of those whom they regulate.

Next Steps

Over the next few months, the Council will begin to monitor and assess the private sector's year 2000 progress to determine where failures are likely to occur and to begin to develop appropriate contingency plans. As discussed earlier, we will also communicate to the public what we know about the likelihood of economic failures and the Government's plans to address them.

We will also continue to work to increase awareness of the problem internationally. The Council Chair has now met with his counterparts from Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, and Mexico and has held discussions with representatives of the Organization of American States about the possibility of holding a hemispheric conference on the problem. Additionally, the Council Chair is working with the United Nations to convene a summit of the world's year 2000 coordinators in New York before the end of the year.

9-28-98

6368

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 SEP 25 PM5:02

September 25, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER *SB*
STEPHANIE STREET

SUBJECT:

Venue for NATO Summit Commemorative Event

Copied
Berger
Street
*COS*Purpose

To choose a site for the NATO 50th Anniversary commemorative event.

Background

In considering the April 1999 NATO Summit schedule, you asked if the proposed site for the commemorative event -- the Mellon Auditorium -- would lend sufficient grandeur to this historic occasion.

1/6 // We originally proposed the Mellon because of its historical significance. It is the site of the 1949 signing of the NATO Treaty and thus is the Washington venue most closely associated with the founding of the Alliance (photo at Tab B). By returning to the place of NATO's "creation," we hoped to underscore not only its success over the past fifty years but also its enduring relevance and vitality into the next century.

The physical advantages of the Mellon are also considerable. It is an old and majestic building with a beautiful interior space and an expansive entry on Constitution Avenue. We had envisioned a scenario for the event that included an outdoor arrival ceremony with NATO color guard, an indoor commemoration of the 1949 treaty signing that would highlight the entry of the three new members, and a possible closing outdoor celebration designed to reach out to popular audiences in both the United States and Europe.

In light of your question, we have re-examined a number of other options. Given the unpredictable weather in April, it is

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

necessary to find an indoor site. We have identified two alternatives:

- **National Building Museum:** This is a large and beautiful building that would accommodate the event. However, the entry does not lend itself to an arrival ceremony or other public activities and it lacks historical association with NATO.
- **Capitol Rotunda:** An impressive and dignified setting, the Rotunda would lend an elegant atmosphere to the event. However, use of the Capitol building for this presidential event would present a number of complications.

On balance, we believe the Mellon Auditorium offers the best combination of historical importance, physical grandeur, and logistical flexibility.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Mellon Auditorium as the site of the April 1999 NATO Summit fiftieth anniversary commemorative event.

Approve  _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Scheduling Memo

Tab B Photo of 1949 Signing Ceremony

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9/1/98

'98 AUG 19--5:11

August 19, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *SB*
MARIA ECHAVESTE *ME*
STEPHANIE STREETT *SS*
CAPRICIA MARSHALL *CM*

*Boer
Echaveste
Streett
Marshall
Bowles
wining desk*

SUBJECT: April 1999 NATO Summit Schedule

Purpose

To obtain your approval for the notional 1999 NATO Summit schedule.

Background

Planning for the April 1999 NATO Summit in Washington is well under way. Don Kerrick has been chairing Steering Committee meetings to guide the process. The next step requires us to present a notional schedule to the North Atlantic Council (NAC) in Brussels next month. We request that you approve the schedule at Tab A by August 31st.

All of the event sites are at the Federal Triangle -- within walking distance of one another (Tab B). Delegation office space will be in the Old Customs Office Building. Ministerial-level lunches will be held in the ICC Hearing Rooms.

Highlights of each day include:

Friday, April 23

- 50th anniversary commemorative event in the Mellon Auditorium
- You and the First Lady will host NAC Leaders and their spouses at the White House that evening.

*Capricia
Don Kerrick
Sally
better sitting?
FOR NUMBERS
MAY 1999
Sally
Sally*

Saturday, April 24

4-1-98

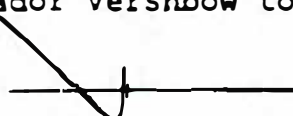
- NAC Summit meetings and working lunch
- We are holding Saturday afternoon for possible meetings of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council and/or NATC-Ukraine Council.
- You and the First Lady will host a large dinner on the South Grounds for the NATO and "partner" leaders (44 in all), their foreign and defense ministers, their permanent representatives, Secretary General Solana and his key staff, Members of Congress and other notables.

Sunday, April 25

- Meeting and working lunch for the 44 nation Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)
- Closing press conference

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the attached schedule so that we can send it to Ambassador Vershbow to present to the NAC next month.

Approve 

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Summit Schedule
Tab B Map of Federal Triangle



TO PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

DATE 9/21/98

SUBJECT GRAND JURY VIDEO TAPES

FROM JOE HOLDEN

103 N LAKE SHORE DRIVE

PENNBROKE PARK FL 33009

'98 SEP 28 PM2:10

IN RESPONSE TO THE GRAND JURY VIDEO TAPE SHOWN ON T.V.
TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE SOME COMMENTS.

HARRY TRUMAN ONCE SAID "IF YOU CAN'T TAKE THE HEAT
GET OUT OF THE KITCHEN".

PAUL ANKA WROTE IN THE SONG "MY WAY" BUT THROUGH
IT ALL WHEN THERE WERE DOUBTS I ATE IT UP AND SPIT
IT OUT I FACED IT ALL AND I STOOD TALL AND
DID IT MY WAY.

WELL MR PRESIDENT CONTINUE TO STAND
TALL WITH THE REST OF THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD
BECAUSE YOU HAVE NOT LOST YOUR CREDIBILITY.

AND DON'T EVEN THINK ABOUT
GETTING OUT OF THE KITCHEN.

Thank you
Joe Holden

9/28/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Joe Holden
103 N LAKE Shore Dr,
Pembroke Park
FL 33009

9-28-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept 28, 1998

Dear Mr. President.

My friend Selma Burkhardt sent
this letter to go through me.

I know, through a long
conversation with him today,
that he is very supportive and
sympathetic to you.

Bob

← Sid
Blumenthal?
yes

Re: Burkhardt
+ I showed him
him a nice reply

9-28-98

To Burkhardt for
reply? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Coordinate w/ NSC?
Yes ☐ No ☐

B.

Salman Rushdie
The Wylie Agency Inc. 250 West 57th Street Suite 2114
New York NY 10107

28 September, 1998

President W. J. Clinton
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC.

[Sent by fax transmission to Sidney Blumenthal at 202-456-1213.]

Dear President Clinton,

I remember with pleasure and gratitude our brief meeting in Washington some years back, and it was a genuine delight to be able to meet the First Lady as well, earlier this year. You will have heard the recent encouraging news from Iran regarding the long-standing threats against my safety and that of my publishing associates, and I thank you and your Administration for your strong and crucial interventions in that matter.

As I emerge from my own troubles I want you to know how strongly I feel about the embattled position in which you presently find yourself. The political motivation of the outrageous Judge Starr and his extremist allies becomes clearer by the minute, and thank goodness the American public appears to have seen through their veil of sanctimonious rectitude.

I will be taking an early opportunity to write a piece for wide publication about all this but please be assured, Sir, of my wholehearted sympathy and support.

Yours sincerely,

Salman Rushdie.

'98 SEP 28 PM 4:33

September 24, 1998

9-28-98

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Ms. Betty Currie
Personal Secretary to the President
First Floor, West Wing
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

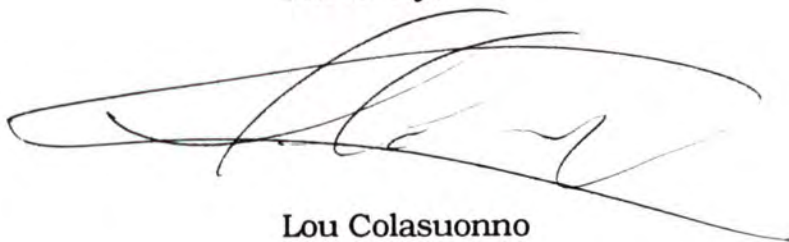
G.

Dear Ms. Currie:

I have just returned from a visit with Ms. Donatella Versace in Milan, Italy, and she asked me, upon my return to the U.S., to forward the enclosed personal letters to the President and Mrs. Clinton respectively.

Thank you, in advance, for passing them along.

Sincerely,



Lou Colasuonno
Principal

LCC/lc

cc: Donatella Versace

The Dilenschneider Group Inc.
MetLife Building, 200 Park Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10166
212 922 0900 (fax 212 922 0971)



Mr. President,

I would like to join what is surely the majority of American citizens, as well as most Italian people, to express my deepest admiration and respect for what you have done and are still doing for your great country.

I deeply regret the ignominious behaviour of those who are trying to put you in such an uncomfortable position, as much as I admire your strength. Please, for everyone's sake, do not give up because the world needs you.

With my warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,
Giuseppe Veronesi

Milan 23/9/98



God Our Father Christ Our Redeemer Man Our Brother ⁹⁻²⁸⁻⁹⁸

Brookins Community African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Dr. Frederick O. Murph, Senior Minister - Rt. Rev. Vernon Byrd, Presiding Bishop - Rev. Lonnie C. Wormley, Presiding Elder

September 21, 1998

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

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of the 4,000-plus voters who attend Brookins Community African Methodist Episcopal Church, I would like to express our wholehearted support of your leadership and invite you to witness our allegiance by joining us for our Friends and Family Day Celebration on Sunday, September 27, at our 8:00 a.m. worship service. This celebration focuses on strengthening the bonds among relatives, acquaintances and the community-at-large and we believe it would be the perfect setting to ignite the spiritual healing process throughout the nation.

Angelenos, Californians and Americans in general would be greatly encouraged to hear that while you came to this state to support candidates for elected office, you also took the time to worship God. In addition, the African American religious community is united in their support for you and your family. In fact, the Brookins congregation stated their support for you on nationwide television during the NBC News evening broadcast on Sunday, September 13, and portions of the sermon I preached on forgiveness was aired as well. For your edification and hopefully, enjoyment, a transcript of the sermon is attached to this letter.

We pray that your schedule will permit you to fellowship with us so that we may demonstrate our commitment to you in person. My office number is (323) 296-5610 and fax number is (323) 296-1472. May God bless you and we look forward to your affirmative reply.

Yours In Christ,

Dr. Frederick O. Murph

After you have seen,
we will send original
to Burkhardt for reply

C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-28-98

*great letter
so nice reply*

September 21, 1998

Dear Mr. President,

My peers and I are all behind you, 180%. Though young, we do see and hear what is going on.

We don't like it. We see it as either the Media or the Republicans want you out of office,

but that's not what your citizens want. You are a good President, so you were human, so what?

You apologized to your country we acknowledged it and still respect you. I am glad you did not

let the release of the tapes decide whether or not you stayed in office. We are your Citizens, not

the Republicans nor the media, continue to lead the country as well as you do Mr. President.

We're behind you,

Edwin McClure

*P.S. if you wish, I can be contacted at 292-7335(301)
12811 Asbury Dr, Ft. Washington Md. 20744*

9-28-98

*We will send to
Eugenie for reply,
after you have seen*

*- Dan B for
C. PM*

Souli

- UAGG
- low cost friendly
- UAGG

- For POT
Dispers

- Guig poles - 20/30 stab ^{at run}
- 58m stab

2 stab or run

Carroll, N.C. Old Williams Church
Beltway (Southeast) Church of Christ

Bruce McClure, Minister
Certified Professional Counselor

Sunday School _____ 8:30 A.M.
Sunday Worship _____ 9:30 A.M.,
Wednesday Bible Study _____ 7:30 P.M.

Temporarily Worshipping at 5200 Silver Hill Road
Annabelle Ferguson Auditorium



UP / EB
Some trouble
in our gov't
RK

9-28-98

'98 SEP 25 PM6:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 25, 1998

copied
VP
Bowles
Koskinen
Lew

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John A. Koskinen
Jacob J. Lew

SUBJ: The Year 2000 Problem

Executive Order 13073, which created the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion (the "Council"), requires the Council Chair and the OMB Director to report to you at least quarterly on the year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem. This is our third report.

* While more organizations are becoming aware of, and mounting efforts to address, the year 2000 problem in the wake of the speeches you and the Vice President gave at the National Academy of Sciences in July, we continue to believe that there are serious risks of system failures in three basic areas: small and medium-sized businesses, State and local government, and international activities. Growing public concern about the possibility of such failures may cause people to overreact, which, by itself, could create significant economic difficulties.

This memo outlines our concerns and some of the steps being taken to address the Y2K problem, and also provides an update on Federal agency year 2000 progress.

Assessment: Non-Federal

We continue to monitor closely year 2000 progress in key infrastructure areas such as energy and transportation. However, widespread failures in the following more general areas could have an adverse effect on the Nation's economic health.

Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

We continue to receive indications that one of our biggest possible exposures to year 2000-related disruptions is among small and medium-sized businesses. As you noted in your July 14 address, surveys indicate that only half of small and medium-sized businesses aware of the problem intend to do anything about it. This inactivity will likely result in many business failures, which would have a negative effect not only on employees and their families but on the economy as a whole.

On September 8, Secretary Daley and the Council Chair hosted a meeting of representatives from major business organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Federation, and the American Business Council. They echoed our concerns about preparedness and called for a concerted effort to focus the attention of the Nation's businesses on the year 2000 problem.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has mounted an aggressive Y2K public awareness campaign and, through its web page and other outlets, is distributing information to business owners about the importance of assessing their own exposure to the year 2000 problem and steps they can take to prepare their systems for the new millennium. SBA is now planning a "Y2K Action Week" next month, in which SBA field offices across the country would hold Y2K seminars for the owners of small and medium-sized businesses. The Council Chair is exploring options for broadening the focus of the week to include participation by multiple Federal agencies, along with the business organizations mentioned above, to encourage increased action on the year 2000 problem among small and medium-sized businesses. This may present an opportunity for you and the Vice President to reemphasize your concern about this matter.

State and Local Government

Given the American people's heavy reliance upon States and localities for many important services, we are very concerned about progress in this area. Unfortunately, there continues to be little activity on the problem among many small and medium-sized counties and cities, and weak lines of communication and support exist between most States and the local governments within their jurisdiction. As a former governor, you know that widespread failures among State and local governments could mean disruptions in very important services ranging from unemployment insurance to water treatment to emergency services.

We have worked to encourage States and localities to focus on the problem. In late July, Council members participated in a two-day National Governors' Association Y2K conference with year 2000 representatives from 45 States. The conferees had frank and productive discussions about how the Federal Government and the States could best work together to overcome shared challenges in areas such as transportation, environment, and finance. As a result of this conference, the Council Chair now holds monthly conference calls with the State year 2000 representatives to discuss cooperative year 2000 efforts between the Federal Government and the States and how States can help each other to address year 2000 challenges. The Council has also now created a State, Local, and Tribal Government working group, chaired by Mickey Ibarra, which, in addition to focusing on State and local government Y2K efforts, is working with Tribal governments to review the impact of the problem on their communities.

Also in July, the Council Chair met with county executives from across the country at the National Association of Counties annual meeting in Portland, Oregon. He encouraged them to increase the level of their activities and to work closely with State year 2000 officials to ensure that vital State and local services continue without interruption.

Federal agencies are also actively working with the States to ensure that Federal-State data exchanges used to carry out important programs such as unemployment insurance and Medicaid will be ready for the year 2000. Unfortunately, while most Federal agencies and States have now inventoried all of their data exchange points and are exchanging information with one another about whether they are year 2000 compliant, a number of States are reporting difficulties in locating all of the exchange points at their level. We will provide these States with whatever assistance we can so that they are able to complete their inventories.

International Activities

We have little control over other countries' year 2000 efforts and, as such, feel least comfortable about progress in this area. Although more countries have begun to take notice of the issue, too few are mounting aggressive efforts to address it. While Japan has improved its response in recent weeks with the adoption of a national Y2K action plan, we remain concerned about the level of activity in the rest of Asia, as well as in most South American countries, and all of Central America. There is a growing awareness to the seriousness of the problem in Europe, but Germany and Italy continue to lag behind.

As you know from your summit meeting with Prime Minister Obuchi, the Japanese Government is interested in stepping up its efforts to address Y2K. The Council Chair has agreed, as was reflected in the meeting's U.S.-Japan Y2K Cooperation Statement, to meet in Japan at the end of this month with senior government officials and business leaders. We hope to encourage them to take a leadership role in encouraging other APEC nations to attack the year 2000 problem vigorously.

With 15 percent of our gross domestic product dependent upon international trade and commerce, we are especially concerned about the status of international year 2000 preparations in key infrastructure areas such as transportation, telecommunications, power, and finance. Concerns about progress in other countries are already starting to spill over into the transportation industry, where some maritime shipping companies are developing plans to keep their ships at sea in the days preceding and immediately following January 1, 2000. Such action could pose problems for supplies of critically needed imports such as oil.

There is some progress to report on increasing awareness of the problem in the international community. Following its adoption of a Y2K action resolution in late June, the United Nations distributed to its member states guidelines for how to address the year 2000 problem. These guidelines, which the President's Council helped draft, are intended to help countries focus on the problem from a national perspective, emphasizing the importance of preparations in key infrastructure areas. The OECD has just completed a survey of its 29 member nations on the state of their year 2000 preparations. And the World Bank, which will receive a \$12 million U.S. contribution, is continuing its efforts to increase awareness of the problem among developing nations with a series of international conferences on the issue.

Assessment: Public Perception

We are becoming increasingly concerned that the public's perception of the problem and its possible outcomes on January 1, 2000 may cause people to overreact. Fed by the so-called "doomsday scenarios" that envision system failures causing the world to grind to a halt, overreaction by millions of Americans could create many self-fulfilling prophecies. For example, if people believe year 2000-related disruptions will create shortages on grocery store shelves, even though the evidence may suggest that the food supply chain will be unaffected, and rush out to buy canned goods, their hoarding behavior alone will create shortages. Similarly, the withdrawal by millions of individuals of relatively modest amounts of funds from the stock market and financial institutions would create major economic difficulties.

The most direct response to this potential problem is to encourage all organizations to provide the public with accurate information over time about what works and what is still a challenge, along with information about related back-up or contingency plans. The public responds well to the possibility of natural disasters like hurricanes because they have confidence in our emergency response system. We need to help them develop similar confidence in our ability to deal with the year 2000 problem.

Assessment: Federal

Federal agencies continue to make progress in preparing their mission-critical systems for the year 2000. The latest OMB summary report shows that ~~50 percent of the Government's systems are now year 2000 compliant, up from 40 percent in May~~. At the same time, many agencies continue to face significant challenges in their year 2000 efforts. The seven agencies that comprise OMB's Tier 1 -- those making insufficient progress -- are: Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, Transportation, and the Agency for International Development. These agencies must increase their overall progress if they are to meet the March 1999 goal for completing year 2000 work on mission-critical systems.

On September 2, two days before the release of the latest OMB summary report, we joined Vice President Gore in a meeting with senior officials from the Tier 1 agencies and reinforced the message that you and he delivered to the Cabinet in January: the year 2000 problem must be every agency's top management priority. The Vice President requested that the Tier 1 agencies report back to him next month on the obstacles they face to improving their progress and on how they plan to overcome them.

Of the Tier 1 agencies, those of most concern are HHS, Defense, and Energy.

Health and Human Services. HHS' Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) remains a serious concern as a result of its internal and external systems remediation schedule and escalating cost estimates. As of the August quarterly report, only 56 percent of HCFA's

internal systems and 14 percent of external contractor systems had been renovated (the Government-wide average is 71 percent). Achievement of the HHS and Government-wide milestones will require an extraordinary acceleration of the remediation process in the last three months of 1998, leaving very little margin for error to deal with unanticipated problems. HCFA's cost estimates for Y2K remediation have increased dramatically in the last quarter due to a more comprehensive assessment of contractor systems, and new contingency/continuity of business planning efforts.

Defense. The Defense Department faces a massive year 2000 challenge that must be accomplished on a tight schedule. It has 40 percent of the Government's mission-critical systems, many of which have date-sensitive embedded chips that must be examined. Defense has improved its rate of progress in addressing the challenge (the percentage of mission-critical systems that are now compliant stands at 42 percent, up from 29 percent in May), but the pace remains too slow to complete the work in time. The Department has, however, recently acted to bolster its internal structure for addressing the year 2000 problem. On August 7, Secretary Cohen ordered greater effort by the Unified Commanders-in-Chief with regard to the Y2K problem and created an expanded management team to address the issue.

Energy. The number of year 2000 compliant systems at the Energy Department has increased to 40 percent, from 36 percent in May, and modest progress has been made in the other phases. However, Energy has not yet identified all mission-critical systems at its government and contractor sites, and assessment of the Department's embedded chips and lab equipment continues. Energy remains behind the Government-wide schedule for completing work by March 1999. Although the Department has defined 411 systems as mission-critical, it has yet to set explicit priorities for, and allocate resources among, those systems. The Department's independent Office of Oversight Review has recommended that Energy "focus management attention on complex, critical systems that face moderate to significant risk."

Other Issues

After several weeks of discussions and negotiations with a wide range of industry groups and House and Senate staffers, we were able to develop a year 2000 consensus bill to encourage companies to share information about their experiences with products, fixes to their systems, testing protocols and results, and their general state of readiness. This so-called "good samaritan" legislation, first proposed in your July 14 speech, would protect companies from liability for such disclosures as long as they were made in good faith. While enactment during this session is still a long shot -- some have suggested we are seeking a miracle -- passage would provide a major boost to our efforts to deal with the year 2000 problem around the world.

We see an increasing need for moratoriums on regulatory and legislative changes that might hinder year 2000 progress. As you know, as a result of bipartisan cooperation, the IRS Reform Bill you signed last month delayed the implementation dates for several provisions that

would have hindered the IRS's efforts to prepare its systems for the year 2000. But this issue also extends to entities outside the Federal Government. In July, the Council of State Governments publicly called on the Government to avoid imposing new regulatory or policy changes upon the States in the months leading up to the year 2000. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Transportation Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, have either announced, or are planning to announce, "year 2000 moratoriums" to avoid hindering the progress of those whom they regulate.

Next Steps

Over the next few months, the Council will begin to monitor and assess the private sector's year 2000 progress to determine where failures are likely to occur and to begin to develop appropriate contingency plans. As discussed earlier, we will also communicate to the public what we know about the likelihood of economic failures and the Government's plans to address them.

We will also continue to work to increase awareness of the problem internationally. The Council Chair has now met with his counterparts from Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, and Mexico and has held discussions with representatives of the Organization of American States about the possibility of holding a hemispheric conference on the problem. Additionally, the Council Chair is working with the United Nations to convene a summit of the world's year 2000 coordinators in New York before the end of the year.

9/28/98

Phil -

Should we send
copies to Koskinen
and Lew?

Yes _____

No _____

✓

Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston & Vicinity

Rev. J. J. Roberson, President
7817 Calhoun Road
Houston, Texas 77033

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-28-98

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20002

copied
Moore
Bowles
Burkhardt -
original for
reply

Minister
Fdg - go to
can cong.
Doreen reply
BX

Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston & Vicinity

7817 Calhoun Road
Houston, Texas 77033
(713) 733-9586

9-28-98

Rev. J. J. Roberson, President

Rev. W. E. Gibbs
Executive Vice President

Rev. M. L. Jackson
1st Vice President

Rev. F. N. Williams
2nd Vice President

Rev. M. A. Nimmo
3rd Vice President

Rev. W. J. Profit
4th Vice President

Rev. Danny Davis
5th Vice President

Rev. Walter F. Houston
6th Vice President

Rev. R. E. Daniels
7th Vice President

Rev. Fred Dixon
8th Vice President

Rev. F. D. Anderson
9th Vice President

Rev. W. H. Dudley
Vice President Emeritus

Rev. John C. Gibbs
General Secretary

Rev. Archie Cooper
Recording Secretary

Rev. Samuel Compton
Corresponding Secretary

Rev. G. B. Trotty, Jr.
Financial Secretary

Rev. J. F. James
Treasurer

Rev. C. Anderson Davis
Parliamentarian

September 27, 1998

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. President:

The Baptist Ministers' Association of Houston would like for you to know that we honor your policies on behalf of our beloved Nation. Moreover, during these difficult times your family has our reverent prayers for reconciliation and continued well-being.

For we all fall short of the expectations we set for ourselves, as well as those that God demands. Indeed, we miss the target. Matthew 6:12-15 reminds us that forgiveness is both human and divine. The Baptist Ministers' Association has forgiven you; and our earnest prayer is that you have forgiven yourself, so that God can forgive all of us as we repent of our sins.

Mr. President it is time for the Nation to move to higher ground and find a more godly place to dwell.

Again, our prayers are with you as you endeavor to lead the world to a higher level of human civility. God Blesss!

Sincerely,

Rev. J. J. Roberson
Rev. J. J. Roberson,
President

9128128

*After you have seen,
we will forward original
to Burkhardt for response.*

C.

9-28-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
DAVID GOODFRIEND

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) I should call on Sec. Clinton to DR. Phil should discuss UN Gen to high level

Berger Memo on Hurricane Georges -- In the Dominican Republic, Georges caused 70 confirmed deaths and left over 100,000 people homeless; President Fernandez has requested U.S. air assets to deliver goods and rescue the stranded. In Haiti, over 25,000 people have been displaced; the Haitian Government is concerned that a major dam may fail and has requested that the U.S. assess its vulnerabilities; USAID is coordinating the U.S. response and has delivered urgently needed supplies and will advise on the threatened dam; DoD provided air assets to support these efforts. DoD also is leading the search for two missing Peace Corps volunteers.

(B)

Berger Memo on Middle East Response to UNGA Speech -- Sandy reports that, with few exceptions, the Arab world responded very positively to your General Assembly speech. Newspapers in Egypt, Qatar, and Jordan praised your remarks about Islam with headlines like: "Clinton: America is not at war with Islam or Moslems." Even Iran's official news agency reacted with mild praise for your remarks. NSC is working on follow-up events to amplify the themes in your speech, including USIA and VOA broadcasts, some of which Sandy will participate in.

(C) US must pass

SSI Memo from Jack Lew -- After September 30, 1998, approximately 12,000 legal immigrants who receive SSI and, in some cases, Medicaid will lose their benefits unless legislation is enacted. Though they were made eligible for such benefits under the Balanced Budget Act you signed in 1996, they don't meet general benefit eligibility standards because of the welfare reform law. The recipients tend to be aged and have lived in the country for 25+ years. Rep. Shaw recently marked up a bill, which the Administration fully supports, to take care of the problem; the costs are fully offset by a proposal included in your FY 99 budget.

(D)

Daley Memo on Trip to Africa -- Sec. Daley traveled to South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya earlier this month on a "policy" mission (he postponed his larger commercial development mission because of the embassy bombings -- it has been rescheduled for December). He reports that the Administration's efforts to increase Africa's commercial profile are succeeding. To continue this trend, he suggests maintaining focus in several



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

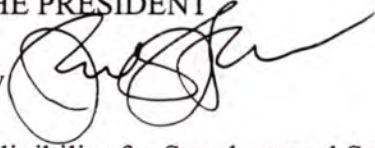
THE DIRECTOR

9-28-98

'98 SEP 18 PM2:10

September 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew 

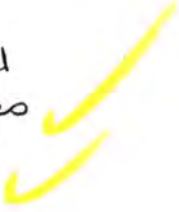
SUBJECT: Continued Eligibility for Supplemental Security Income for Certain Legal Immigrants -- INFORMATION

The Balanced Budget Act (BBA) restored Social Security Income (SSI) eligibility for almost all legal immigrants receiving SSI as of August 22, 1996. The BBA also extended SSI eligibility for one year for legal immigrants who did not meet the general benefit eligibility criteria enacted in the 1996 welfare reform legislation. After September 30, 1998, approximately 12,000 SSI recipients who fall into the second category will lose eligibility for SSI benefits, and in some cases Medicaid, unless legislation is enacted.

These recipients tend to be aged, and the majority have been in the country for more than 25 years. Two-thirds of the recipients live in either California, Florida or New York. Many of these recipients may be eligible to adjust their immigration status and retain eligibility but are practically unable to do so due to disability, advanced age, limited English proficiency, or inability to provide the necessary documents.

This week Representative Shaw marked up a bill (H.R. 4558) that would continue SSI, and indirectly Medicaid, for these legal immigrants. The costs of the bill are fully offset by a proposal included in your FY 1999 Budget. The Administration has indicated support for this proposal.

copied
Bowles
Lew



9-28-98

September 27, 1998

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *phil*
DAVID GOODFRIEND

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

- (A) **Berger Memo on Hurricane Georges** -- In the Dominican Republic, Georges caused 70 confirmed deaths and left over 100,000 people homeless; President Fernandez has requested U.S. air assets to deliver goods and rescue the stranded. In Haiti, over 25,000 people have been displaced; the Haitian Government is concerned that a major dam may fail and has requested that the U.S. assess its vulnerabilities; USAID is coordinating the U.S. response and has delivered urgently needed supplies and will advise on the threatened dam; DoD provided air assets to support these efforts. DoD also is leading the search for two missing Peace Corps volunteers.
- (B) **Berger Memo on Middle East Response to UNGA Speech** -- Sandy reports that, with few exceptions, the Arab world responded very positively to your General Assembly speech. Newspapers in Egypt, Qatar, and Jordan praised your remarks about Islam with headlines like: "Clinton: America is not at war with Islam or Moslems." Even Iran's official news agency reacted with mild praise for your remarks. NSC is working on follow-up events to amplify the themes in your speech, including USIA and VOA broadcasts, some of which Sandy will participate in.
- (C) **SSI Memo from Jack Lew** -- After September 30, 1998, approximately 12,000 legal immigrants who receive SSI and, in some cases, Medicaid will lose their benefits unless legislation is enacted. Though they were made eligible for such benefits under the Balanced Budget Act you signed in 1996, they don't meet general benefit eligibility standards because of the welfare reform law. The recipients tend to be aged and have lived in the country for 25+ years. Rep. Shaw recently marked up a bill, which the Administration fully supports, to take care of the problem; the costs are fully offset by a proposal included in your FY 99 budget.
- (D) **Daley Memo on Trip to Africa** -- Sec. Daley traveled to South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya earlier this month on a "policy" mission (he postponed his larger commercial development mission because of the embassy bombings -- it has been rescheduled for December). He reports that the Administration's efforts to increase Africa's commercial profile are succeeding. To continue this trend, he suggests maintaining focus in several

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCopied
Berger
COS

September 26, 1998

18 SEP 26 PM 2:21

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *JSF*

SUBJECT: Aftermath of Hurricane Georges in the Caribbean
and USG Response

Hurricane Georges has caused extensive damage in the Caribbean, particularly in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In the Dominican Republic, there are 70 confirmed deaths (although the final toll is expected to be much higher) and over 100,000 people homeless. Roads, bridges and food crops have been destroyed and there is no electricity. The President has requested our assistance in providing air assets, particularly helicopters, to conduct assessments, deliver goods and rescue stranded people.

Haiti faces major flooding in a heavily populated valley and over 25,000 people have been displaced. The Government is particularly concerned that a prominent dam near the border with the Dominican Republic may fail, risking tens of thousands of lives and destroying crops, roads and farm irrigation infrastructure. It has requested that we assess the vulnerabilities associated with the dam.

The Agency for International Development (USAID) is coordinating the USG response. It has already delivered to the region a variety of urgently needed supplies, including plastic sheeting, construction materials, water containers and chain saws. Hugh Farmer, USAID's lead official for humanitarian response, took a team to the Dominican Republic yesterday to more thoroughly assess short and long-term needs. (The team, in combination with our Embassy, is currently evaluating a Dominican request for 15 helicopters.) A separate USAID team has gone to Haiti and will advise on how best to address the threatened dam. DoD has provided the necessary air assets to support these efforts and is also leading the search for two Peace Corps volunteers who have disappeared in the Dominican Republic.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



9-28-98
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

Reed

September 9, 1998

Dear Mr. President:

Wanted to share my thoughts with you and enlist your ideas and support for improving the vital Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program. Beginning with the RTI study and the 1997 GAO report, "Safe and Drug-Free Schools: Balancing Accountability with Local Flexibility," and continuing through the publication of recent news articles (e.g., the *LA Times*, "Failing Grade for Safe Schools Program"), the program has come under significant criticism. An internal ONDCP review confirms many of these criticisms (enclosed). Yet, the program is far too important to allow it to flounder.

With your leadership, and that of Secretary Riley, we can reinvigorate the program and make it what it must be: a strong voice in educating children, protecting their lives and futures, and keeping schools safe and free from drugs. Both your *National Drug Control Strategy* and the National Education goals agree that reducing youth drug use is imperative. At the same time, however, the *National Household Survey* shows youth drug use rates rising, in some cases to unfortunate historic levels. Clearly, we cannot afford ineffective or wasteful school-based counter-drug approaches. Instead, we need to apply the available dollars into efficient, accountable, and effective programs that meet our obligation to our children to protect them from danger, especially the perils that come with drug use.

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program should be our primary vehicle for achieving this goal. ONDCP and the Department of Education must work together to reform this program along the following lines:

- **Create Accountability.** The current framework provides no effective means of ensuring that monies are spent on programs that are proven to reduce youth drug use. Nor are the mechanisms in place to monitor adequately how monies are spent. We must establish performance measures and build in systemic reviews to ensure that dollars are well spent in classrooms and school districts across the nation. This may require us to use a variety of vehicles, ranging from changes in the underlying legislation to issuing binding regulations. To bring this about, we need to develop a plan for what is necessary, make the case to the public and put the program in place.
- **Provide the Resources Required.** At present the average local education agency Safe and Drug Free Schools grant is roughly \$5,000. Some schools receive as little as \$50 per year to help fight drugs. Our spending per student is roughly \$7.90 per year. Congressional cuts and growing enrollments will diminish this number more still. These funds are inadequate to the enormous educational task we face: changing a generation's attitudes about drugs in the face of countervailing societal pressures that normalize, and at times even glamorize, drug use. We need to rethink both the resource levels of this program, and how they are distributed. For example, a more adequate formula might even

~~Copied
McCaffrey
COS~~
Reed
Cohen
COS

triple the program's grant funding, but require some form of state-match for a portion of the funding received.

- **Focus on the Threat of Drugs.** While school violence is a major problem that requires a strong federal response, youth drug use rates are such that we need to reorient a greater percentage of the program on fighting drugs. This year's *Household* survey found that past month drug use among 12-17 year olds rose from 7.1 percent in 1996 to 9.4 percent. Marijuana use by 12-13 year olds doubled from 1996 to 1997. Drug use is a contributing factor to many of the ills plaguing our schools. Young people (ages 12 to 17) who regularly smoke marijuana (more than 52 times in a year) are roughly five times more likely to physically attack another person than youth who do not use the drug. Young people (ages 12 to 17) who regularly smoke marijuana (more than 52 times in a year) are roughly six times more likely to cut classes than youth who do not use the drug. Stealing, destruction of property and other problems all show similar links to drug use rates. Focusing the program more on fighting drug use will have the effect of attacking a wide range of the problems our schools and children face. This reorientation must penetrate all levels, most importantly our nation's classrooms.

In this era of fiscal responsibility and facing rising youth drug use, it is incumbent upon us to immediately beginning correcting the shortcomings in the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. However we elect to proceed, it is clear that we can no longer continue with business as usual. We must begin without delay an ONDCP/Department of Education inter-agency process that will put this program on track. Suggest that Secretary Riley and ONDCP deliver to you an action plan for your approval by this Thanksgiving.

U/R

Sincerely,



Barry R. McCaffrey

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Drug Prevention is the heart of our national strategy. We will need new legislation to fix the Drug Free School Program.

September 4, 1998

**ONDCP INTERNAL ANALYSIS:
THE SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

SUMMARY: The Safe and Drug Free Schools Program (SDFS) is the nation's primary federal youth counter-drug education program. Apart from ONDCP's Youth Media Campaign, it is the only nation-wide federal effort of significant size that aims to protect children from drugs. The SDFS suffers from a near complete lack of accountability and oversight, it simultaneously seems to waste millions of dollars of federal funds and is tragically under-funded. There is significant Congressional interest in eliminating what could -- with major reforms and sufficient funding -- be a vital program. Reform is needed.

SDFS LACKS GOALS, RULES, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The bulk of SDFS monies go by block grants to state education agencies (SEAs), which pass the bulk of these funds on to local education agencies (LEAs -- predominantly school districts). Education delegates most award and monitoring of these LEA funds to the SEAs.

The program is vital and must be fixed:

- SDFS is the primary federal, school-based anti-drug program.
- SDFS reaches 97 percent of our nation's school districts.
- Recent studies show that illegal drugs remain a major problem in the school environment. In-school drug trafficking and use also is a significant contributing factor to crime and violence within our schools.
- Eliminating the program would create a major gap in our *National Drug Control Strategy*, which would undermine progress toward goal one of that *Strategy*: educating children to reject drugs.

Spending is not tied to achievement of objectives:

- As applied to the block grant program, SDFS goals are only loosely outlined in the SDFS legislation and in non-binding guidance.
- No binding regulations have ever been issued for the program.
- Each SEA is free to set its own goals. Little or no monitoring is done to tie funding to performance of even these objectives.
- Data to track performance is uniformly nonexistent -- the states set their own data requirements and these vary widely, with few reaching the level of bare acceptability.
- There is no requirement that LEAs use programs that are proven to work. To the contrary, the *RTI study* found that few schools adopt research-based, proven programs. (Relatively new guidance suggests that schools shift to such programs, but nothing requires this.)

Spending is not adequately tracked:

- There is no information available that breaks down how much SDFS money went to drug versus violence (i.e., the emphasis is on the "Safe" in Safe and Drug Free Schools) efforts.
- There is no information available that shows what monies are spent for (e.g., training versus curriculum).
- Neither the LEAs nor SEAs aggregate their funding by category.

Monitoring varies widely, but in only rare cases is it remotely adequate:

- According to GAO, 4 (of the 50) states monitor *only* by approving applications for money (i.e., they approve and look no more).
- Only 9 states specifically review documentation. However, the scope of information reviewed varies widely (e.g., many states do not even require spending vouchers or receipts be submitted).
- Site visits are rare. On average SEAs only go to each LEA (district) once every 3-4 years). In 1995, only 1,900 site visits were conducted nationwide. However, this number is inflated by the few states that do conduct more regular oversight; many states do few or no visits.
- Only 7 states use multiple forms of monitoring.
- GAO reports, Education rarely reviews beyond the state level. GAO reports that only three audits have gone to site level. (Education is *surveying* LEAs now as to how money is used.)
- Even at the SEA level, Education's monitoring is minimal. In 1996-97, education only visited 20 state offices to review program documents. However, as the SEA documentation is so limited (see above) and varies widely, what can be gleaned from these visits appears minimal.

Due to the lack of accountability, problems seem to abound:

- In two of the three instances (noted above) where complaints led to fuller LEA level audits of SDFS spending irregularities were present.
 - ➡ The Michigan audit found, for example, "double dipping" and the purchase of items not related to either drug or violence education (e.g., toothbrushes, dog bones and bicycle pumps).
 - ➡ The West Virginia audit found that SEAs handed out money without even the statutory minimum application information (e.g., what purposes funds were sought for) and expenditures were not broken down between administration and actual programs.

PROGRAM/CHILDREN AT RISK

SDFS simultaneously seems to waste millions and yet its funding is woefully inadequate:

- Information and oversight flaws, coupled with anecdotal evidence, suggest that SDFS fritters away millions of dollars (\$550 million in actual spending in FY1997).
- However, the program funds 97% of all school districts -- a mile-wide and not a centimeter deep. The average school *district* gets roughly \$5,000. Some schools receive as little as \$50. Spending per child is roughly \$7.90 per year. However, as there is no way to determine what money actually reached children, this estimate (total program expenditures divided by number of children served) likely overstates the actual per child spending (e.g., local admin. costs are included that children never directly benefit from).
- Without growth the dollar per child expenditures will drop significantly as "baby boom echo" school populations grow. During 1997-2003, students in grades 6-8 will increase by over 1 million. During 1997-2007, students in grades 9-12 will grow by over 1.5 million.

Lack of focus:

- Anecdotal evidence suggests that the program is increasingly shifting to violence prevention at the expense of drug prevention.
- Despite long-standing issues, reforms have largely tinkered at the margins -- conducting surveys, trying to reinvigorate a "pat on the back" recognition program, conferences, guidelines and the like, all of which have no bite. The impetus to undertake real reforms has yet to arise -- major reforms will require leadership, dedication and effort to build the constituencies necessary.

These flaws place the program at risk:

- Congressional support for the program is in question.
- Congress has cut the President's FY1999 proposal for new school drug coordinators (\$5 million to fund 1,300 coordinators); which was to serve as the cornerstone for further reforms.
- Reauthorization is pending in two years.

FIXING THE PROGRAM

Suggestions for what is needed:

- Reinvigorate SDFS's drug component.
- Overhaul -- radically reform -- the program through legislation and regulations that are binding and provide for: performance measures, targets, goals, and systems of accountability (data collection and review and overall monitoring).
- Significantly grow the program through additional funding with a state match component (suggest 2 federal dollars for every state dollar to ensure money is available for poor/at risk)
- Without undermining the broad reach of the program, better target spending by threat not just population, at all levels -- national to local.
- Require that money be spent on research-based, proven programs, with some leeway for research-based experimentation.

9-28-98

key areas: (1) refocus attention on the African Growth and Opportunity Act next year, given Congress' likely failure to pass it this year; (2) provide significant aid to Kenya and Tanzania, as we have promised; and (3) show that we have a coordinated approach, under your African Partnership Initiative, to aid in the development of Africa's commercial infrastructure.

- agm
✓ (E) **McCaffrey Memo on Safe and Drug Free Schools Program** -- The program has been criticized recently as ineffective and lacking accountability. Gen. McCaffery acknowledges shortcomings in the program and recommends that ONDCP and DOEd coordinate a legislative reform program. At our request, Bruce Reed reviewed McCaffery's memo and commented that DPC has been working with DOEd on an overhaul proposal for announcement at the October 15 Safe Schools Conference. DOEd's proposal is similar to ONDCP's but, rather than focus primarily on drugs, it would emphasize safe and orderly schools. DPC plans to bring DOEd and ONDCP together to reach consensus on a reform plan before the Safe Schools Conference.

We also have received the following item:

- ✓ **USIA Pamphlet on Africa Trip** -- Joe Duffey sent you copies of "President Clinton Visits Africa: Building a New Partnership," which chronicles your visit to Africa. To build on the positive momentum of your trip, USIS posts in Africa distributed the document to African government officials, journalists and school groups during Fourth of July celebrations at U.S. embassies. *We have copies in our office.*

Get em for our

McCurry
Baker
Aulawa

9-28-98

Copied
McCurry
Emanuel
Ann Lewis
COS

Sept. 17, 1998

Bill, sorry
can't help. I know
have good advice

Michael K. Frisby
12412 Kingsview St.
Mitchellville, Md. 20721

Dear Mr. President,

I first met you one day back in 1991 when you were holding court with reporters at National Airport just before a charter took us to the Democratic Leadership Council's convention in New Orleans. I remember calling my editors at the Boston Globe, and saying, "This guy has to be running for president. He was incredible. He stayed for 90 minutes and answered questions from everybody about everything." Indeed, Mr. President you easily were the brightest and best politician that I covered in my 22 years as a journalist.

I recently resigned from the Wall Street Journal and will start next month as a vice president at Porter Novelli, a public relations firm here in Washington. I want to thank you and the First Lady for the kindness that you showed me and my family while I covered your campaigns and the White House. I look forward to proudly telling my future grand-children that a kid, who grew up poor in Springfield, Mass, went to Africa and all over the world, with a president, who grew up poor in Hope, Arkansas.

I am gratified personally to have known and learned from you. I don't think African-Americans have ever had a better friend in the White House. Your sensitivity to racial inequalities and the energy that you spent trying to right them, will be what we appreciate and will remember most about your presidency.

As a reporter, I was never allowed to be partial, but I want you to know that I always admired and respected you. If I can ever lend a hand in future, don't hesitate to call on me.

9128198

All the Best,

Michael K. Frisby

After you have seen,
we will send to Burkhardt
for reply.

↳

C.