

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANN O'LEARY
RUBY SHAMIR

CC: MELANNE VERVEER
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
LISSA MUSCATINE
PATTI SOLIS DOYLE

SUBJECT: ISSUES UPDATE

The purpose of this memo is to provide you with brief updates on a number of national issues in which you have been involved or expressed interest.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Bankruptcy. On Wednesday, February 2nd, the Senate passed the Bankruptcy Reform bill in a vote of 83-14-1. While the Administration still has some reservations about the bill, the Senate made a good faith effort to strike a balance between debtors and creditors. The Senate Democrats pushed for and won significant improvements on the issues of consumer credit disclosure, protections for low-income debtors, and scaling back on coercive reaffirmation agreements. Apart from the substantive bankruptcy provisions, the Senate also approved the Domenici minimum wage and tax amendment that was attached to the bill on the floor. As the bill goes to conference, the Senate Democrats are pushing to have the non-relevant non-germane amendments removed from the conference report and final bill. Details on the amendments are below:

- *Consumer Credit Disclosure (Torricelli Amendment):* This amendment requires credit card companies to disclose information concerning the consequences of making minimum payments. While the cost of making minimum payments would be expressed based on an example rather than information about the specific terms of the consumer's loan, the lender would be required to provide an 800 number for consumers who desire more specific and accurate information. The House bill, on the other hand, allows for disclosures based on unrealistic illustrations and only requires disclosures upon opening an account and once a year thereafter.

This amendment also requires prominent disclosure of the permanent interest rate in immediate proximity to first disclosure of the temporary (teaser) rate. No such provision is included in the House bill.

- *Protections for Low-Income Debtors – “Safe Harbor” provision (Schumer Amendment):* This amendment requires a safe harbor from means test motions for debtors below the higher of the state or national median income plus \$583 for each family member over four. It appears to count income of a separated spouse, even if he is not a debtor in the case. Unlike the House bill, S. 625 provides no protections against non-means test abuse motions by creditors.
- *Curbing Coercive Reaffirmation Agreements (Reed-Sessions Amendment):* The Reed-Sessions amendment (1) requires disclosures related to the underlying credit agreement rather than the reaffirmation agreement; (2) eliminates existing filing and disclosure requirements; and (3) protects creditors who fail to comply with the law by requiring debtors who choose to challenge a creditor practice to prove that the creditor acted in bad faith. This provision is a change from current law under which court filing requirements allow courts to oversee the reaffirmation process.
- *Non-Relevant, Non-Germane Amendments: Minimum Wage and Tax Amendments (Domenici):* Under this amendment, the minimum wage would be increased from \$5.15 to \$6.15 over three years, instead of over two years as proposed by the Administration. In addition, the amendment included \$76 billion in tax cuts over 10 years – many of which were vetoed by the President in the Republican’s 1999 tax package. These tax breaks include a major expansion of pension-related tax preferences for high-income individuals and an “above the line” deduction for health insurance premiums.

Drive-By Mastectomies. You asked for an update on drive-by mastectomies. As you know, in 1997, Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro introduced the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act guaranteeing a minimum hospital stay of 48 hours for a woman having a mastectomy, and 24 hours for a woman undergoing a lymph node removal, and ensuring that any decision to have a shorter hospital stay would be made by the patient and her doctor – not an insurance company. This bill, H.R. 116, has 209 co-sponsors. There is a similar GOP bill, H.R. 383 sponsored by Rep. Sue Kelly, which has 94 co-sponsors. The main difference between the two bills is that the GOP version does not include how much time patients can spend in the hospital, while the DeLauro bill specifically calls for a 48 hour stay. There has not been any major action on either of these bills, and the Administration has not taken any specific position. However, Dr. Kristen Zarfes, who joined you to watch the State of the Union in 1997 and this past year, has spoken out strongly in support of the DeLauro bill.

This issue has also come up in the context of debate over the Patients Bill of Rights. Last summer the Senate passed a version of the Patients Bill of Rights that was not supported by the Administration which included a provision on overnight hospital stays for women who have mastectomies. Not a single Democrat voted for this amendment because it compelled insurance companies to pay for overnight stays only if they were deemed medically necessary. The House-passed version of the Patients Bill of Rights, which was supported by the Administration, did not include any provision on drive-by mastectomies.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

Child Care and Welfare Reform. The findings from a new report on the effects that welfare reform has had on child care were released last week. The study, conducted by Bruce Fuller of University of California at Berkeley and Sharon Lynn Kagan of Yale University, focuses on how low-income mothers and their children are faring under welfare reform. Among its findings, the report acknowledges that welfare caseloads have dropped and that many parents are now working, but the researchers question whether conditions have improved and suggest that welfare reform, in large part, is responsible for the placement of children in mediocre or low-quality care. The findings make a strong case for the need for better quality care, but the report does not provide evidence for the link between welfare reform and low quality care. HHS prepared guidance on this report with several strong arguments: (1) We agree with the authors of the report that quality child care is important for low-income families, and that well-targeted subsidies can improve the quality of child care. That's why this Administration has proposed a comprehensive child care initiative to improve access, affordability and quality of child care. (2) The problems with child care quality have been around for a long time, and cannot be traced to welfare reform. (3) Child care has actually improved over the course of this Administration because of the consolidation of child care funds under welfare reform, and the doubling of federal child care dollars since President Clinton took office.

Charter Schools. On February 11th, the President released the fourth annual U.S. Department of Education report on "The State of Charter Schools." The report shows that more than 250,000 students nationwide are now enrolled in charter schools in 30 states and the District of Columbia. (Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia have now passed legislation allowing the creation of charter schools). According to the report, seven out of ten charter schools have waiting lists for students. The report also shows that most charter schools are small schools. In fact, the median enrollment of all charter schools is 137 students, compared to 475 for all public schools in the same states. Seven of ten charter schools are also newly created schools. Eighteen percent are pre-existing public schools that convert to charter status, while 10 percent are converted private schools. The report also reveals that charter schools enroll a slightly higher percentage of students who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch than other public schools in their states and reflect similar racial diversity.

CABINET REPORT

USDA

New Federal Milk Orders. On February 4, USDA announced prices for milk products under the new Federal milk marketing order reform pricing system enacted by Congress as part of the FY2001 consolidated appropriations bill, which overturned USDA's plan to reform the milk marketing order system. For January, the new class III price – which measures butter, cheese, and dry whey prices, and which replaces the old basic formula price – was \$10.05 per hundredweight, \$0.42 higher than the December level, but \$6.22 below the comparable measure's level in January 1999. In related developments, on February 8, the Senate agriculture committee held a hearing on Federal dairy policy, focusing on why the U.S. needs a dairy

program and the current state of the dairy industry, and on February 9, held another hearing on the dairy pricing system.

LABOR

Parental Leave. The comment period for Birth and Adoption Unemployment Compensation rules, which would allow states to use their unemployment compensation programs for parental leave, expired on February 2. The 3,000 comments currently logged are fairly evenly divided pro and con. There have been a number of challenges from the Congress to the Department of Labor's authority to provide this flexibility through regulation. The next step will be to draft a final rule and obtain OMB clearance. Given the extent of the comments, the Labor Department's most ambitious estimate for a final rule publication would be in the late spring.

As you know, the President devoted his radio address last week to announcing the \$20 million proposal to provide grants to states or regions to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. Under the President's proposal, states will be able to: 1) identify workers who face the greatest financial barriers to taking family leave, and 2) use Unemployment Insurance, Temporary Disability Insurance, or other mechanisms to offer these workers paid leave.

ENERGY

Home Heating Oil. Last Wednesday, Secretary Richardson met with heating oil refiners and distributors to discuss ways to increase supply and last Thursday, he announced a multi-point plan to deal with the recent price-surge. Tomorrow, Secretary Richardson and the National Association of State Energy Officials will host a Northeast Home Heating Oil Summit in Boston, and the Secretary plans to visit Main and Rhode Island in the coming weeks. As you know, last week the President released an additional \$130 million in Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) emergency funds for states, territories and tribes due to continuing increases in home heating fuel prices this winter.

EPA

Public Awareness of Chemicals. As part of its commitment to increase the public's right to know about chemicals in their community, EPA is making information available on health and environmental data for 2,011 chemicals. The High Production Volume Chemical Challenge Program is part of the Vice President's commitment to inform the public about toxic chemicals. The voluntary effort makes basic screening-level toxicity information available to the public on chemicals manufactured or imported into the U.S. in amounts over one million pounds a year.

Second Anniversary of Clean Water Action Plan. February 19 will mark the second anniversary of the Clean Water Action Plan. More than one-third of the 111 key actions to restore and protect the nation's waters have been completed, creating more livable communities along our rivers, lakes and coasts. Major accomplishments include doubling the investment in polluted runoff control, establishing a management strategy for animal feeding operations,

preserving roadless areas in our national forests, establishing over 700,000 acres of conservation buffers, and protecting more than 120,000 acres of wetlands.

California MTBE Waiver Request. To meet his pledge to phase out the use of MTBE in the State's gasoline, CA Governor Davis has asked EPA for a waiver from the Clean Air Act (CAA) oxygenate requirement. The CAA specifies that reformulated gasoline must have an oxygenate content of at least 2 percent by weight. MTBE is the oxygenate most widely used by CA refiners to meet this requirement. Under the CAA, to receive a waiver, EPA must determine that compliance with the oxygenate requirement prevents or interferes with the attainment of an EPA air quality health standard (e.g., EPA's ozone smog standard). On December 24, 1999, CA officials provided EPA initial documents in support of the State's waiver request. Additional data and analysis is needed and California officials have indicated their plan is to submit this additional information to EPA in the near future. Once EPA receives this information, EPA will be able to perform the technical analysis of CA's waiver request required under the CAA. If the statutory conditions for receiving the waiver are met, EPA is required to provide public notice of its decision. Such procedures include a comment period of a minimum of thirty days.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Senate

The Senate will stand in recess for the week of February 14 in observance of President's Day, and will reconvene on Tuesday, February 22 at 11:00 AM.

The following is a list of legislation Senator Lott has indicated may be considered prior to the March recess. This list is not exclusive, not in any particular order, and does not include consideration of Executive Nominations:

- Concurrent Budget Resolution
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- Any available appropriations bills
- Marriage Penalty bill
- Child Protection Custody Act, which proscribes the transportation of minors across state lines in circumvention of state parental abortion notification laws.
- FAA Conference Report
- Elian Gonzalez bill
- Africa/CBI Trade Conference Report
- Iran non-proliferation bill

House

The House will be in session this week, but will hold no votes on Friday, February 18. Among other legislative business, the House today will consider awarding a Congressional gold medal to John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York.

House Committee Hearings

Some House Committee and Subcommittee hearings include:

- **Low Income Housing Issues.** The Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee (Chairman Lazio, R-N.Y.) of House Banking and Financial Services Committee will mark up legislation that would revise and reauthorize a number of federal housing programs, including section 8 homeownership subsidies, Community Development Block Grants, Home Investment Partnerships Program, Local Homeownership Initiatives, Manufactures Housing Improvement Program and the Indian Housing Homeownership program. The legislation enjoys considerable bi-partisan support, but has at this point received some criticism from seniors groups and some low-income housing advocates who fear that the bill focuses too little attention the poorest populations.
- **Social Security Work Incentives.** The Social Security Subcommittee (Chairman Shaw, R-Fla.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on guidelines that affect how much income senior citizens can earn before they begin to lose their social security benefits.
- **Pension and Investments.** The Employer-Employee Relations Subcommittee of (Chairman Boehner, R-Ohio) House Education and the Workforce Committee will hold a hearing on "The Evolving Pension and Investment World After 25 Years of ERISA."
- **Affordable Prescription Drugs and Medical Privacy.** The Health Subcommittee (Chairman Thomas, R-Calif.) of House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on ways to make prescription drugs more affordable for senior citizens. This subcommittee will also hold hearings later in the week on the Administration's proposal to protect patient privacy
- **Medicare Drug Benefit.** The House Commerce Committee (Chairman Bliley, R-Va.) will hold a hearing on proposals to establish a prescription drug benefit program for senior citizens.
- **Fiscal 2001 Budget Review.** The House Budget Committee (Chairman Kasich, R-Ohio) will hold hearings on the president's fiscal 2001 budget.
- **Employer Health Insurance.** The House Small Business Committee (Chairman Talent, R-Mo.) will hold a hearing on ways to expand access to employer-based health insurance for small business owners and employees and their dependents.

UPCOMING POTUS SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Feb. 16	Possible Press Conference
Thursday, Feb. 17	Address Opening of Africa Summit
Friday, Feb. 18	Medical Errors Event Location: TBD
Saturday, Feb. 19	Radio Address (taped Friday, Feb. 18) Topic: One America
Monday, Feb. 21	President's Day Holiday
Tuesday, Feb. 22	Live Teleconference with Mandela on Burundi
	Message Event TBD
Wednesday, Feb. 23	State Visit of the King and Queen of Spain Location: White House
	Possible Food Stamp Reg./Transportation Event
Thursday, Feb. 24	Address Business Council (closed press) Location: DC TBD
	Granoff Lecture on the New Economy Location: University of Pennsylvania
Friday, Feb. 25	Possible Departure Statement on Native American Budget Initiative (T)
	Present Malcolm Baldrige Awards Location: Washington, DC
Saturday, Feb. 26	Radio Address (taped on Friday, Feb. 25) Topic: TBD – Possibly Failing Schools Guidance
Monday, Feb. 28	NGA Roundtable Location: White House
	Amtrak Announcement Location: White House
Tuesday, Feb. 29	Departure Statement Topic: TBD
	Travel to Florida

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LEGISLATIVE AND ISSUES UPDATE

Education: Tax Exemption for K-12 Education Expenses. Last week, the Senate began debate on S. 1143, a bill that would provide parents tax exemption for up to \$2,000 in K-12 education related expenses for each of their children. The bill would establish Education Savings Accounts by expanding the higher-education Education IRAs to allow expenditures on, among other things, tuition, fees, room and board, academic tutoring, special need services, books, and supplies and equipment incurred in connection with enrollment in public, private, and/or religious elementary or secondary schools. The Administration sent a Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) to the Senate in strong opposition. A vote on a cloture motion is scheduled for 2:30 on Tuesday, February 29.

This proposal is not new. In 1998, the President vetoed HR 2646, the "Education Savings and School Excellence Act" that included similar provisions. In addition, a tuition tax credit proposal for K-12 was included in the Republican tax package vetoed by the President last year.

A number of States have also begun to provide tax incentives to help parents pay for K-12 education through tuition tax credits. In states that have provided tuition tax credits to parents of school-aged children – such as Minnesota, Iowa, and Arizona – the tax credits are helping higher income families that already intended to send their children to private school, rather than giving children from low-income families more choices and opportunities.

Recommendation: When you publicly speak out against vouchers, you might also consider speaking out against these tax exemption or tax credits for elementary and secondary education and equating them to vouchers. Like vouchers, these tax incentives can be criticized for: (1)

draining money away from Federal resources that improve education for all children through smaller class sizes, teacher quality, modernizing and repairing schools, and the establishment and expansion of public charter schools; (2) helping wealthy families more than low-income families; and (3) narrowing the division between church and state.

Education: Update on Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). This week, the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) committee will mark-up Senator Jeffords' proposed reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Given that the House has already passed major portions of the bill from Title I to Teacher Quality and that ESEA will expire on September 30th of this year, the Senate is feeling pressure to get a bill out of Committee and onto the floor. Senator Lott has committed to bring ESEA to the floor as soon as it is reported out of Committee (early April is the expectation).

The ESEA is only authorized every five years and was last reauthorized in 1994 with a one-year extension. *This reauthorization will be the major Federal education framework through 2005* and, thus, both the Republicans and Democrats are trying to shape the next stage of Federal Education policy through this bill.

HELP Committee Mark-Up of ESEA: Senator Jeffords' proposal tries to balance Republican's call for flexibility with a "stay the course" approach to keeping the law as is currently written. It does not include any of the Administration's proposals to reduce class-sizes in the early elementary grades, strengthen accountability, improve training for teachers and teachers' aides, or ensure targeted funds to our highest need communities. It does, however, maintain much of the current law of Title I, but then proceeds to include the Republican's "Straight A's" proposal which would allow States to block grant most of their Federal education dollars with no accountability.

Democrats are expected to offer amendments that represent the Democratic education priorities outlined in the Administration bill (S. 7). Senator Murray is expected to offer an amendment promoting the President's class-size reduction program. Senator Bingaman is expected to offer an amendment to strengthen accountability, which is similar to the Administration's Accountability Act. Senator Dodd plans to offer an amendment to strengthen training for child care providers and early childhood educators. Senator Kennedy is likely to offer an amendment that would address teacher recruitment and Senator Mikulski is expected to offer an amendment that would address the disparity of access to technology between high- and low-income students and school districts. Senator Harkin will advance the school modernization and construction agenda by putting forward an amendment that would help school districts either raise money for construction or provide federal assistance for emergency repairs.

Floor Action: Once the bill reaches the Senate floor, it will intersect with the proposal of moderate Democrats led by Senator Lieberman (co-sponsors include: Senators Bayh, Landreiu, Linson, Kohl, and Wyden). Senator Lieberman's bill incorporates many of the Administration's priorities including strong accountability measures tied to greater flexibility, the promotion of public school choice, and provisions for teacher quality and teacher recruitment. The major problem with the bill is that it block grants several of the

Administration's top priorities, including 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Safe and Drug Free schools, technology initiatives and Reading Excellence grants.

In addition, Senator Schumer has introduced a bill, the "School Quality Counts Act," that includes the Administration's proposal for school, state, and district report cards on key quality indicators to go out to parents and community members; teacher recruitment and teacher quality provisions; and Academic Achievement Awards for schools and districts.

Youth Violence: National Campaign Against Youth Violence. On Tuesday, February 22nd, the President held a conference call to welcome and thank the newly appointed board members of the National Campaign. The President discussed the work the Campaign is doing on three fronts: a city-by-city effort to engage local communities that will be kicked off in Memphis on April 14th, a national media campaign, and a school-based program led by young people.

Board members talked about some of the work they are already doing to prevent youth violence. For example, AOL is planning a feature on its Teen Channel to allow kids to speak out on violence; Discovery will air a national town hall and produce a three-part series on youth violence; and Major League Soccer will lead an effort by professional sports leagues to promote good citizenship through sports.

The call energized the board members and several proposed some interesting ideas to the President. Steve Case pointed out that as the variety of forms of media begin to merge, it will become increasingly necessary to give parents tools to understand what is right for their kids. He further discussed the need to come together around a ratings system that makes sense for all forms of media and entertainment.

Board members include: Sherri Abufakuseh, National Youth Advisory Council; Steve Case, AOL; Mayor Bent Coles, Mayor of Boise, Idaho and Mayor-Elect to Chair U.S. Conference of Mayors; Ron Burkle, the Yucaipa Companies; Henry Cisneros, Univision; Benjamin Civiletti, former U.S. Attorney General; John Devine, New York University; Senator Dole; Jason Doresey, youth representative; Representative Jennifer Dunn; Greg Favre, the McClatchy Company; Representative Martin Frost; Donald Garber, Major League Soccer; Carter Gaston, youth representative; Leo Hindery, GlobalCenter; Todd Howard, Tommy Hilfiger; Bob Iger, Walt Disney; Rick Inatome, ZapMe!; Francine Katz, Anheuser-Busch; Mel Karmazin, CBS; Geraldine Laybourne, Oxygen Media; Ira Lipman, Guardsmark; Judith McHale, Discovery; Neal Nelinger, Banque Paribas; Dick Parsons, Time Warner; Bud Paxson, Paxson Communications; Deborah Prothrow-Stith; Eli Segal, Welfare to Work; Leigh Steinberg, Sports Management; Mayor Wellington Web, Mayor of Denver; Bob Wright, NBC; and, Anne Zehren, Teen People.

Youth Violence: White House Council on Youth Violence. Last week, Bruce Reed held the first Council meeting to discuss how various agencies could more effectively work together to prevent youth violence. Secretaries Herman, Shalala, Summers, Attorney General Reno, and Deputy Secretary Holleman were in attendance. They discussed moving forward on the Council's mission to develop a citizen's information hub, produce reports on youth violence, expand the Safe Schools/Healthy Students model of collaboration, and coordinate the federal research agenda.

In addition, Secretary Shalala applauded the idea of you hosting a White House Conference on Raising Responsible Teenagers; Secretary Summers called for a "Parents-Asking-Parents" campaign to help parents feel comfortable asking other parents if they have guns in their homes; Attorney General Reno suggested providing cities currently receiving multiple federal grants with technical assistance; and Secretary Herman suggested bringing other federal partners to the table, including HUD.

Unborn Victims of Violence Act. Last week, Assistant Attorney General Eleanor D. Acheson testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Unborn Victims of Violence Act stating that the Department of Justice would recommend that the President veto the bill if it reached his desk. The legislation, which passed the House last September by a vote of 254-172, would make it a separate Federal offense to cause "death or bodily injury" to a "child in utero" in the course of committing certain specified Federal crimes. It uses violence against women as a guise for the legislation's purpose – to identify the fetus in Federal law as a separate and distinct entity, in this case, a distinct victim of a crime. In her testimony, Acheson reiterated the Administration's strong opposition to the bill saying that "identification of a fetus as a separate and distinct victim of crime is unprecedented as a matter of federal statute." She urged the Congress to reauthorize VAWA as a mechanism to diminish violence against women and said that the Administration would favor alternative legislation that would strengthen punishment for "intentional violence against women whom the perpetrator knows or should know is pregnant."

Child Custody Protection Act. The Child Custody Protection Act is expected to come up in the Senate within the next few weeks. This legislation, which proscribes the transportation of minors across state lines in an effort to circumvent state parental abortion notification laws, passed the House last year by a vote of 270 – 159 (a veto-sustaining margin). Last year, we sent a SAP to the House threatening a Presidential veto because, in addition to a number of constitutional infirmities, the bill did not exclude close family members – including grandmothers, aunts, and minor and adult siblings – from criminal and civil liability for coming to the aid of a relative in distress. The bill also did not ensure that people who only provide information, counseling, referral, or medical services to the minor would not be subject to liability. The Senate bill is identical to the House bill, and we intend to send up the same SAP. Unfortunately, at this point our prospects on the vote are not looking very positive. The preliminary vote count is: 29 definitely no (including three Republicans: Jeffords, Chaffee, and Specter); 6 leaning no; 10 undecided; 4 leaning yes; and 51 definitely yes.

Civil Rights: Traffic Stops and Racial Profiling. This week the House Judiciary Committee is expected to mark up H.R. 1443, the Traffic Stops Statistics Study Act of 1999, introduced by Rep. Conyers and it is expected to go to the floor shortly thereafter. The President endorsed this

legislation last year when he announced the directive on racial profiling, requiring certain federal agencies to collect data on the race, ethnicity and gender of individuals stopped or inspected by federal law enforcement. H.R. 1443 requires the Attorney General to conduct a nationwide study of stops for traffic violations by federal, state and local law enforcement officers, and provides grants to state and local agencies to assist them with data collection. As for the President's directive, plans for field tests were completed in December and the agencies have now begun data collection, with results and recommendations due at the end of this year. In the meantime, we have also created a working group to be led by Deputy Attorney General Holder to consider possible immediate changes in policy and practice.

Breastfeeding in the Workplace. This week, Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney plans to introduce a bill to amend the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 to prohibit the harassment and discrimination of women who breastfeed or express milk during their own lunch or break times at work. The Administration is coming out in strong support of the goals behind this proposal, but believes that the PDA's coverage of "pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions" already encompasses breastfeeding or expressing milk. Several breastfeeding PDA cases are currently pending in the court and it is our opinion that we should wait for the Court's ruling before amending the PDA. The Administration will continue to come out in favor of Maloney's goals and will work with her staff to address this issue. Next week, the Surgeon General and Irasema Garza, Director of the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor will hold an event with Congresswoman Maloney to rollout the bill.

CABINET REPORT

Below are selected Cabinet reports:

Department of Treasury

Identity Theft: On March 15-16, following up on the President's Financial Privacy and Consumer Protection Initiative, Treasury will host the National Summit on Identity Theft. The Summit will focus on the prevention and remediation of the effects of identity theft. It will be the first national level conference of law enforcement, victims, industry and non-profits interested in this issue and will be the first step towards building a public-private partnership to combat identity theft. Secretary Summers will deliver opening remarks at the Summit.

Vaccines: On February 22 and 25, in order to engender support for the Administration's Millennium Vaccines Initiative, Secretary Summers and NEC Director Gene Sperling met with representatives of major pharmaceutical companies and foundations to discuss the delivery and development of vaccines. On February 14 and 22, Acting Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy Talisman participated in meetings with tax representatives of the pharmaceutical industry to discuss issues relating to the proposed vaccine tax credit, which would provide a tax credit for sales of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDs, and any infectious disease causing over one million deaths annually worldwide. This week, the President will hold a meeting on vaccines.

Department of Justice

Crime Policy in the 21ST Century: On February 29, the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Policy Development will convene a seminar on public trust and confidence in the

justice system, the first in a series of sessions on Crime Policy in the 21st Century. The series will bring together bipartisan groups of experts to discuss the crime policy ideas that best promise to meet the needs of communities over the next five to ten years. The first session, on public trust, will address topics including police interactions with children and minorities, jury nullification, and racial profiling. Sessions in March and April will cover sentencing and corrections policy and the role of science, such as DNA evidence, in the justice system.

Juvenile Justice Publications: DOJ expects to release *Challenging the Myths*, a bulletin extracted from OJJDP's recent *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. The bulletin responds to the much-publicized concerns about the emergence of "juvenile superpredators." The bulletin states that, although rates of serious violence did increase in the early 1990s, levels of juvenile predatory crime have dropped since 1994. In early March, DOJ is expected to release *Overview of Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: Update 2000*. This bulletin provides an overview of the series and synopses of its 13 publications to date. The Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse provide practical guidance for on-the-job reference by individuals investigating child abuse and neglect.

Department of Commerce

Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Protection: On February 22, Secretary Daley delivered opening and closing remarks to the National Planning Retreat of the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Protection. DOC took the lead role in coordinating the meeting to more clearly define the working relationship between government and the private sector in ensuring the security of the nation's critical infrastructure. Upcoming DOC events include a risk assessment summit of corporate leaders and internal auditors at the White House in April, and a follow-up meeting of the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Protection in June.

Rural and Small Market Access to Local Broadcast Signals: On February 14, DOC's National Telecommunications and Information Administration published a request for comments in the *Federal Register* regarding a public meeting on rural and small market access to local television broadcast signals to be held March 2. The notice requests public comment by April 14, with reply comments to be filed by May 15.

Department of Health and Human Services

Adolescent Behavior Problems and Alcohol Use: During the week of February 28, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration will release a new study that shows adolescents, ages 12-17, who use alcohol are more likely to report behavioral problems, especially aggressive, delinquent, and criminal behaviors. The study concludes that there is a strong relationship between problem behaviors and alcohol use among youths, including fighting, stealing, driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, skipping school, and deliberately trying to hurt or kill themselves. According to the study, adolescents who drink heavily are 16 times more likely than non-drinkers to have recently used an illicit drug. Even "light drinkers" were eight times more likely to have used an illicit drug in the past month than non-drinking adolescents. These findings are based on a new analysis of 1994-96 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse data.

FY2000 University-Head Start Partnerships and Graduate Head Start Research Projects:

On February 24, a Notice was published in the *Federal Register* announcing the availability of funds for University-Head Start Partnerships and Graduate Head Start Research Projects. These grants will support research activities in the areas of infant toddler development. The maximum Federal share for the University-Head Start Partnerships is \$75,000 for the first-year budget period, and approximately \$150,000 for each year of the project period. It is anticipated that 4-6 projects will be funded. The Federal share for the Graduate Head Start Research Grants range between \$10,000-\$20,000 for the first year budget period or a maximum of \$40,000 for a two-year project period. It is anticipated that five to ten projects will be funded.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Closing the Digital Divide With Neighborhood Networks: Neighborhood Networks is a community-based initiative of HUD that encourages the development of resource and computer learning centers in privately owned HUD-assisted or HUD-insured housing. Neighborhood Networks is working to increase employment opportunities and access to health and wellness, improve educational performance of children, empower residents, increase participation by property owners and decrease dependency on federal funding.

Department of Energy

National Community Action Conference: On March 1, in Washington, DC, Secretary Richardson will address leaders of the community action agencies which administer DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). Secretary Richardson is expected to announce the award of FY2000 weatherization grants to states, as well as changes being made to WAP. The Weatherization Assistance Program implements energy efficiency measures in low income homes to reduce energy use by an average of 25 percent. Since 1976, WAP has weatherized 4.7 million homes. The funding FY2000 will weatherize 67,340 low-income homes. WAP is a, long-term solution that seeks to make low-income communities resistant to heating oil shortages and sharp price fluctuation. DOE has proposed a new strategy called Weatherization *Plus*, which will allow local weatherization providers to expand their traditional approach of addressing heating and cooling needs to a comprehensive whole-house approach using more advanced, cost-effective technologies. It should result in greater energy savings for more low-income families, and more livable communities.

Heating Oil Crisis Studies: DOE has held initial meetings with the Energy Information Administration for the planning of studies of the effects of interruptible gas contracts and the possibilities for conversion of heating oil customers to natural gas. The conversion study was announced on February 16.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Senate

In addition to considering S. 1134, the Affordable Education Act, there is a chance that the Senate will consider S. 2081, the "Religious Liberty Protection Act" (RLPA), this week. This bill, which is sponsored by Senator Hatch (R-UT), would in many cases, forbid state and local governments from imposing a substantial burden on the exercise of religion, unless they could demonstrate that imposition of such a burden is the least restrictive means of advancing a

compelling governmental interest. Although the Administration and many Senate Democrats are strongly supportive of the legislation, we remained concerned that RLPA could be used to circumvent numerous civil rights laws (for example, a landlord could potentially use the law to refuse to rent to gay couples on the basis of religion). We continue, therefore, to advocate for a civil rights exception or a more narrowly tailored provision.

House

The House will convene on Tuesday, February 29th for legislative business, with recorded votes after 6:00 PM. It will consider several measures under suspension of the rules. On Wednesday and for the balance of the week, the House will consider three measures subject to a rule. The last vote of the week is expected by 2:00 PM on Friday.

Social Security Earnings Test Elimination Act. Among a few other pieces of legislation, the House is expected to consider H.R. 5, the Social Security Earnings Test Elimination Act (SAP under development, support). The legislation would eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age. As reported to the floor, this will be a clean bill, free of any other issues. However, we will need to monitor the Rules Committee to determine what, if any, of the amendments might be made in order. One such possible amendment would eliminate the earnings limit for blind persons. The bill should pass with overwhelming bipartisan support.

House Notes

Minimum Wage: The Republican Leadership has indicated that this issue may be debated on the floor the week of March 6th. They will likely bring up, as separate measures, a tax proposal and a minimum wage proposal. The tax component will likely total tens of millions of dollars in unfinanced business tax cuts. It is not clear whether the wage package will stick to the \$1 over three years plan.

UPCOMING POTUS SCHEDULE

Monday, Feb. 28	NGA Meeting (Please see attached paper from event)
Tuesday, Feb. 29	Departure Statement on Medicare State-by-State Report Travel to Florida
Wednesday, Mar. 1	China/Hi-Tech Event; Location: Dulles Corridor, VA
Thursday, Mar. 2	Patients' Bill of Rights Event (T); Location: TBD (WH or Capitol Hill) Meeting on Vaccines (international focus); Location: White House
Friday, Mar. 3	Cyber Event; Location: San Francisco, CA
Saturday, Mar. 4	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/3); Topic: TBD Travel in Los Angeles, CA
Sunday, Mar. 5	Pettus Bridge Event; Location: Selma, AL
Monday, Mar. 6	No Message Event
Tuesday, Mar. 7	Possible Medicare Event; Location: TBD
Wednesday, Mar. 8	China Speech; Location: TBD (DC, Atlanta, or Charlotte, NC)
Thursday, Mar. 9	One America Religious Leaders Event; Location: White House
Friday, Mar. 10	Message Event TBD
Saturday, Mar. 11	Live Radio Address; Topic: TBD
Monday, Mar. 13	Possible Medicare/Prescription Drugs Event; Location: Cleveland, OH Travel to Chicago, IL
Tuesday, Mar. 14	Medals of Science and Technology Ceremony; Location: White House
Wednesday, Mar. 15	Possible Press Conference
Thursday, Mar. 16	Possible Digital Divide Event Speaker's St. Patrick's Day Luncheon; Location: Capitol Hill
Friday, Mar. 17	St. Patrick's Day Events; Location: White House
Saturday, Mar. 18	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/17); Topic: TBD Depart for Foreign Travel
Saturday, Mar. 18 - Sunday, Mar. 26	Travel to India and Bangladesh

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION: WORKING TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF HIGH HOME HEATING OIL PRICES

February 28, 2000

Today, in a meeting with the National Governors Association, President Clinton will emphasize that his supplemental appropriation FY2000 request to Congress includes important assistance for consumers and businesses affected by unexpectedly high home heating oil and diesel fuel prices. The request includes \$620 million in additional funds for the Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program, the Dept. of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program, and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to help provide SBA loans to those affected by high home heating oil and diesel fuel prices. In addition, President Clinton will also urge the Governors to adjust LIHEAP eligibility standards to assist as many low and moderate income families as possible under federal law and emphasize that Federal law permits states to use Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to provide emergency heating assistance to very low income families with children.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST INCLUDES:

- \$600 million to replenish the Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) fund which was depleted by recent disbursements of \$295 million.
- \$19 million in additional funds for the DOE Weatherization Assistance Programs. These funds will meet the President's original request for weatherization and help increase the energy efficiency of homes, thereby reducing homeowners' energy burden and cost.
- \$1 million for SBA program to support \$86 million in loans for small businesses affected by rising oil prices. This will allow home heating oil dealers, for example, to extend flexible payment terms to their customers.

THIS REQUEST BUILDS ON EARLIER ADMINISTRATION STEPS IN RESPONSE TO THE INCREASE IN HOME HEATING OIL PRICES: In addition to the steps announced today, the Administration has already taken aggressive steps to expedite the delivery of home heating oil to markets in the Northeast and to help mitigate the effects of the unexpected price spike.

Recently, the President:

- Released a total of \$295 million of LIHEAP emergency funds. The funds are being distributed so as to give priority to states most affected by increases in heating oil prices.
- Encouraged states, which administer the LIHEAP program, to adjust their eligibility standards to assist as many low and moderate income families as possible under federal law.
- Directed the Secretary of Energy to conduct a 60-day study of diversifying energy supplies in the Northeast, including converting factories and other major users from oil to other fuels, in order to free up oil supplies for use in heating homes.

- Directed the Small Business Administration to ensure the availability of Small Business Administration loans for heating oil distributors who need a better cash flow in order to buy heating oil and make deliveries to their customers.

In addition, the Department of Energy has:

- Recently hosted a home heating oil summit in Boston with refiners and major distributors of home heating oil, elected officials, analysts, and consumers to discuss the reasons for the problems in home heating oil markets, and how the government and industry can work together to better meet the needs of consumers in the Northeast and New England now and in the future.
- Requested that refiners defer routine maintenance turnarounds, subject to safety requirements, so that heating oil production remains at full throttle until the home heating oil problem has passed.
- Urged eligible utilities to switch from heating oil to natural gas.
- Created a DOE/Coast Guard Task Force for Product Movement, to prioritize heating oil shipments at terminals when necessary, clear rivers as needed, deploy Coast Guard vessels and other resources to make certain there are no shipping or loading delays.
- Initiated a DOE's Energy Information Administration and Office of Policy study on the impact of interruptible contracts on home heating oil supply. Such contracts direct gas customers to switch from gas to other fuels when the temperature drops below certain levels, to reduce peak demand for gas.
- Announced plans to re-establish an Energy Emergency Office at the Energy Department to enable the federal government to work more closely with the states to anticipate, plan and respond in a more immediate and coordinated way when energy crises occur, including heating oil/gasoline shortages, power outages, or pipeline emergencies.

HOW THESE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FUNDS WILL HELP

- **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP):** LIHEAP helps eligible families pay the costs of heating and insulating their homes in the winter, and cooling their homes in the summer. States determine eligibility and benefit levels based on federal law. Approximately 4 million low-income households receive assistance each year. As part of LIHEAP, the Congress sets aside emergency funds (\$300 million in FY 2000) to help States meet urgent home heating or cooling needs. The President determines when an emergency warrants the release of these funds, and directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to release the funds to the States.
- ✓ On January 25th, the President directed Secretary Shalala to release \$45 million to eleven states that were hit hardest by increases in home heating fuel prices this winter.
- ✓ On February 10th, in response to further increases in the price of home heating oil, the President directed Secretary Shalala to release an additional \$130 million.
- ✓ On February 16th, the President directed Secretary Shalala to release the \$120 million remaining in the LIHEAP Emergency Fund, in response to fuel prices that kept climbing -- by

more than 80 percent compared to last year in some states -- and causing significant hardship for low-income families throughout the country.

- **DOE Weatherization Assistance Program:** DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program reduces the heating and cooling costs for low-income Americans by improving the energy efficiency of their homes while ensuring their health and safety. The President is calling on Congress to fund his original request for weatherization.

- ✓ The FY 2000 appropriation level of \$135 million will weatherize 67,340 low-income homes. The supplemental request of \$19 million will restore the funding level to the President's FY 2000 request of \$154 million and will weatherize an additional 7,000 low-income homes. To date, 4.7 million homes have been weatherized, however, more than 29 million households are eligible for weatherization services.

- ✓ This additional funding will also allow DOE to provide the resources for community agencies to employ more advanced technologies that will increase the energy savings for this under-served group. It will also enable more low-income households to moderate the impact of sudden energy commodity price increases of the type recently experienced by fuel oil consumers.

- **Small Business Administration Loans:** SBA will make loans available under existing 7(a) programs to qualified businesses that need funds to weather current problems caused by high oil prices. SBA will rely on a variety of loan programs, such as *SBAExpress* and *CAPLines*, which are especially suitable for helping these small businesses get through this period.

- ✓ The President has asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$1 million, enough to support \$86 million in loans.

- ✓ These loans will allow home heating oil dealers, for example, to extend flexible payment terms to their heating oil customers.

- ✓ Loans will also be available to other types of businesses, such as logging and trucking, which have been affected by the price spike.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANN O'LEARY
RUBY SHAMIR

CC: MELANNE VERVEER
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
LISSA MUSCATINE

SUBJECT: ISSUES FOLLOW UP

On our last issues memo you asked us for follow up in a number of areas. Below are some answers to the questions you asked.

Crime Policy in the 21st Century. You asked us for further information on the seminar being convened today and tomorrow by the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Policy Development on public trust and confidence in the justice system. This conference, the first in a series of sessions on Crime Policy in the 21st Century, stems from work the Justice Department started last year in preparation for the crime bill to gather innovative ideas for our legislative proposal. After initial focus groups with expert practitioners, criminologists, and researchers, the group decided to focus on three areas for further exploration: (1) public trust and gaining legitimacy in our justice system; (2) sentencing and corrections policy; and (3) the role of technology and science in the justice system. The series will bring together bipartisan groups of experts to discuss the crime policy ideas that best promise to meet the needs of communities over the next five to ten years.

The first session, on public trust, will address topics including police interactions with children and minorities, jury nullification, and racial profiling and will begin tonight with a presentation by Dr. Lawrence W. Sherman, Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania. Attached please find the agenda and invitation for the conference and a list of conference participants. We will attend the meeting and provide you with a full briefing afterwards.

Unborn Victims of Violence Act: Follow Up. You asked us what the rationale was for supporting enhanced sentences for intentional violence against women whom the perpetrator knows or should know is pregnant. When the Unborn Victims of Violence Act came up in the House last year, Rep. Zoe Lofgren introduced a democratic alternative that would have created a separate Federal offense to commit such acts against pregnant women, but would have prosecuted the perpetrators on the basis of the harm caused to the woman (rather than harm caused to the fetus, thereby not identifying the fetus as a separate entity). The pro-choice

community did not support Lofgren's alternative, and the Administration has never publicly supported it. In an effort to come out against the underlying legislation, support Democratic members, and not alienate the pro-choice community, we developed a public position which was a compromise, giving individual judges the opportunity to determine if enhanced sentencing is necessary.

Identity Theft and Financial Privacy and Consumer Protection. You asked us for details on the President's financial privacy and consumer protection Initiative. Last May, the President announced a plan for financial privacy and consumer protection which included measures to protect financial privacy, expand consumers right to information, prevent fraud and abuse, expand access to financial services and educate consumers and improve financial literacy. Please see attached fact sheet from announcement for further details.

The Identity Theft Summit that Treasury is holding in mid-March is a direct result of the President's announcement. At the May event, the President announced that the Treasury Department would convene a National Summit on identity theft and work with the private sector to help prevent this crime. This Summit is part of a larger Administration identity theft initiative that includes case referral, a public education partnership, and sentencing enhancements. In particular, this Summit will highlight areas where the public and private sectors can work together to address identity theft. We will attend the conference and provide you with a full summary afterward.

**Crime Policy in the 21st Century:
Building Public Trust and Confidence in the Criminal Justice System**

DRAFT AGENDA

**National Institute of Justice
Office of Policy Development
U.S. Department of Justice**

Arlington, Virginia

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

5:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Registration *Francis Scott Key Ballroom Foyer*

6:00 p.m. - 6:05 p.m. Welcome and Opening Remarks *Francis Scott Key Ballroom*

Eleanor D. Acheson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Policy Development
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Jeremy Travis
Director
National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

6:05 p.m. - 6:15 p.m. Meeting Overview and Attendee Introductions

Francis Hartmann
Executive Director and Senior Research Fellow
Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management
Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

6:15 p.m. - 7:15 p.m. Participant Presentations

7:15 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Group Discussion (Dinner is Served)

8:00 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

Presentation of Background Paper

Lawrence W. Sherman

Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations

Director

Fels Center of Government

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

8:45 p.m.

Closing Remarks and Adjournment

Eleanor D. Acheson

Assistant Attorney General

Office of Policy Development

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, DC

Jeremy Travis

Director

National Institute of Justice

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, DC

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

6:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. **Registration** *Georgetown Ballroom Foyer*

8:30 a.m. - 8:40 a.m. **Welcome and Opening Remarks** *Georgetown Ballroom*

Eleanor D. Acheson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Policy Development
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Jeremy Travis
Director
National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

8:40 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. **Review of Prior Evening's Themes and
Framing the Day Ahead**

Francis Hartmann
Executive Director and Senior Research Fellow
Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management
Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. **Openness and Accountability in the Criminal Justice System,
"In sight, it must be right"**

10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

Break

10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. **Engaging the Community: Access, Inclusiveness, Diversity**

12:15 p.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Break

12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Working Luncheon (continue discussion of conference themes)	<i>View Ballroom</i>
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1:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. **Treating Citizens with Respect and Dignity** *Georgetown Ballroom*

2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Break

3:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. **Communication with the Public**

4:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Synthesis of Discussion and Adjournment**



INVITATION LETTER

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 19, 2000

Reverend W. Stephen Fails
First United Baptist Church
1409 Deep River Road
High Point, NC 27265

Dear Reverend Fails:

On behalf of the Department of Justice, we would like to invite you to participate in a discussion of crime policy issues facing the country in the next decade and beyond. At an initial meeting held in May of 1999, we brought together a group of policy-oriented academics and innovative practitioners who identified three major emerging crime policy challenges and opportunities: (1) public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system; (2) sentencing and corrections; and (3) technology and crime. Enclosed is the summary from this meeting.

To explore these issues further and define in more detail particular challenges and solutions, the Office of Policy Development (OPD) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will convene three additional discussions in early 2000. The first meeting will focus on building public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system, and will be held on March 1. We hope you will attend.

Public concerns about the fair and effective functioning of the criminal justice system have arisen in a variety of areas. While public perceptions may vary with community, ethnicity, and personal experience, there appears to be a broad consensus that the public's confidence and trust in the criminal justice system needs to be strengthened. We hope our meeting will further the national conversation on how to achieve this broad goal and will help develop concrete, viable ideas and initiatives.

Frank Hartmann, Executive Director of the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, will facilitate this work. We expect to have approximately 20 participants.

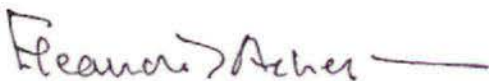
We have commissioned Dr. Lawrence Sherman, Director of the Fels Center of Government at the University of Pennsylvania, to prepare a background paper outlining available information about the state of public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. The paper will also identify major factors that affect public confidence, and will be distributed to participants in advance of the meeting.

In preparation for the meeting, we ask that you outline your thoughts on how public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system can be strengthened and the role, if any, the federal government can play in doing so. Areas to consider may include issues of how trust and confidence is affected by a) the openness of the system, b) the ways in which the system and the public communicate with each other, c) the ways in which the system treats those who come in contact with it, d) the system's effectiveness in providing for public safety, and e) whether existing means of holding the system accountable bring about desired change. Specific suggestions you can provide of strategies to address these or related issues will help produce a useful result from the discussion. We will share the brief (two to three page) memos with the other participants before the meeting, and use the ideas generated to shape the meeting agenda. Please submit your ideas by Monday, February 14, 2000, to NIJ's conference manager, the Institute for Law and Justice (ILJ). Even if you cannot attend, we invite your input.

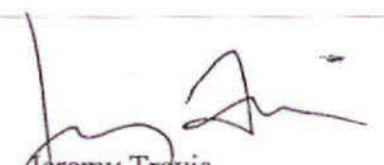
In addition, there will be a working dinner on the evening of Tuesday, February 29. We hope you will attend. NIJ will cover all travel-related expenses through ILJ. Please RSVP to Julie Allard at ILJ by Wednesday, January 26, at jallard@ilj.org or 703-684-5300. For more information about the content of the meeting, please contact Amy Solomon at NIJ (202-305-7941) or Andrea Tisi at OPD (202-616-2250).

We view this effort as an opportunity to step back and consider what the country and its communities need most in national direction of crime policy over the intermediate horizon and, to the extent possible, to develop effective strategies to respond to those needs. This meeting, in particular, will give us the opportunity to focus attention on the important issue of strengthening public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. We look forward to your participation in what promises to be interesting and important work.

Sincerely,



Eleanor D. Acheson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Policy Development



Jeremy Travis
Director
National Institute of Justice

Crime Policy Meeting, February 29 - March 1, 2000

Building Public Trust and Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

Participant Attendee List (Attendees who will be seated at the U-Shape)

22-Feb-00

Name	Full Address	Business Telephone Number	Business Fax Number	Registration Date
Eleanor D. Acheson	Assistant Attorney General Office of Policy Development U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington DC 20530	202-514-4601	202-514-2424	04-Feb-00
David Anderson	Freelance Writer 39 W. 11th Street New York NY 10011	212-675-9538	212-675-9542	03-Feb-00
Veronica F. Coleman	U.S. Attorney Western District of Tennessee U.S. Department of Justice Federal Building, Suite 800 167 N. Main Street Memphis TN 38103-1898	901-544-4231	901-544-4230	28-Jan-00
Paul F. Evans	Police Commissioner Boston Police Department One Schroeder Plaza Boston MA 02120	617-343-4500	617-343-5003	18-Feb-00
William Stephen Fails	Pastor and Consultant First United Baptist Church Violent Crimes Task Force 1409 Deep River Road High Point NC 27265	336-882-6211	336-885-9032	28-Jan-00
Francis Hartmann	Executive Director and Senior Research Fellow Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management Harvard University 79 John F. Kennedy Street Cambridge MA 02138	617-495-5188	617-496-9053	28-Jan-00

Name	Full Address	Business Telephone Number	Business Fax Number	Registration Date
Wade Henderson	Executive Director Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Suite 1010 1629 K Street, NW Washington DC 20006	202-466-3311	202-466-3435	03-Feb-00
Susan Herman	Executive Director National Center for Victims of Crime Suite 300 2111 Wilson Boulevard Arlington VA 22201	703-276-2880	703-276-2889	28-Jan-00
Gary R. Hinzman	District Director Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services 951 29th Avenue, SW Cedar Rapids IA 52404	319-398-3575	319-398-3684	26-Jan-00
Scott L. King	Mayor of Gary 401 Broadway Gary IN 46402	219-881-1301	219-881-1337	08-Feb-00
Mike Lawlor	State Representative Connecticut General Assembly 3 Atwater Street East Haven CT 06106	860-240-0532	860-240-0021	26-Jan-00
Paul A. Logli	State's Attorney Winnebago County State's Attorneys Office 400 W. State Street, Suite 619 Rockford IL 61101	815-987-3183	815-987-3027	06-Jan-00
Tracey L. Meares	Professor of Law University of Chicago 1111 E. 60th Street Chicago IL 60637	773-702-9582	773-702-0730	28-Jan-00
Mark H. Moore	Guggenheim Professor and Director Criminal Justice Policy and Management Harvard University 79 John F. Kennedy Street Cambridge MA 02143	617-495-1113	617-495-0996	04-Feb-00
Scott C. Newman	Prosecutor Prosecutor's Office Marion County 560 City-County Building 200 E. Washington Street Indianapolis IN 46204	317-327-5662	317-327-5325	28-Jan-00

Name	Full Address	Business Telephone Number	Business Fax Number	Registration Date
Deborah Ramirez	Professor Northeastern University Law School Three Carol Lane Lexington MA 02420	617-373-4629	617-373-5056	02-Feb-00
Jerry Sanders	President and Chief Executive Officer United Way of San Diego 4699 Murphy Canyon Road San Diego CA 92123	858-636-4140	858-492-2014	31-Jan-00
Lawrence W. Sherman	Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations Director of the Fels Center of Government University of Pennsylvania 3814 Walnut Street Philadelphia PA 19104-6197	215-898-9216	215-243-1133	01-Feb-00
Cheryl Steele	Manager Community Mobilization Washington State Department of Corrections 4705 N. Addison Spokane WA 99205	509-482-3891	509-484-2006	28-Jan-00
James K. Stewart	Senior Fellow Center for Naval Analysis 4401 Ford Avenue Alexandria VA 22314	703-824-2802		04-Feb-00
Jeremy Travis	Director National Institute of Justice U.S. Department of Justice 810 Seventh Street, NW Washington DC 20531	202-307-2942	202-307-6394	04-Feb-00
Tom R. Tyler	Professor New York University Russell Sage Foundation 112 E. 64th Street New York NY 10021	212-750-6014	212-688-3393	28-Jan-00
JoAnn Wallace	Director Public Defender Services for the District of Columbia Room 219 451 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington DC 20001	202-626-1200	202-626-8423	11-Feb-00

Name	Full Address	Business Telephone Number	Business Fax Number	Registration Date
Beverly Wallis Davis	Executive Director San Antonio Fighting Back 2803 E. Commerce San Antonio TX 78203	210-271-7232	210-228-0288	28-Jan-00
Fred Whiting	Senator South Dakota State Senate P.O. Box 8187 Rapid City SD 57709	605-348-0355	605-773-6806	18-Feb-00
Thomas A. Zlakel	Chief Justice Supreme Court State of Arizona 1501 W. Washington, #427 Phoenix AZ 85007	520-628-6682	520-628-6685	28-Jan-00

26 People Listed

THE CLINTON-GORE PLAN FOR FINANCIAL PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN THE 21st CENTURY

May 4, 1999

Today, President Clinton Introduces Legislative Proposals and Executive Action to Protect Consumers in the New Economy, Based on Five Principles: (1) Protect Financial Privacy; (2) Expand the Consumer's Right to Know; (3) Prevent Fraud and Abusive Practices; (4) Expand Access to Financial services; (5) Educate Consumers.

PROTECT FINANCIAL PRIVACY. Cross-industry mergers and consolidation have given banks unprecedented access to consumers' financial and medical records at just the time when new technologies have made it possible -- and potentially profitable -- for banks to mine such data. President Clinton believes that consumers deserve notice and choice about the use of their personal information, and Vice President Gore has led the Administration's efforts to protect consumers' financial and medical privacy in the new financial marketplace. Today, President Clinton announced that Congress should:

- ✓ **Give Consumers More Power Over Their Own Information.** Require institutions to inform consumers of plans to share or sell their financial information; give the consumer the power to stop it. Current law does not limit on selling or sharing of information about consumers' transactions.
- ✓ **Protect Medical Information.** Impose special restrictions on any sharing of medical information within a financial conglomerate. As banks and insurance firms merge, for example, consumers should not fear that the results of a physical exam could be used to make a credit decision.

EXPAND THE CONSUMER'S RIGHT TO KNOW. Consumers face a bewildering array of choices in today's financial marketplace and often do not have sufficient information to make wise decisions. Aggressive marketing can obscure the truth about the financial choices a customer is being asked to make. For example, consumers are often surprised when low introductory credit card rates expire and interest rates spike. To address this, President Clinton announced that Congress should:

- ✓ **Improve Credit Card Disclosures.** Prevent misleading marketing of "teaser rates" by requiring equally prominent disclosure of expiration dates of low rates, eventual terms, and possible penalties; require disclosure of how long and how costly repayment would be if a consumer makes only the minimum payment.
- ✓ **Improve Disclosure Rules.** Improve disclosure rules for Internet credit card solicitations.
- ✓ **Require Greater Disclosure for Other Financial Products.** To allow consumers to comparison shop, require enhanced disclosures for rent-to-own arrangements, home mortgages and settlement services, and international money transfers.
- ✓ **Require Dual ATM Disclosures.** Require ATMs to provide disclosure of surcharges on the machine and the terminal screen, so consumers can shop with their feet.

PREVENT FRAUD AND ABUSIVE PRACTICES. More and more Americans are using the Internet to invest in the stock market and conduct other financial transactions. Fraud schemes -- including stock manipulation -- are uncovered each day. Off-line, old fraudulent practices continue, and new ones -- such as identity theft -- continue to arise. Low-income borrowers must often turn to unregulated, high-cost lenders whose terms are sometimes abusive. To crack down on financial fraud and attack other abuses, the Clinton Administration will:

- ✓ **Increase Funding for SEC Efforts.** Work with Congress to provide to the SEC \$16.5 million (\$5.5 million in addition to the \$11 million increase in the FY00 budget) to increase Internet prosecutions and surveillance, enhance the SEC's Enforcement Complaint Center, and augment training for law enforcement on Internet securities fraud.
- ✓ **Fight Identity Theft.** Launch a vigorous identity theft enforcement and prevention strategy led by the Treasury Department.
- ✓ **Fight Internet Fraud.** Crack down on Internet fraud under an effort led by the Department of Justice that will step up law enforcement training and public education.
- ✓ **Stop Sub-prime Lending Abuse.** Improve reporting of high-cost mortgage loans and give the FTC and HUD adequate authority to stop sub-prime lending abuses.

EXPAND ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES. Too many Americans cannot afford, or do not have access to, basic banking services. The Administration will increase and strengthen its efforts -- working with banks and consumer groups -- to increase access to low-cost banking services to all Americans.

- ✓ **Low-Fee Banking Accounts for Federal Beneficiaries.** The Treasury Department will pay set-up costs to encourage private banks to offer low-fee banking accounts for those who receive federal benefits like Social Security.
- ✓ **Expand Individual Development Accounts (IDAs).** The President's balanced budget would provide additional funds for accounts that allow low-income families to save for education, emergencies, homeownership or business.
- ✓ **Bolster the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.** The President's balanced budget would increase funding for grants, loans, and equity investments in local institutions serving low and moderate income communities.

EDUCATE CONSUMERS AND IMPROVE FINANCIAL LITERACY. The daunting complexity of financial products and choices increases the importance of consumer financial education.

- ✓ **A Plan to Raise Financial Literacy.** President Clinton today directed that the National Economic Council prepare an interagency plan to raise financial literacy and increase the government's support for consumer financial education. Under the plan, for example, the Department of Education will publicize proven educational programs that integrate financial literacy into basic school curricula.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANN O'LEARY
RUBY SHAMIR

CC: MELANNE VERVEER
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
LISSA MUSCATINE
PATTI SOLIS DOYLE

SUBJECT: ISSUES UPDATE

LEGISLATIVE AND ISSUES UPDATE

EDUCATION

Education Savings Accounts. Last Thursday, the Senate passed (61-39) S. 1134, the bill containing Education Savings Accounts. The President has vetoed this bill twice and Secretaries Summers and Riley have recommended that he veto S. 1134. The bill was made more objectionable after the adoption of a Roth (R-DE) amendment making the increase from \$500 to \$2000 in the annual contribution limit to the educational savings account permanent. It also eliminated \$5.5 billion in budgetary offsets provided in the underlying bill. The House has not yet considered this legislation and has no plans to do so in the immediate future.

The Senate Democrats offered a number of their education message amendments, including class size, teacher quality, and accountability, which were all defeated, largely along party lines. Senator Boxer's (D-CA) amendment expressing the Sense of the Senate that Congress implement policies to reduce the threat of gun violence in schools before April 20th, 2000 failed (49-49) in a tie vote. There was no advance notice that the vote would be a tie. The Senate then considered an amendment by Senator Durbin (D-IL) providing \$7 million in grants for violence reduction programs and funding for public notices and school programs on the dangers associated with guns. Vice President Gore came to the Senate to break a tie on this vote had it been necessary. In order to prevent this from happening, Republicans supported the amendment, which passed easily (91-7).

Elementary and Secondary Education Mark-up: The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee began marking up Senator Jeffords' (R-VT) Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization bill on Wednesday, March 1st. Committee Democrats oppose the Jeffords bill because it does not incorporate any new Democratic initiatives, including those put forward by the Administration, and it contains a version of "Straight As" legislation

passed by the House which would allow States to block grant most of their Federal education dollars with no accountability. Committee Republicans dislike the bill because it does not sufficiently block grant programs. The markup reconvened today and the Committee considered a number of amendments, including:

- **Senator Kennedy** offered an amendment to **improve teacher quality** that was voted down along party lines. The amendment included a major **teacher recruitment** component that would have authorized \$270 million for a national teacher corps, supported a \$75 million initiative to recruit and retain "hometown" teachers in high-need areas, and supported alternative routes to certification through the expansion of Troops to Teachers. This amendment also included a strong accountability component based on the Administration's proposals to ensure that the public has good information on teacher quality and it would have demanded progress in improving teacher quality by reducing the number of unlicensed and out-of-field teachers.
- **Senator Gregg** offered an amendment to include a slightly revised version of the "Straight As" block grant in ESEA. This amendment passed along party lines. The block grant would allow local school districts to use funds under 14 separate authorities for general education reform rather than for the purposes outlined in statute. The Democrats and the Administration have argued that the role of the Federal government in education is to set national priorities to help local communities focus on strategies that work for our neediest children, including reducing class-sizes, providing afterschool opportunities, and providing educational technology to prepare students for the 21st Century. This block grant obliterates this role and has very weak accountability measures to ensure that local school districts help children meet high academic standards.

Tomorrow the Senate HELP committee will continue marking up ESEA and is expected to consider several more amendments, including:

- **Senator Mikulski** will offer an amendment aimed at **closing the digital divide**. The amendment will create a "one-stop shop" for technology education that would include a clearinghouse for best practices, including public/private partnerships; double funding for teacher training in using technology in the classroom; expand the e-rate; create an E.Corp within AmeriCorps to support community service efforts to close the digital divide; put E.villages in public housing; and create tax incentives to encourage donations of equipment, training, and technology maintenance.

Single Sex Education. Due to the increase in public single sex schools and classrooms and a desire by the Administration to support educational reforms that offer schools and school districts more flexibility to address the diverse education needs of their students, the U.S. Department of Education has been drafting a new Title IX regulation on single sex education. The impetus for this new regulation stemmed from a case filed in Harlem. In August of 1996, the New York chapters of the National Organization for Women and the American Civil Liberties Union filed a complaint with U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. The complaint asserted that the Young Women's Leadership Academy, a public single-sex school for girls located in Harlem, violates Title IX. This complaint along with several others forced the Department to re-evaluate its Title IX regulation regarding single sex education. The

major changes in the regulation include: (1) allowing school districts to provide single sex classes, programs, or activities in coeducational schools (2) clarifying that when school districts operate single-sex schools (as currently permitted), they must provide equal educational opportunity to both sexes and (3) further defining equality by explaining that equality does not mean that the programs need to be identical, but they do need to be equal in all fundamental respects.

The U.S. Department of Justice has raised Constitutional concerns about the proposed regulation arguing that it may not comport with the Equal Protection clause. Currently, the Domestic Policy Council is working with the White House Counsel, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Department of Education to work towards agreement on a regulation that would be Constitutional and would give school districts greater flexibility to operate single-sex classrooms, programs, and schools.

In addition, this issue will come up in the context of ESEA reauthorization. Jeffords' mark includes a proposal to allow for Title VI (block grants to states for general education reform) to be used for single sex schools and classes, provided that equitable educational opportunities are provided for the excluded sex and that the proposal is Constitutionally sound. In addition, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison is expected to offer a similar amendment on the floor allowing for the use of Title VI funds for single sex schools, classes, and programs provided that "comparable" educational opportunities are provided for the excluded sex.

In the past, women's groups have opposed Senator Hutchison's amendment on two grounds: (1) concern that we do not have the research to support single-sex education in elementary and secondary education; (2) concern that "comparability" will not be monitored or implemented effectively. Historically, the groups have also been concerned that schools would promote sex-based policies, programs, and classes based on out-dated and stereotyped notions of the differences between the sexes and of the limited abilities of girls and women.

PREVENTION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Gun Safety. As you recall, last session the Senate passed four major provisions of the Administration's gun control measures including (1) closing the gun show loophole; (2) mandating child safety locks for handguns; (3) banning the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and (4) banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life. As you know, the House did not pass similar gun control measures as part of its companion bill. Republican Leadership teamed up with Rep. John Dingell (D-MI) and forty-nine other pro-NRA Democrats to defeat the McCarthy (D-NY) amendment. Although it is quite likely that the Conference Committee on this bill could resolve most of the discrepancies on the substantive juvenile justice measures, the committee has made no progress on the gun control provisions. Our objective has been to ensure that these four provisions, most importantly closing the gun show loophole, are included in the Juvenile Justice bill.

Today, the President met with Senators Leahy and Hatch and Representatives Conyers and Hyde to discuss the impasse over gun control. At this meeting, Chairman Hyde (R-IL) stated that he is willing to reach a compromise on gun shows, child safety locks and other issues. While Hyde

indicated a willingness to compromise, the reality is that Chairman Hyde and Senator Hatch have done very little to advance the conference, and, in fact, are trying to lay the blame for the impasse on Democrats. They claim – particularly on trigger locks – that the Republicans are willing and able to reach an agreement, but that the advocates, Democrats and the President want all or nothing. It is important to note, however, that the Hyde gun show compromise is a watered down version of a proposal Chairman Hyde (R-IL) has tried unsuccessfully to get Rep. Conyers (D-MI) to accept. The Hyde compromise is particularly ineffective in closing the gun show loophole because, among other things, it:

- Excludes events where items other than guns are sold, e.g. flea markets.
- Includes a “let’s step outside” loophole that allows an individual to advertise a gun at a gun show, but offer to sell that gun to a prohibited purchaser that same day at another location.
- Prohibits the tracing of all crime guns sold through “instant check registrants,” making gun shows a safe harbor for criminals to buy guns.
- Creates a loophole that weakens existing law by limiting the time law enforcement has under current law (from 3 business days to 24 hours) to complete background checks at gun shows when there are questions about certain “non-official” records relating to domestic violence restraining orders and mental health histories.

It is not clear whether Hyde could successfully sell his compromise to his own leadership. A full analysis of the Hyde proposal is attached.

For this meeting, the President also released *Kids and Guns*, a bulletin derived from *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, which provides an overview of national data that show the impact the availability of guns has had on the lives and well-being of American youth. While other types of homicide remained constant between 1987 and 1993, the number of juveniles killed with a firearm increased greatly. Analysis of the data show that the rise in murders of juveniles from the mid-1980's through the 1993 peak year was all firearm related, as was the subsequent decline in juvenile murders that occurred between 1993 and 1997. The bulletin also reports on the large role guns have in juvenile suicides.

Public Trust and Integrity in Law Enforcement. This week, Representative John Conyers plans to introduce the “Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act” to help force a partnership between police and community groups. In his “Dear Colleague” letter, he conjures up the images of Diallo, LA’s Rampart division, and the Abner Louima case to argue for a comprehensive approach to address the issues of police accountability and trust between police and communities. This bill includes provisions to improve law enforcement management and to improve misconduct prosecution tools including: developing and refining accreditation standards for local law enforcement agencies, supporting the development of pilot programs such as civilian review boards, requiring the AG to establish a National Task Force on Law Enforcement oversight to coordinate investigations related to law enforcement misconduct, requiring Federal data collection on racial profiling, and including a whistleblower protection to protect law enforcement officers who expose police misconduct.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

Minimum Wage/Tax Cuts. On Wednesday, the President will hold a rally on Capitol Hill to boost support for the Administration's minimum wage proposal. On Thursday, the House will consider another round of tax cuts and the minimum wage. The Republican Leadership has decided to take up two bills (1) a \$110 billion, ten year unfinanced tax cut, \$80 billion of which is in high income, estate tax relief; and (2) a \$1.00, three year minimum wage measure. The Democrats will try to propose the Administration's \$1.00, two year minimum wage increase, and Representative Charlie Rangel (D-NY) will seek to offer a Democratic alternative tax proposal, which is fully paid for, is targeted at small businesses and includes school construction bonds (it also contains a number of other provisions that the Administration does not support).

Social Security Earnings Limit. This week, the Senate may consider H.R. 5, the Social Security Earnings Test Elimination bill. The bill would amend Title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have reached retirement age. Last week the House voted unanimously to repeal the Social Security earnings limit. Senator Daschle (D-SD) stated that he would allow the measure to move through the Senate as a clean bill.

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Vaccines. Last week, the President held a meeting with representatives of key pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, foundations, and the public health community to follow up on his State of the Union challenge to develop and deliver vaccines for diseases world-wide. For the meeting, the Administration garnered significant commitments from these sectors that will boost the impact of the Administration's Millennium Vaccine Initiative. Please see attached paper from the meeting, as well as paper on the Millennium Vaccine Initiative.

Abortion: Gag Rule. As you know, one of the first Executive Orders the President signed when he took office was the revocation of the Federal gag rule which prevented medical practitioners in Title X funded facilities to offer women a full set of family planning options, including abortion. Now, Title X projects are required to provide non-directive counseling to the patient on all of her options, including abortion, but may not specifically promote or perform abortions. This rule permits clinics to provide referrals for abortion services, but prohibits additional action to secure abortion services for a patient. Although the lift of the gag rule became effective when the President signed the executive order, the final rule for its revocation has only now been submitted for final review by the OMB. Last week, we attended a meeting led by OMB to hear from pro-choice advocates who strongly recommended that we release the final rule as quickly as possible, and that we stick fairly closely to pre-gag rule (1988) language, so as not to engender a Congressional backlash, open it up to a legal challenge, and ensure that it remains strong after this Administration.

Abortion: So-called "Partial-Birth" Abortion. Tomorrow, the House Judiciary Committee will begin marking up HR 3660, the so-called "Partial-Birth" Abortion Ban. This bill is being marked-up even though the Supreme Court is set to hear arguments on April 25th regarding Nebraska's so-called "partial-birth" ban. The Supreme Court agreed to take this case after the federal court of appeals failed to agree on whether such laws are constitutional. Currently, the

Administration is determining whether we should file an *amicus* brief in the case. The women's groups have weighed-in strongly arguing that this Administration should not remain silent in the Court's first opportunity to undermine *Roe*. The question being considered by the White House Counsel is whether we could put forth a brief that is broad enough to support the argument against Nebraska's ban. Currently, the Counsel's office plans to propose to the President that we should submit a brief and that we should consider doing so on three grounds: (1) that this ban is unconstitutional in that it constitutes an "undue burden" on a woman's right to choose; (2) that it is overly vague because it is unclear to what procedures the ban applies; and (3) that the law lacks an exception to protect women's health.

MISCELLANEOUS

FAA Authorization Conference Report. Last Wednesday, Senators Lott and Domenici and Congressman Shuster (R-PA) reached an agreement on the FAA reauthorization bill's budget provisions. The Senate and House are planning to take up and pass the conference report this week. The bill provides funding increases for the FAA and the nation's airports for fiscal years 2001-2003, including a \$2.6 billion increase in FY 2001. Both the Airport Grants and Facilities (AIP) and Equipment (F&E) programs receive significant increases in funding and the President's Operations request for FY2001 is fully funded. Although all aviation funds remain on budget, the bill creates a de facto firewall around aviation taxes and interest in the Airport and Airways Trust Fund. The Department of Transportation supports the general agreement; and the Administration, while concerned about the de facto firewalls, expects to support the agreement because it contains sufficient funding levels for FAA and aviation programs. Please see attached article on FAA Reauthorization.

CABINET REPORT

Below are selected Cabinet reports:

Department of Justice

Internet Child Pornography Conference: From March 14-16, DOJ will co-sponsor an Internet Child Pornography and Child Support Investigations and Prosecutions conference in Savannah, GA. Attendees will include federal, state, and local prosecutors, investigators, and service providers. The training will focus on computer search and seizure, child sexual exploitation, international parental kidnapping, and trial presentations in Internet and child support cases.

Firearm Background Check Report: This week, DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics is expected to release *Survey of States Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 1999*. The report provides an overview of the firearm check procedures in each state and interaction with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System operated by the FBI. This report continues ongoing data collection on the number of applications received the number of rejections, the reason for the rejection, and other processing information associated with each application to purchase a firearm.

Department of Agriculture

Organic Foods: On March 8, Secretary Glickman will unveil USDA's new proposal to establish a national organic foods standard. When first announced two years ago, the proposal attracted

more public comments than any other USDA proposal, over 250,000, and has since been rewritten to address concerns about the use of genetically-modified organisms, irradiation, and biosludge.

Department of Commerce

Child Online Protection Act (COPA): The COPA Commission held its first meeting today at DOC in Washington. As part of COPA, Congress established a Commission to study methods of reducing access to material that is harmful to minors on the Internet and to report its findings to Congress. DOC is working with the other ex-officio members of the Commission from DOJ and the FTC to organize this effort.

Wireless Innovations Initiative: On February 29, DOC announced the Wireless Innovations in Communications Initiative (WICI) to enable Federal agencies to promote more actively innovation in communications technologies. WICI will be led by a committee of federal experts within the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, which is chaired by NTIA.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Selling Homes to Local Governments: HUD has launched a new initiative to sell local governments thousands of HUD-owned homes for \$1 each to create housing for families in need. On February 28, Secretary Cuomo and Congressman Kasich announced the new HUD Good Neighbor Policy. Under the policy, single-family homes that are acquired in foreclosure actions by the Federal Housing Administration will be eligible for sale to local governments around the nation for \$1 each whenever FHA is unable to sell the homes for six months. About 3,000 homes will initially be eligible for sale to local governments under the initiative, with additional homes available for sale each month.

Record Home Sales: New and existing home sales reached their highest level in American history in 1999, according to a report released on March 2 by Secretary Cuomo. The report shows that in all of 1999: New home sales totaled 904,000, up 2 percent from 1998; Existing home sales totaled 5,197,000, up 5 per cent from 1998; Housing permits totaled 1,638,000, the highest since 1986; Housing starts were also at their highest level since 1986, with 1,663,000 homes started in 1999.

Housing Assistance: Secretary Cuomo and Congressman Crowley announced \$75,000 in HUD assistance to benefit residents of the Queensbridge public housing development in Queens, NY. Over 3,000 families currently live in Queensbridge, making it the largest public housing development in the nation. HUD awarded a \$50,000 Community Development Technical Assistance Grant to the development's Jacob Riis Community Center. The center will run a program with LaGuardia Community College to provide job training for young people in telecommunications and information technology. HUD also awarded a \$25,000 Drug Elimination Grant to Queensbridge.

Housing Fraud Initiative: Working with local housing and law enforcement officials, HUD's Fraud Initiative has produced theft and false claims convictions in Los Angeles, CA and Brooklyn, NY. The Initiative has also prompted arrests in Staten Island and Long Island, NY. HUD losses range from as low as \$24,000 to as much as \$6 million.

Department of Education

Annual School Safety Report: In March, the 1999 Annual Report on School Safety, produced by ED's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, will be sent to every school and superintendent in the U.S. The report's findings, based on data from 1997, present an updated description of the nature and extent of crime and violence on school property. The report also describes the steps that schools have taken to prevent school violence, including 54 Safe Schools/Healthy Students sites.

Small Business Administration

Oil Price Relief: At the President's request, SBA will make government-backed loans available to small businesses struggling under the financial burden of rapidly rising oil prices. The 7(a) program loans would be available to qualified businesses that need funds to weather current problems caused by high oil prices. SBA will be able to meet the expected demand for funds using existing loan products under the business loan guaranty program. SBA has several short-term revolving loan programs which are especially suitable for helping small businesses get through this temporary crisis. On February 8, Administrator Alvarez directed SBA field offices to alert affected companies in the fuel oil business of SBA loan programs available to help them.

General Services Administration

African Burial Ground: On February 29, GSA awarded the African Burial Ground Interpretive Center Design and Fabrication contract to IDI Construction Company, Inc. of New York. The firm will have approximately four months to design the center and present the product to GSA.

Success of Afterschool Website: Since the launch of *www.afterschool.gov* by Vice President Gore a few months ago, the website's popularity has soared. More than 5,000 pages on the site are viewed each week. The website is the product of an interagency partnership initiative among GSA, NPR, and 15 other agencies, and is housed on the GSA server. It is a "one-stop" location to learn about Federal resources, programs and best practices to support out-of-school time programs and is the top-rated afterschool website on AOL.

Good Neighbor Efforts: Recently, GSA met with Utica city officials and congressional staff to discuss a new partnership to revitalize the downtown federal courthouse plaza and city park in Utica, NY. Currently the historically significant courthouse and federal building are adjacent to a city-owned park and parking lot. GSA is reaching out to the community to link its improvements to the federal plaza to these two properties in an effort to draw federal employees and building users out into the community and attract new local development.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Senate

Senate is in town this week, with no recorded votes until Tuesday evening because of Super Tuesday. Next week, the Senate is expected to take a recess.

Senate Committee Hearings

In addition to FY 2001 Appropriations Hearings, some other Senate hearings include:

- Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Chairman Murkowski, R-Alaska) will hold a hearing on Wednesday to examine energy supply and demand issues relating to crude oil, heating oil and transportation fuels.
- Senate Small Business (Chairman Bond, R-Mo.) will hold a hearing on the ability of small businesses to protect themselves from cybercrime.

House of Representatives

Following "Super Tuesday," the House reconvenes on Wednesday, March 8th for legislative business. Recorded votes are expected in the afternoon. In addition to considering several measures under suspension of the rules, the House will consider four measures subject to a rule. The last vote of the week is expected by 2:00 PM on Friday.

House of Representatives: Committee Hearings

Some House Committee Hearings include:

- The Full Judiciary Committee has placed HR 3660, the so-called "partial-birth" abortion ban, on the Committee calendar for March 8 at 2pm.
- The House Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment will hold a hearing on the alleged illegal sale of fetal tissue for research on March 9 at 2pm.

UPCOMING POTUS SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Mar. 8

China "Framing" Speech

Location: Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC site

Minimum Wage Event

Location: White House

Thursday, Mar. 9

Congressional/Prescription Drug Departure Statement

Location: White House

One America Religious Leaders Event

Location: White House

Child Abuse Prevention Act Signing Ceremony

(small signing ceremony in Oval with Members-- not message event)

Friday, Mar. 10	Possible FAA/Summer Delay Event Location: TBD
Saturday, Mar. 11	Live Radio Address Topic: TBD (possibly education)
Monday, Mar. 13	Prescription Drug Pricing Report Event Location: TBD, Cleveland, OH
	Travel to Chicago, IL
Tuesday, Mar. 14	Medals of Science and Technology Ceremony Location: White House
Wednesday, Mar. 15	Possible Press Conference Location: White House
Thursday, Mar. 16	Possible Digital Divide Event Location: TBD
	Speaker's St. Patrick's Day Luncheon Location: Capitol Hill
Friday, Mar. 17	Message Event TBD
Saturday, Mar. 18	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/17) Topic: TBD
	Depart for Foreign Travel
Saturday, Mar. 18 - Sunday, Mar. 26	Travel to India and Bangladesh

**THE HYDE PROPOSAL:
GUN SHOW LOOPHOLES AND
A MEANINGLESS CLIP BAN**

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW THE HYDE PROPOSAL REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.
Defines "gun show" to cover <i>all</i> events where a large number of guns are for sale.	The Hyde proposal resurrects language from the failed Hatch-Craig amendment that applies background checking requirements only to events that are both "sponsored to foster the collecting, competitive use, sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms."	<u>The Hyde proposal creates a "gun runner" loophole.</u> Under the Hyde proposal, there would still be lots of flea markets, sport shows and gun shows where hundreds of guns are being sold without background checks. Under the Hyde proposal, if the event is not "sponsored" for a reason set out in the bill, background checks would not be required at the event, no matter how many guns are for sale. A gun show organizer could simply recast the purpose of his gun show by selling items other than guns and could then argue that his event was sponsored for another purpose such as promoting home security or for making a profit and thereby circumvent background checking requirements. Indeed, the vast majority of flea markets, sport shows and gun shows sell items other than guns, such as knives, books or survival gear.
Prohibits evasion of the Brady Law by requiring background checks on all gun show transactions.	The Hyde proposal applies only to transactions where the purchaser sells, transfers or exchanges a gun while the gun is accessible at the gun show or the curtilage area of the gun show.	<u>The Hyde proposal creates a "let's step outside" loophole,</u> allowing a gun seller to offer to sell a gun at a gun show, the purchaser to accept the offer and the transaction to be completed at another location without a background check.

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW THE HYDE PROPOSAL REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.
Applies the current Brady Law to all transfers of guns at gun shows.	The Hyde proposal would allow prohibited purchasers such as wife beaters and mentally disturbed persons to buy guns at gun show if the NICS system does not respond within 24 hours and there is no "official record" which indicates the individual is a prohibited purchaser. This significantly shortens the up to three business days allowed under current law to investigate any potentially disqualifying information.	<u>The Hyde proposal</u> creates a "<u>convicted felon</u>" <u>loophole</u>. Under the Hyde proposal, felons, fugitives, and other prohibited persons will get guns at gun shows, even though they could not get guns at gun stores. Although more than 70% of all Brady checks are completed within minutes, some checks require a few days and we know that those purchasers who require additional time to investigate are <u>20 times more likely to be a prohibited purchaser</u>. Non- "official" records, currently used by the background checking system, such as non-finalized domestic violence restraining orders, letters from courts and communications from law enforcement officials could not be investigated for more than 24 hours and - consequently - a gun would have to be transferred to a possible wife beater or mentally disturbed person at the expiration of that time period.
Requires everyone who wants to sell a gun at a gun show to verify their identity to the gun show promoter, and to be notified that they understand they must have a background check done on their buyer.	The Hyde proposal does not require that anyone notify ALL sellers of background check requirements and exempts all gun sellers who do not rent a table as a "vendor" -- but instead walk around selling guns at the gun show -- from verifying their identity.	<u>The Hyde proposal</u> creates a "<u>roving vendor</u>" <u>loophole</u> allowing gun vendors at gun shows to sell firearms with no background checks if they are simply walking the premises and not fixed at an assigned location. This loophole complicates what is otherwise a very simple rule: if you intend to sell a gun at a gun show, you must check in with the promoter and be notified of your obligations to have a background check done on your buyer.

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW THE HYDE PROPOSAL REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.
Enhances law enforcement's ability to trace used guns if those guns are used in crimes.	The Hyde proposal prevents tracing of <i>all</i> crime guns sold through "instant check registrants" at gun shows and does nothing to improve tracing of used guns sold by licensed dealers.	<u>Under the Hyde proposal</u> , gun shows remain a safe harbor for criminals, who know that there are no recordkeeping requirements on unlicensed sales at gun shows and, therefore, law enforcement will be unable to trace used guns bought and sold at gun shows.
Uses existing framework of federally-licensed firearms licensees to do background checks on behalf of unlicensed sellers at gun shows. Protects privacy of gun buyers who get their backgrounds checked by using licensed professional dealers – who are subject to strict recordkeeping and inspection – to do background checks.	The Hyde proposal adds new layer of bureaucracy to federal firearms regulation by resurrecting the "special registrants" (now called "instant check registrants") from the repudiated Craig Amendment to the Senate bill. Allows anyone to get an "instant check registration" that will allow them to do background checks and transfer guns, even if they don't know anything about guns or the firearms business.	<u>The Hyde proposal</u> opens up a "fly-by-night background checker" loophole. Creation of "instant check registrants" invites fraudulent transactions by creating a fly-by-night background checker with no vested interest in the integrity of the background checking system. Licensed professional firearms dealers already have experience filling out the appropriate paperwork and using the NICS, and will make entries with fewer errors than non-professionals, assuring more accurate background checks and crime gun tracing information. Licensed dealers also stand to lose their business if they engage in fraud while "instant check registrants" do not.

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW THE HYDE PROPOSAL REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.
Allows States with instant check system to continue to operate under their existing framework.	The Hyde proposal forbids anyone doing background checks as points of contact for the instant check system – even states with their own instant check systems – from retaining records or charging a fee.	Keeping States in the Brady check system assures the most thorough background checks, because States often have access to records that the federal government cannot access. The Hyde proposal will drive States away from doing background checks.
Does not create any new immunities.	The Hyde proposal gives gun sellers and "registrants" at gun shows potentially sweeping immunity.	<u>The purpose of gun show legislation is to increase the personal responsibility of those who engage in gun transactions.</u> The Hyde proposal works to minimize this needed accountability.

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE AMMUNITION CLIP LOOPHOLE	THE HYDE PROPOSAL REOPENS THE AMMUNITION CLIP LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE
When Congress banned the importation of high capacity ammunition clips in 1994, a loophole was created that allowed the importation of high capacity ammunition clips manufactured before 1994. S. 254, and the amendment Chairman Hyde offered on the floor in June, both contained essential language amending the definition of high capacity ammunition clip to include clips manufactured before 1994.	The Hyde proposal fails to amend the definition of high capacity ammunition clip to include those manufactured before 1994 and, consequently, is a meaningless restatement of current law.	<u>The Hyde proposal does NOTHING to close the loophole.</u> A strong bipartisan majority of both Houses of Congress voted to close the loophole that allows the importation of clips that fire ten or more rounds and serve no function other than to kill quickly. The language amending the definition of clips is the essence of this loophole. Without it, this proposal is a meaningless restatement of current law that merely rennumbers and reletters sections of the United States Code. Chairman Hyde stated it himself on the floor on June 17, 1999: "Current law prohibits the transfer or possession of large capacity ammunition feeding devices, such as clips and other types of magazines. <u>But current law also provides a major exception. It permits the possession and transfer of any such device lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.</u> That is September 13, 1994. The world is awash in high-capacity ammo clips manufactured before the effective date of the 1994 Act, and such devices have been approved for importation into the United States if importers submit evidence establishing that the devices were manufactured on or before September 13, 1994. <u>Our proposal would amend the definition of a 'large capacity ammunition feeding device' to delete the language limiting the definition to devices manufactured after September 13, 1994."</u>

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION: NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO DEVELOP & DELIVER VACCINE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

March 2, 2000

Today, President Clinton Will Meet With Leaders of Industry, Foundations, and International Organizations to Announce New Partnerships to Develop and Deliver Vaccines For Diseases -- Including HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis -- For Developing Countries. In his State of the Union Address, the President said, *"I ask the private sector and our partners around the world to join us in embracing this cause. We can save millions of lives together, and we ought to do it."* At this meeting, key leaders of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, international organizations, foundations, and the public health community will endorse the President's Millennium Vaccine Initiative, released last month, and announce new commitments to develop and deliver vaccines to developing countries. The President will also call upon Secretary Shalala to convene a meeting of experts from industry, government, and academia to address impediments to vaccine development in the private sector and to strengthen public-private partnerships.

The President And The CEOs Of The Four Largest Vaccine Manufacturers Will Announce Unprecedented Levels Of Corporate Support To Vaccinate The World's Children. Today, industry will respond to the President's call with important new steps as CEOs of the four largest vaccines manufacturers -- Merck and Co., Inc., American Home Products Corporation, Glaxo SmithKline Beecham, and Aventis Pharma AG -- will announce that they will donate millions of doses of state-of-the-art vaccines -- worth more than \$150 million -- to those in the developing world and make a renewed commitment to step up research and development on vaccines for HIV/AIDS and malaria.

- Merck and Co. will donate one million doses, worth \$100 million, of RECOMBIVAX -- HB -- a vaccine to prevent Hepatitis B;
- American Home Products Corp. will announce a donation of 10 million doses of Haemophilus influenza type-B (Hib) conjugate vaccine to GAVI to protect more than 3 million children in developing nations;
- SmithKline Beecham will announce expansion of its malaria vaccine program and also renewed its pledge to donate \$1 billion to eliminate lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis);
- Aventis Pharma announced a donation of 50 million doses of polio vaccine to Africa.

These Private Sector Commitments Build On The Administration's Millennium Vaccine Initiative, Announced by the President In His State of the Union Address. The major components of the Millennium Vaccine Initiative include:

- \$50 million in the President's FY2001 budget as a contribution to the vaccine purchase fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI);
- Presidential leadership to ensure that the World Bank and other multilateral development banks dedicate an additional \$400 million to \$900 million annually of their low-interest rate loans to health care services;
- Significant increases in federally funded basic research on diseases that affect developing nations;
- A new tax credit for sales of vaccines for infectious diseases to accelerate their invention and production;
- A call to our G-7 partners to join our efforts to ensure a future market for these vaccines.

The President Will Also Recognize the Unprecedented Contributions From The Philanthropic Community. This includes a \$750 million contribution from The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to the vaccine purchase fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. The President also praised new models for public-private partnerships, including the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, which announced that it will invest more than \$10 million this year to triple the number of AIDS vaccine candidates moving toward trials.

The Scope Of The Problem Of Infectious Disease In Developing Countries:

- While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only 1/10 of the global population, over 70% of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. There is a 60% chance that a 15-year old in Zambia will die of AIDS today. Thirteen million sub-Saharan African children have now lost one or both of their parents to AIDS.
- One-fourth of all deaths each year worldwide -- 13 million people -- are the result of infectious diseases.
- Over 8 million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than 3 million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines.

- Immunization is one of the most cost effective health interventions. It costs only \$15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world. Twenty percent of children worldwide lack access to basic immunization services.
- Only 2% of all global biomedical research is devoted to the major killers in the developing world.

Details of the Corporate Commitments Include:

- Merck will donate one million doses, worth \$100 million, of RECOMBIVAX – HB – a vaccine to prevent Hepatitis B – over five years. Merck will collaborate with the GAVI to identify countries that will most benefit from this vaccine. Merck also reaffirmed its commitment to the discovery of new vaccines for diseases of global significance, including HIV/AIDS. Merck committed to developing AIDS vaccines for strains of the virus found not only in the industrialized world, but in the poorest countries as well.
- American Home Products Corp. announced a donation of 10 million doses of Haemophilus influenza type-B (Hib) conjugate vaccine to GAVI. As a result, more than 3 million children in developing nations will be protected from one of the leading causes of deadly pneumonia and meningitis.
- SmithKline Beecham announced a commitment to expand its malaria vaccine program and will begin malaria vaccine trials in Africa for the most critical population – children. The trial would begin in the Gambia as early as this autumn. SB also renewed its pledge to donate \$1 billion to eliminate lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), which destroys lives in 80 countries.
- Aventis Pharma announced a donation of 50 million doses of polio vaccine to Africa. This donation will support the WHO and UNICEF-led drive to end polio in five war-torn African nations. Aventis also reaffirmed its commitment to maintain the largest private AIDS vaccine research program and is moving forward with clinical trials in Africa, Asia, the United States, Europe, and soon, the Caribbean.

The President's Millennium Vaccine Initiative:

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton called for concerted international action to combat infectious diseases, which kill more than eight million children worldwide and orphan millions more. Recognizing that vaccines are a critical, cost-effective weapon in the fight against these diseases, the President announced a multi-part Millennium Vaccine Initiative:

- A new financial commitment to purchase and deliver existing vaccines in poor countries. As Vice President Gore told the U. N. Security Council earlier this month, the Administration's FY 2001 budget includes a proposed \$50 million contribution to the vaccine purchase fund of the GAVI.
- Increased investments in health in developing countries. The President is calling on the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to dedicate an additional \$400 million to \$900 million annually of their low-interest-rate loans to expand immunization, prevent and treat infectious diseases, and build effective delivery systems for other basic health services. These investments are as central to economic progress as investments in education and physical infrastructure, and they would build on the new focus on basic health services that we have supported as part of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative. This proposed shift in existing resources does not require additional U.S. budget expenditures.
- A significant increase in basic research on diseases that affect developing nations. The Administration's FY 2001 budget for the National Institutes of Health includes a sharp step-up in research critical to the development of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS.
- A new tax credit for sales of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS to accelerate the invention and production of these vaccines. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market provides little incentive for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. This tax credit would provide such an incentive, because every dollar paid by a qualifying organization to buy a qualifying vaccine would be matched by a dollar of tax credits – representing up to \$1 billion of additional funding for future vaccine purchases.
- A call to the G-7. This summer in Okinawa, the President will work with our G-7 partners to ensure a future market for critically needed vaccines.

President Clinton Unveils Millennium Initiative to Promote Delivery of Existing Vaccines in Developing Countries and Accelerate Development of New Vaccines

February 10, 2000

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton called for concerted international action to combat infectious diseases in developing countries. These diseases cause almost half of all deaths worldwide of people under age 45, killing over eight million children each year and orphaning millions more.

The President committed the United States to addressing this terrible problem in his September speech to the United Nations General Assembly. Now the President is asking for foundations, pharmaceutical companies, international agencies, and other governments to join us in this task, and he is announcing these specific elements of his Millennium Initiative:

- **A new financial commitment to purchase and deliver existing vaccines in poor countries.** As Vice President Gore told the U. N. Security Council, the Administration's FY 2001 budget will include a **proposed \$50 million contribution to the vaccine purchase fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI).**
- **Increased investments in health in developing countries.** The President is calling on the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to **dedicate an additional \$400 million to \$900 million annually of their low-interest-rate loans to expand immunization, prevent and treat infectious diseases, and build effective delivery systems for other basic health services.** These investments are as central to economic progress as investments in education and physical infrastructure, and they would build on the new focus on basic health services that we have supported as part of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative. This proposed shift in existing resources does not require additional U.S. budget expenditures.
- **A significant increase in basic research on diseases that affect developing nations.** The Administration's FY 2001 budget for the National Institutes of Health includes a **sharp step-up in research critical to the development of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS.**
- **A new tax credit for sales of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and any infectious disease that causes over 1 million deaths annually worldwide, in order to accelerate the development of these vaccines.** Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market provides little incentive for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. This tax credit would provide such an incentive, because **every dollar paid by a qualifying organization to buy a qualifying vaccine would be matched by a dollar of tax credits – representing up to \$1 billion of additional funding for future vaccine purchases.** The President is calling on other governments to make similar purchase commitments, so that we can ensure a future market for these critically needed vaccines.

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION

Infectious Diseases Pose a Mounting Social and Economic Burden on Developing Countries – And a Threat to Our Health As Well.

- More than eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, and respiratory and diarrheal diseases. Deaths from the modern scourge of AIDS are climbing rapidly. Altogether, as many children die of infectious diseases each year as the total number of combatants who perished in World War I.
- In an interconnected and highly mobile world, health crises in other countries are a threat to everyone. We have seen this with HIV/AIDS, with the resurfacing of tuberculosis, and with the outbreak last year of West Nile encephalitis in New York. According to the Global Health Council, during the past 50 years, at least five times as many Americans have died from communicable diseases that have come from the developing world than have died in military conflicts.

Vaccines Are One of the Most Cost-Effective Ways to Improve the Well-Being and Productivity of the Poorest Countries – And Medicines and Other Basic Health Services Are a Necessary Complement.

- It costs about \$17 to immunize a child, but millions of children die each year of diseases that could be prevented by existing vaccines. Indeed, children in developing nations are 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than children in developed nations. And these tragedies occur in spite of the enormous efforts of UNICEF and others to vaccinate children, which save 3 million lives each year.
- Highly effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which take over 5 million lives each year. But developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible. For example, recent work on genetic sequencing, including the human genome, will open vast possibilities.
- Another health investment with very high returns is simple preventive and curative services. Providing this basic health care together with vaccines would save millions of lives each year.

A \$50 Million Contribution to GAVI to Buy Vaccines For Children – Which Will Save Lives Now and Create Confidence that a Market for New Vaccines Will Exist in the Future.

- GAVI, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, was formed as a collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, private foundations, bilateral aid agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development), industry representatives, and developing countries. GAVI established the

"Global Fund for Children's Vaccines" with an initial grant of \$750 million over 5 years from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

- A U.S. contribution will help to purchase vaccines for Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenzae B (Hib), and Yellow Fever, along with related safe delivery equipment such as auto-destruct syringes. To ensure that GAVI's vaccine purchases complement, rather than replace, existing vaccination efforts, they will be conditional on a country achieving 50 percent coverage of the DTP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) vaccine, which is included along with measles and polio in the existing EPI (Expanded Program for Immunization).
- A U.S. contribution will hopefully catalyze significant contributions from other countries and foundations. It will also add crucial credibility to the international community's commitment to provide a market for new vaccines when they are developed.

We Must Shift Existing International Resources Toward Building Health Infrastructure in Poor Countries That Can Deliver Vaccines and Medicines and Provide Essential Basic Health Services.

- The World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs, such as the African Development Fund) lend money on highly favorable terms to the world's poorest countries. Today, roughly \$1 billion to \$1-1/2 billion of this so-called "concessional funding" is devoted to health care each year. The Administration proposes to increase that amount by \$400 million to \$900 million per year, with a focus on:
 - immunization;
 - prevention of diseases using basic measures such as information and condoms for AIDS, treated bed nets for malaria, and stronger systems for containing TB;
 - treatment of diseases, including common respiratory and diarrheal infections; and
 - more effective provision of basic health care.
- The Administration is exploring ways to use the HIPC debt reform to support this part of the Millennium Initiative. One possibility is to make an increase in vaccination rates one of the performance targets monitored in the HIPC progress reports. This could be accompanied by debtor countries' agreements to include specific improvements in vaccine delivery systems as priority uses of debt relief proceeds. We also expect that all Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers that are prepared for HIPC candidates will discuss the adequacy of budget resources and suggested policy reforms devoted to basic health care.
- This re-direction of resources supports the Administration's overall strategy for global development, which emphasizes poverty reduction and gives a central role to "global public goods" – like health or the environment – in which positive actions taken in one country benefit other countries as well. To meet this objective, these funds should not come from spending on other basic social programs, such as education and health care.

- This aspect of the Millennium Initiative does not require a new budgetary commitment by the United States (or other donor countries). However, the U.S. ability to influence the direction of MDB lending and the use of HIPC proceeds depends crucially on meeting our existing commitments to these aid programs. We will work with other G-8 finance and development ministries to refine this proposal.
- A conservative estimate suggests that if basic health care including immunization were made broadly available, up to 2 million children's lives could be saved each year.

Higher Funding for Basic Scientific Research Through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Elsewhere Will Hasten the Development of Vaccines for Malaria, TB, and AIDS.

- The Administration's FY 2001 budget for NIH includes a significant increase in research critical to creating vaccines for these diseases. For malaria and TB, this increase will build on recent advances in the genetic sequencing of these diseases, which have set the stage for major breakthroughs in vaccine development.
- Funding for NIH malaria vaccine research will increase more than 10 percent over the FY 2000 level. Future research will range from pre-clinical studies aimed at improving our understanding of the malaria parasite, through the development of vaccine candidates, to clinical trials judging vaccine efficacy and safety. NIH will also expand its collaboration with scientists in malaria-endemic regions, especially in Africa, to strengthen those regions' capacity for conducting clinical trials of malaria vaccines in the future.
- NIH research on a tuberculosis vaccine will receive over 40 percent more funding than in FY 2000 and more than double the FY 1999 level. NIH will focus on studying the body's defense mechanisms against TB, and developing and studying vaccine candidates. Through its Tuberculosis Research Unit, NIH supports an international multi-disciplinary team to translate advances in basic research into new tools for fighting TB.
- NIH funding for AIDS vaccine research will increase substantially in FY 2001 and will have more than doubled since FY 1997. These additional resources will allow NIH to accelerate basic research on developing vaccine candidates and to significantly expand testing of potential vaccine candidates in both developing and developed countries. The new Vaccine Research Center on the NIH campus, which will be occupied this summer, will receive a sizeable increase in funding for the development and pre-clinical testing of HIV vaccine candidates.
- The Administration is providing strong support for the path-breaking research on infectious diseases being conducted by U.S. military scientists, including the opening (in October 1999) of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research/Naval Medical Research Center. Working in close collaboration with scientists worldwide, military scientists have developed and tested successful vaccines against Japanese encephalitis and hepatitis A – and they are working to create vaccines and medicines to protect service people, travelers, and millions of others from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases.

A New Tax Credit Would Effectively Provide Up to \$1 Billion for Future Vaccine Purchases, Speeding the Invention and Production of New Vaccines.

- Current tax law provides substantial incentives for pharmaceutical research and development, including the research and experimentation (R&E) tax credit, the orphan drug tax credit, and an enhanced deduction for charitable contributions of certain products. Nonetheless, pharmaceutical companies may be reluctant to invest in developing vaccines for diseases that primarily afflict people in poor countries, because little or no paying market exists in those countries.
- Under the proposal, the seller of a qualified vaccine could claim a tax credit equal to 100 percent of the amount paid by a qualifying organization that received a "credit allocation" by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). The tax credit would match the qualified organizations' expenditures dollar-for-dollar, thereby doubling their purchasing power. A qualifying vaccine would be a new vaccine that received FDA approval for use against malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, or any infectious disease that causes over 1 million deaths annually worldwide.
- For 2002 through 2010, AID could designate up to \$1 billion of vaccine sales as eligible for the credit. This tax credit would be limited to new vaccines developed to fight these terrible diseases. The credit would provide a specific and credible commitment to purchase future vaccines at reasonable prices. Together with similar commitments from foundations and other governments, it would provide a critical and powerful incentive to accelerate vaccine research and development.

FAA Deal Casts A Long Shadow

TRANSPORTATION

THE LONG-AWAITED deal struck on the FAA reauthorization bill last week not only will reroute the operation of airports and the entire U.S. aviation industry, but could force a rough landing for the federal budget and appropriations process.

Both House and Senate negotiators hoped to take the conference report up on the floor early this week, ending months of struggle over how best to fund aviation to keep up with projected increases in air travel and demands for more modern facilities, new technology and increased safety.

While last-minute details and a possible parliamentary glitch were still being worked out Friday, the conference agreement would essentially guarantee that the aviation trust fund, funded by airline ticket taxes, would be used primarily for airport construction. It is similar in structure to how **House Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Shuster** negotiated the highway trust fund deal two years ago.

In the next decade, air travel is ex-

pected to approach 1 billion passengers, up from about 600 million today. Shuster repeatedly stressed throughout the debate that these needs must be met, or "We are hurtling toward gridlock and potential tragedy in the skies."

However, Shuster had wanted a guarantee on a contribution from the general fund for aviation, which **Senate Budget Chairman Domenici** adamantly opposed.

Domenici offered a compromise last fall that would guarantee the trust fund and the interest would go toward aviation, but Shuster and Domenici could not agree on the language. Last week, **Senate Majority Leader Lott** stepped in and a compromise was reached.

The dealmakers seem to be fairly pleased with the compromise.

One aviation lobbyist said it was split. "Shuster won on money, and Domenici won on process," he said. While Shuster technically did not get the firewall for aviation and the general fund guarantees he wanted, he did get guaranteed money for airport improvement.

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FAA

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He was seeking to achieve the right to raise budget points of order, which would essentially allow Congress to send an FAA appropriations bill back if it did not reach the levels suggested by the conferees.

While Domenici may have won the war on spin, "Shuster's laughing all the way to the bank," the lobbyist said.

Airport Funding Takes Off

■ CLEARLY, the biggest winners are the airports. Aside from the budget increases, the conference report is expected to contain language allowing a \$1.50 increase on passenger facility charges — the tax that airports collect when passengers pass through their hubs. Combined with an agreement on the trust fund that includes a 64 percent increase in airport improvement grants and a 37 percent increase for facilities and equipment going into next year, airports are expected to build new runways and gates to attract more airline competition.

Todd Hauptli, senior vice president for policy and government affairs at the American Association of Airport Executives, said the increase will give airports \$1.2 billion or \$1.3 billion more a year.

Plus, with the PFC increase, it could increase another \$700 million, bringing the total to about \$9 billion from the current level of about \$7 billion for airports. "That gets us \$2 billion more a year. ... We need money for all the construction projects out there," Hauptli said.

David Plavin, North America president of the Airports Council International, said the increases would address the funding deficiencies airports have experienced for some time.

"These funding improvements will narrow the enormous funding gap that has existed for years," he said.

But David A. Fuscus, spokesman for the Air Transport Association, an industry trade group representing the major airlines, said: "We are unhappy with the increase in the passenger facility charge. That is an additional \$2 billion tax increase on the traveling public."

Senate Commerce Chairman McCain had opposed the PFC increase. Originally a major force in the aviation negotiations, he has taken a back seat since running for the Republican presidential nomination.

House and Senate Democrats are generally supportive of the PFC increase.

More Slots May Mean More Competition

■ EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT IN CONGRESS' efforts to increase competition may be the agreement the negotiators reached on slots. "It was unthinkable that we'd reach a deal on this 18 months ago," said Kevin Mitchell of the Business Travel Coalition, a business travel advocate who sees increased airline competition as the key to lowering fares.

Slots, or times airlines are allotted to fly in and out of major airports, were implemented decades ago as a way to control air traffic, but with modern technology, they are increasingly seen as a way for one or two major airlines to control flights going in and out of certain airports. This has resulted in the current system of near monopolies in some regions.

The conference agreement is expected to allow 12 more slots to be added at Reagan National Airport — a major issue of contention for communities surrounding the area, but pushed by some senators such as McCain, who see it as necessary to increase competition.

The agreement is expected to phase out restrictions at Chicago's O'Hare to allow seven more slots to be added by 2002. It also will loosen restrictions at John F. Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports, but allow some exceptions for regional carriers that face extreme competition already from national airlines, congressional sources said.

Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-N.Y., who represents Rochester, has been a key behind-the-scenes negotiator on increasing the slots and getting more competition for her district, which she said is plagued by high airfares.

While generally pleased with the deal, she said she in a phone interview that she would love to get the slot con-

trols lifted at Reagan National, rather than just a 12 slot increase.

"Frankly, I still think airports lost some construction money and planning time," Slaughter said, due to the fact that it took so long to cut a deal.

Small airlines are pleased, saying that the new slots are a starting point.

Ed Faberman, executive director at the Air Carrier Association of America, a group representing the small airline carriers, said 12 slots are better than none. "Twelve is certainly an opportunity. I think it's now up to the Department of Transportation to look at other options to accommodate new entry," Faberman said.

Large airlines have fought slot changes, and many sources characterized the deal as a major defeat for the airlines. But Fuscus said the airlines are generally happy with the funding levels in the bill.

FAA Operations Could Take the Fall

■ THE AUTHORIZATION PROVIDES THE FAA \$40 billion over three years. Of that amount, \$33 billion would be guaranteed from the trust fund and \$6.7 billion would be "available to be appropriated" from the general fund.

"The final agreement also permits the use of general funds for aviation programs subject to the normal appropriation process," Domenici said last week.

But the way the trust fund agreement is structured, appropriators may have a tough time going against the negotiators' recommendation for the general fund.

Because the agreement includes specific percentage increases for airport facilities and equipment, airport operations could come up short because operations alone would have to rely on a contribution from the general fund.

This could force the operations budget to actually go down, said one Senate staffer, who expressed surprise that airlines were not more concerned about this.

Appropriators are already grumbling because it will be difficult to cut operations funding that includes air traffic controller and safety officer salaries, but the op-

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erations will be the only part of the aviation budget that is negotiable, congressional sources said.

But opponents are not likely to generate enough support to derail the deal.

Likewise, the administration does not appear to be overjoyed with the deal, but the president is not likely to veto it because it does not take the trust fund off budget. The president had requested a 12 percent increase

in the FAA operations budget for next year.

Transportation Secretary Slater issued a statement last week, saying he was pleased the conferees are making progress. "However, it is most important that any final legislation fully fund Federal Aviation Administration operations at the level requested in the president's budget for FY2001," Slater said.

At least one congressional staffer said the FAA deal's impact on the budget was less than expected. "I expected it to be an awful lot worse. This is man-

ageable. This is something that [Senate Appropriations Chairman] Stevens and [Senate Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee Chairman Richard] Shelby [R-Ala.] said they could work with. They believe this is manageable."

While the staffer acknowledged the challenge facing the administration to get more funds into FAA's operations budget, the staffer noted Shuster could have pushed much further and disrupted Amtrak or Coast Guard funding.

— BY APRIL FULTON, WITH MARK MURRAY

CONTRIBUTING

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANN O'LEARY
HEATHER HOWARD
RUBY SHAMIR

CC: MELANNE VERVEER
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
LISSA MUSCATINE
PATTI SOLIS DOYLE

SUBJECT: ISSUES UPDATE

The purpose of this memo is to provide you with brief updates on a number of national issues in which you have been involved or expressed interest.

LEGISLATIVE AND ISSUES UPDATE

EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Education Mark-up: The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee passed Senator Jeffords' (R-VT) Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) reauthorization bill on Thursday, March 9th by a party line vote of 10-8. None of the President's key initiatives were included. Democratic amendments on class size, public school choice, 21st Century Schools, accountability, and teacher quality all failed on party line votes. The Secretary is recommending a veto of the bill, and the Administration previously issued a veto threat on the "Straight As" provision when it passed the House.

While Senator Lott continues to reiterate his commitment to bring ESEA to the Floor, there is great skepticism that ESEA will pass the Senate with members of both parties internally divided.

PREVENTION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Juvenile Justice/Gun Safety. Today, Rep. Lofgren's (D-CA) motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1501, Juvenile Justice Reform Act passed 218-205. The motion directs the managers on the part of the House to insist that the committee of conference should have its first substantive meeting to offer amendments and motions within the next two weeks. The President held an event to coincide with and support the Lofgren motion, and to release the first annual report by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Press paper attached.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

Bankruptcy. Within the next few weeks, Congress is expected to begin the legislative conference on the Bankruptcy bill. Next week, when they return from recess, Senators will first take up the issue of appointing conferees, a contentious issue in itself. The next battle will be over whether the Senate will strip the minimum wage and tax-cut provisions from the bill. With the House approval of the Republican's minimum wage bill and related tax-cut legislation, the hope is that the Senate will strip these unacceptable and non-relevant amendments for its bill.

Shortly, the Administration will send a letter to the Senate and House Judiciary leadership outlining the President's recommendations to the Conferees. The letter includes a veto threat if the minimum wage and tax provisions are included. On the base bill, the letter sends a strong message that the final bill should reduce abuses of the bankruptcy system and require debtors and creditors alike to act responsibly. In the letter, the Administration outlines the main recommendations for the final bill including: include a fair means test to identify those debtors who genuinely have the capacity to repay a portion of their debts under Chapter 13 and include reasonable guidelines that take into account individual circumstances; do not include the homestead exemption and other loopholes for the wealthy; ensure that there are appropriate safeguards against coercive creditor practices, including reaffirmations; include a requirement for creditors to give consumers good information to manage their debts; include provisions to protect social priorities in making more credit card debt nondischargable, such as child support and alimony; include the Schumer amendment to prevent abuse of bankruptcy to facilitate clinic violence; include protections for privacy of personal financial records in bankruptcy.

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Health Care: Response to New York Times Article on Prescription Drugs. Last week, the New York Times inaccurately suggested that a series of studies published in Health Affairs revealed the shortcomings of the Administration's prescription drug proposal. The findings include: that low-income beneficiaries would be helped disproportionately by a drug benefit; that some seniors experience catastrophic drug expenses and need extra protections; and that some private health plans provide coverage to Medicare beneficiaries that meets or exceeds benefits provided by our plan. We have responded simply by pointing out that the President's plan provides additional protections to low-income beneficiaries; includes \$35 billion to add coverage for Medicare beneficiaries with catastrophic drug costs; and makes the new benefit optional so that those with more generous plans can stay in them.

HOUSING

Teacher Next Door. On Monday, HUD announced the Teacher Next Door initiative which will offer an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 single-family houses, townhouses and condominiums for sale to teachers at 50 percent discounts every year in HUD-designated revitalization areas. These areas are low- and moderate-income neighborhoods that often have many vacant properties, but are considered good candidates for economic development and improvement. The same group of homes are available for sale to police officers at half-price under HUD's companion Officer Next

Door initiative (police officers have bought more than 3,300 homes under the Officer Next Door initiative, which was announced in 1997). In addition to the 50 percent discount on the price of a home, teachers buying homes with mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, which is part of HUD, can make the purchases with downpayments as low as \$100 under the Teacher Next Door initiative. FHA can also insure mortgages that cover costs of rehabilitating homes in need of repair. The 50 percent Teacher Next Door discount is available to state-certified teachers, grades kindergarten through 12, who are employed full-time by a school or educational agency. Each teacher must live in the home he or she buys for at least three years as his or her sole residence, and the home must be in a HUD-designated revitalization area served by the school district that employs the teacher. The Teacher Next Door initiative does not cost taxpayers any money, because FHA is funded by mortgage insurance premiums rather than tax revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS

FAA Authorization Conference Report. Last Wednesday, the Senate passed 82-17, the Conference Report to accompany H.R.1000, the Aviation Investment and Reform Act, the FAA Re-authorization bill. The bill provides funding increases for the FAA and the nation's airports for fiscal years 2001-2003, including a \$2.6 billion increase in FY 2001. This week the House will consider the bill.

FOLLOW UP

You sent last weeks' issues update back to us and asked for follow up on a number of issues. Attached please find the following information:

- *Kids and Guns*, a bulletin derived from *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*
- Rep. Conyers' "Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act" and draft "Dear Colleague" letter
- HUD Good Neighbor Policy Press Release
- Examples of After School Website

CABINET REPORT

Below are selected Cabinet reports:

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

Money Laundering Legislation: On March 9, Deputy Secretary Eizenstat appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services to present proposed legislation for combating international money laundering. The legislation would give the Treasury Secretary a range of discretionary authorities to require U.S. financial institutions to keep records and file reports on international financial transactions, and even to condition or prohibit certain types of banking relationships, with respect to jurisdictions, institutions, or types of transactions deemed to be of "primary concern." The Administration's proposal has been embraced by the Banking community, and will be introduced on a bipartisan basis by Chairman Leach and Ranking Member LaFalce.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Computer Hacking: On March 1, a WI computer hacker was sentenced in a federal court to six months in prison, three years of supervised release, and \$8,054 in restitution for intentionally hacking into the United States Army's web page in June 1999 and causing damage. Two months earlier, the defendant's apartment was subject to a court-authorized search by federal agents investigating Global Hell, a hacker group. After the search, the defendant admitted being a member of Global Hell and hacking into a number of other web sites. National policy on computer hacking is somewhat stalled. For the most part, law enforcement would like wider latitude to track down and prosecute computer hackers, however, privacy groups (the White House has been aligned with many of them) have serious reservations about proposals that could infringe on the privacy of computer users.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Underground Railroad: The National Parks Service is developing a Cooperative Agreement to commemorate, honor, and interpret the history of the Underground Railroad. Activities discussed include a tour of the designated sites, using Government and non-Government facilities and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature. The tour would be filmed for use in schools, libraries, colleges and universities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Wireless Innovation in Communications: On February 29, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) announced a new initiative on wireless communications that will enable Federal agencies more actively to promote innovation in the development and use of new communication technologies. The Wireless Innovations in Communications Initiative will be composed of senior federal experts, and will be a committee within the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, which is chaired by NTIA. NTIA manages those uses of the radio frequency needed by the Federal Government to satisfy radio communication needs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Measles Elimination: On March 16-17, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Immunization Program will host a "Measles Elimination" scientific review meeting in Atlanta, GA, to discuss whether to declare measles eliminated in the U.S. Current data suggest that the only cases of measles in the U.S. are imported from other countries and that the U.S. has not had a case of indigenous measles for years.

LIHEAP FY2001 Median Income Estimates: On March 9, a *Federal Register* Notice was published, announcing the State median income estimates for four-person families for use under LIHEAP. LIHEAP grantees may adopt these estimates beginning with the date of this notice and October 1 or by the beginning of a LIHEAP grantee's fiscal year, whichever is later. The listing

of estimated State median incomes concerns maximum income levels for households to which grantees may make payments under LIHEAP.

Devices to Prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: This week the FDA expects to issue an industry-wide letter stating that products claiming prevention of SIDS may be subject to FDA pre-market review. *The Washington Post* has been researching a story on devices that are marketed to prevent SIDS and has asked FDA about baby propping devices intended to prevent SIDS. In addition, the Consumer Product Safety Commission plans to issue a press release warning about such products, noting the recommendation of the American Academy of Pediatrics that babies be placed on their backs to sleep to reduce the risk of SIDS.

Gene Therapy Trials: On March 7, as part of ongoing efforts to ensure patient protection in gene therapy trials, FDA and NIH announced two new initiatives to further strengthen the safeguards for individuals enrolled in clinical studies for gene therapy. These two new initiatives--the Gene Therapy Clinical Trial Monitoring Plan and the Gene Transfer Safety Symposia--complement current patient protections. FDA's clinical trials monitoring plan addresses emerging evidence that the monitoring by study sponsors of several recent gene therapy trials has been less than adequate. To buttress the rigor of the oversight, FDA will require that sponsors of gene therapy trials routinely submit their monitoring plans to the FDA. In a second new initiative, a series of Gene Transfer Safety Symposia, NIH and FDA will enhance patient safety by providing critical forums for the sharing and analysis of medical and scientific data from gene transfer research.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mortgages for Affordable Housing: HUD has issued a proposed rule that would require the nation's two largest housing finance companies to buy \$2.4 trillion in mortgages over the next ten years to provide affordable housing for about 28.1 million low- and moderate-income families. The historic action by HUD raises the required percentage of mortgage loans for low- and moderate-income families that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac must buy from the current 42 percent of their total purchases to a new high of 50 percent -- a 19 percent increase -- in 2001. The percentage will first increase to 48 percent in 2000.

January 2000 New Home Sales: New home sales in January were 882,000 units on a seasonally-adjusted annual basis. Sales were down 4.2 percent from December, and down 3.9 percent from January 1999 when 918,000 homes were sold on a seasonally adjusted annual basis. While there has been a decrease, this is still one of the top twenty monthly rates ever reported.

Gun Buyback Initiative: The Flint, MI Housing Commission will reprogram \$70,000 of its FY1999 Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program grant funding (\$274,486) and will receive \$30,100 in matching funds from HUD for a total of \$100,100 for its Gun BuyBack Initiative. The Commission's goal is to take approximately 2,000 guns off the street. For every gun that is brought back the person will receive \$50 gift certificate. The Housing Commission will work in cooperation with the Flint Police Department in disposing the guns.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Oil Heat Flyer: In response to escalating heating oil prices in the Northeast, DOE has joined with the Petroleum Marketers Association of America (PMAA) to help homeowners reduce heating oil use and save money. DOE and the PMAA are distributing a flyer to local oil heat dealers for distribution to their customers.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Kansas City, MO Desegregation Case: On February 29, the Eighth Circuit reversed a district court's November 17 dismissal of desegregation litigation involving Kansas City schools. The Eighth Circuit held the district court erred in declaring the school district unitary without giving notice either to the district or the plaintiffs or permitting the parties to present evidence and argue the case. Although the Eighth Circuit did not address the merits of the unitary status issue, it did recognize that the school district has the burden of proving it is unitary in the subsequent unitary status hearing. That finding means the school district will have to address the achievement gap between African American and white students.

NY School Statistics: On March 7, the New York City board of education reported that, after years of decline, the city's high school dropout rate increased in 1998, rising from 15.6 percent to 17.5 percent. The state education department also released figures that show city students lagging behind their peers across the state on statewide tests. The scores suggest that city students may face difficulties as minimum scores are phased in as graduation requirements.

KY Higher Education Agreement: DOEd expects to enter a partnership agreement with the State of KY to eliminate vestiges of desegregation in the state's higher education system. The proposed agreement would address enhancement of Kentucky State University, the state's only historically black university; initiatives to improve the climate on other campuses, including employment of more African Americans at historically white institutions; and recruitment and retention of African American students.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Small Business Tax Assistance: Through a cosponsorship with the Service Corps of Retired Executives, the IRS has developed a new CD-ROM that will assist small businesses with tax preparation. The CD-ROM is offered free of charge and IRS has offered to distribute 100 copies of the software to each SCORE chapter nationwide.

Credit Repair Seminar: SBA's Office of Veterans Affairs is working closely with the National Institute for Consumer Education at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti, MI, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Hispanic Chambers of Commerce and the Black Chambers of Commerce to determine the possibility of a partnership to provide credit repair seminars to veterans. This potential national effort will help corporations, like General Motors, partner with foundations to reach out to the disabled veterans community to establish credit worthiness and provide technical assistance and other resources to veteran entrepreneurs. Pilot

projects are being planned in 18 states with high concentrations of veterans, including VA, CA, WI, TX, and MO.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Buffalo, NY Security Information Radio Network: The GSA Field Office in Buffalo is involved with a cooperative security information group in downtown Buffalo. The group consists of representatives from public and private law enforcement and security organizations. Recently it instituted a shared radio network called "Secure-Net." The purpose of this network is to share information related to security and crime prevention among the various partners in downtown Buffalo. The GSA Federal Protective Service has begun monitoring this frequency. In an emergency, Federal Protective Service can also communicate with the various commercial security offices where GSA has leases and with other law enforcement agencies in the area. The network has already been beneficial in detecting crimes in progress that may have an impact on one or more federal facilities.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Senate

The Senate will stand in recess for the week of March 13th. They will return on Monday, March 20th. On Tuesday, March 21st the Senate will begin consideration of H.R.5, the Social Security Earnings Legislation. Under previous agreement, there will be three amendments in order to the bill: a technical corrections amendment to the House bill, a Kerrey (D-NE) amendment regarding social security reform, and a Gregg (R-NH) amendment also regarding social security reform. Votes on the amendments, as well as final passage, could occur during Tuesday's session.

House of Representatives

This week the House is carrying a relatively light legislative load, convening on Tuesday, March 14th after 6 pm, and adjourning on Thursday evening.

UPCOMING POTUS SCHEDULE

Thursday, Mar. 16	Departure Statement on Guns and the Budget St. Patrick's Day Luncheon Location: Capitol Hill
Friday, Mar. 17	No Message Event
Saturday, Mar. 18	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/17); Topic: TBD Depart for Foreign Travel
Saturday, Mar. 18 - Sunday, Mar. 26	Travel to India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan

Saturday, Mar. 25	Radio Address (taped on Fri. 3/24) Topic: TBD
Monday, Mar. 27	No Message Event
Tuesday, Mar. 28	Press Conference with President Mubarak
Wednesday, Mar. 29	Possible Digital Divide Event Location: TBD
Thursday, Mar. 30	Message Opportunity, Possible Topic: Hate Crimes Location: TBD, New York
Friday, Mar. 31	No Message Event
Saturday, Apr. 1	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/31)

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF
NATIONAL INSTANT CHECK SYSTEM AND URGES PASSAGE OF
COMMON SENSE GUN LAWS**

March 15, 2000

Joined by members of Congress, President Clinton today will unveil the FBI's first annual report on the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) created under the Brady Law. The new report shows that in its first year of operation, the NICS stopped 179,000 felons, fugitives, domestic abusers, and other prohibited persons from buying guns. The President today also will highlight his budget proposal to make Brady checks even faster and more effective. Finally, he will urge Congress to resist the gun lobby by passing the motion Representative Lofgren will offer today calling on juvenile justice conferees to meet in the next two weeks, and by moving on gun safety legislation that has been stalled for over eight months.

RELEASING FIRST ANNUAL REPORT ON NATIONAL INSTANT CHECK SYSTEM.

Today's report confirms that the NICS is a powerful tool to help law enforcement and federally-licensed gun dealers keep guns out of the wrong hands. In its first 13 months of operation (November 30, 1998-December 31, 1999), the NICS conducted over 10 million background checks and blocked an estimated 179,000 prohibited gun sales. Through NICS, the FBI and its state and local law enforcement partners perform instant searches of over 35 million records to help prevent the sale of guns to prohibited buyers. To date, the Brady Law has stopped more than 500,000 felons, fugitives, and other prohibited persons from purchasing firearms. Among the key findings of today's report:

Most checks completed within seconds. During the first year of NICS, 72 percent of checks were completed within 30 seconds, and 95 percent were completed within two hours. In the remaining cases where completing a check takes longer, there is a strong law enforcement rationale for additional time: an individual whose check takes more than 24 hours to complete is almost 20 times more likely than the average gun buyer to be a felon or other prohibited purchaser.

Vast majority of sales blocked to felons and other criminals. Of sales denied by the FBI, 71 percent were to felons, 15 percent to individuals with domestic violence misdemeanors or under restraining orders, and 4 percent to persons with histories of drug abuse.

NICS checks help law enforcement apprehend fugitives. The report shows that NICS prevented more than 2,400 wanted persons from buying guns, and that FBI employees identified those persons to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies -- leading to the apprehension of dangerous fugitives from justice.

Cutting time for law enforcement checks means more criminals get guns. The report shows that if the FBI were given only 24 hours to complete all background checks, instead of up to three business days as under current law, nearly 34,000 prohibited purchasers -- over 38 percent of FBI denials -- would have received guns since the NICS first took effect.

DOUBLING FUNDS TO MAKE BRADY CHECKS FASTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE.

The President today will also announce that his FY 2001 budget provides \$70 million to give law enforcement more tools to increase the speed and accuracy of Brady Background checks, and keep guns out of the hands of even more prohibited persons. The President's initiative doubles funding for the National Criminal History Records Improvement Program (NCHIP), created under the Brady Law to improve the accessibility of records used for Brady background checks. NCHIP helps states to update, computerize and complete their records on felons, fugitives, domestic abusers, mentally ill prohibited persons and others restricted from purchasing firearms. To date, over \$200 million has been provided to states through NCHIP.

PUSHING FOR BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON COMMON SENSE

GUN LEGISLATION. For over eight months, the Republican leadership has refused to allow the House and Senate conferees to meet and have a substantive debate on the common sense gun measures in the pending juvenile crime bill. Joined by a bipartisan group of House members, the President will urge Congress to pass Representative Lofgren's motion today calling on conferees to meet in the next two weeks. The President also will call again on Congress to send him strong gun safety legislation that would: require background checks at gun shows; mandate the sale of child safety locks with handguns; bar the importation of high capacity ammunition clips; and hold adults accountable if they allow children easy access to loaded guns that are later used to kill or maim. As part of his comprehensive strategy to reduce gun violence, the President also will urge support for his \$280 million National Gun Enforcement Initiative to hire 500 new Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) agents and inspectors; fund over 1,000 new federal, state and local gun prosecutors; expand ATF's crime gun tracing and ballistics testing program; and help communities replicate successful gun violence reduction programs like Richmond's Project Exile and Boston's Operation Ceasefire.

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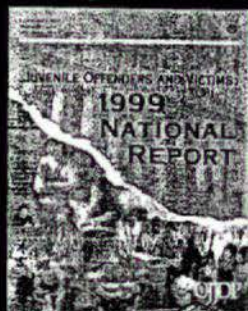


MARCH 2000

1999 NATIONAL REPORT SERIES

Juvenile Justice Bulletin

Shay Bilchik, Administrator



As the Nation moves into the 21st century, the reduction of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization constitutes one of the most crucial challenges of the new millennium. To meet that challenge, reliable information is essential. Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report offers a comprehensive overview of these pervasive problems and the response of the juvenile justice system. The National Report brings together statistics from a variety of sources on a wide array of topics, presenting the information in clear, nontechnical text enhanced by more than 350 easy-to-read tables, graphs, and maps.

This Bulletin series is designed to give readers quick, focused access to some of the most critical findings from the wealth of data in the National Report. Each Bulletin in the series highlights selected themes at the forefront of juvenile justice policymaking and extracts relevant National Report sections (including selected graphs and tables).

Administrator's Message

Guns kill. In many cases, guns kill our children. Sometimes the guns are fired by other juveniles, often by acquaintances or family members. This Bulletin, drawn from *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, provides an overview of the national statistics that show the devastating impact that the availability of guns has had on the lives and well-being of American youth.

While other types of homicide remained constant, the number of juveniles killed with a firearm increased

greatly between 1987 and 1993. A close look at the numbers shows that the rise in murders of juveniles from the mid-1980's through the 1993 peak year was all firearm related, as was the subsequent decline in juvenile murders that occurred between 1993 and 1997.

Guns play a large role in suicides as well. Families, teachers, and friends have virtually no chance to reach out to youth in desperate need of help when that desperation is signaled by the immediate and often fatal impact of a gunshot wound. Statistics show that for every two youth age 19 or younger murdered in 1996, one youth committed suicide. The rate of youth suicides involving a firearm increased 39% between 1980 and 1994, and although firearm-involved suicides declined 19% from 1994 to 1996, these numbers are still much too high.

Despite these sobering statistics, it is important to remember that there are steps we can take to make our children and our communities safer. In fact, a number of communities have made progress in countering the threat of gun-related violence by bringing together law enforcement, elected officials, prosecutors, judges, schools, community organizations, and citizens to develop their own comprehensive, strategic violence prevention plan. The experiences of these communities are described in the OJJDP publication *Promising Strategies To Reduce Gun Violence*. This OJJDP Report provides a wealth of practical information and tools that communities can use to develop their own firearm violence reduction programs.

The recent decline in firearm-related juvenile homicides and suicides is encouraging and reinforces the need to remain vigilant in keeping handguns and other weapons out of the hands of children. Rational gun control policies, community involvement in schools, better relationships between law enforcement agencies and communities, support for parents in supervising and disciplining their children, and help for teens in despair are all approaches that we can use in our efforts to reduce the illegal use of firearms by juveniles.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator

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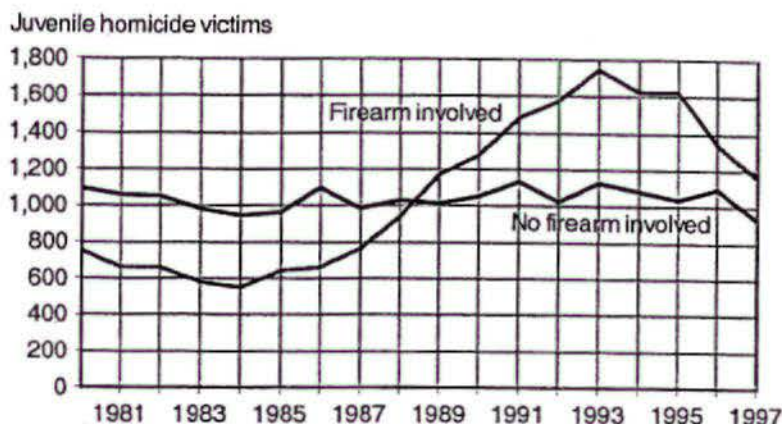
The rise in murders of juveniles between 1984 and 1993 was all firearm related, as was the subsequent decline

The increase in juvenile homicides is tied to firearm use by nonfamily offenders

A study of the 65% increase in juvenile homicides in the 7-year period from 1987 to 1993 shows that increases did not occur proportionately in all types of homicides. Over this period, homicides by family members held constant, while homicides by acquaintances increased substantially. The increase was disproportionate for black victims, with the growth in the number of black victims twice that of white victims. Most significantly, nearly all of the growth in juvenile homicides was in the number of older juveniles killed with firearms.

The decline in juvenile homicides between 1993 and 1997 brought the number to a level just 20% above that of 1987 (the last year in which juvenile homicides were within their historic range). Both the decline from 1993 to 1997 and the growth from 1987 to 1993 involved substantial changes in the number of murders by acquaintances and in the number of murders of older youth and black youth. The proportion of homicides committed with a firearm, which had increased dramatically between 1987 and 1993, however, did not decline between 1993 and 1997. Therefore, the major legacy of the growth in juvenile homicides from 1987 through 1993 is that it increased the proportion of juveniles killed by firearms.

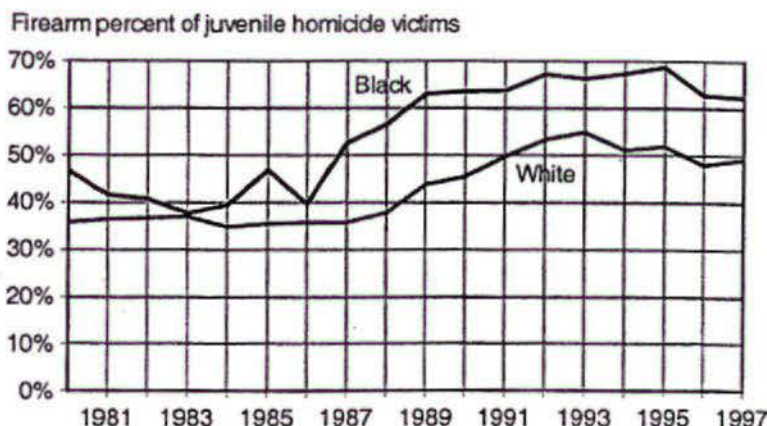
The annual number of juveniles killed with a firearm increased substantially between 1987 and 1993, while other types of homicide remained constant



- In 1980, fewer than half (41%) of the juveniles murdered were killed with a firearm. The proportion of juvenile firearm homicides began to increase in 1987 and peaked (at 61%) in 1993. Since then, the proportion has declined somewhat, with 56% of juvenile homicides involving a firearm in 1997.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

The use of firearms in juvenile homicides was common in the 1990's for both black victims and white victims

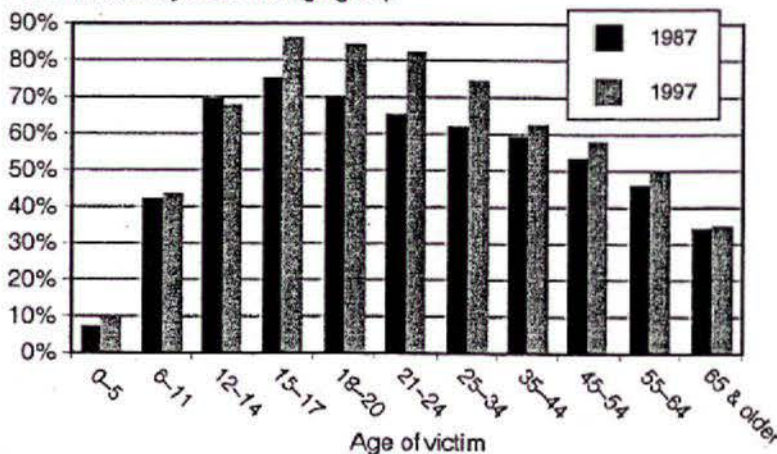


- In the early 1980's, proportions of juvenile homicides involving a firearm were roughly equal for white victims and black victims.
- The proportion of black juvenile homicides involving a firearm increased substantially during a 3-year period in the late 1980's.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

Homicides of juveniles ages 15 to 17 were more likely to involve a firearm than were homicides of adults

Percent killed by firearm in age group



- Over the 10-year period from 1987 to 1997, the proportion of homicides committed with a firearm increased in most victim age groups.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

Between 1980 and 1997, 3 out of 4 murdered juveniles age 12 or older were killed with a firearm

Weapon	Age of victim				Victim ages 0-17	
	0-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	Males	Females
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Firearm	51	10	42	75	60	31
Knife/blunt object	14	11	19	15	13	17
Personal*	19	48	11	3	15	27
Other	16	30	28	7	12	25

- Nearly half (48%) of all murdered children below age 6 were killed by offenders using only their hands, fists, or feet.
- Male murder victims were nearly twice as likely as female victims to be killed with a firearm.

* Personal includes hands, fists, or feet.

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

Since 1980, 1 in 4 murders of juveniles involved a juvenile offender

Nearly 38,000 juveniles were murdered between 1980 and 1997. A juvenile offender was involved in 26% of these crimes when an offender was identified. In murders of juveniles by juveniles, about 1 of every 6 also involved an adult offender. Between 1980 and 1997, the victim and the offender were the same race in 91% of murders of juveniles by juveniles.

The proportion of juvenile murders that involved a juvenile offender increased from 21% in 1980 to 33% in 1994—the peak year for all murders by juveniles. In 1980, an estimated 400 juveniles were killed by other juveniles, growing to nearly 900 in 1994; by 1997, this figure had fallen to about 500, or about 1 of every 4 juveniles murdered that year.

When juveniles kill juveniles, the victims are generally acquaintances killed with a firearm

Of juveniles killed by other juveniles between 1980 and 1997, 13% were under age 6. In nearly half of these murders (47%), the juvenile offender was the parent of the victim. In another 18%, the juvenile offender was another family member. Firearms were rarely used when the victim was under age 6 (10%).

Of juveniles killed by other juveniles, 63% were age 15 or older. Fewer than 5% of these older juvenile victims were killed by family members; 76% were killed by acquaintances and 19% were killed by strangers. Between 1980 and 1997, 77% of these older juveniles were killed with a firearm.

All of the increase in homicides by juveniles between the mid-1980's and mid-1990's was firearm related

It is difficult to assess the exact number of murders committed by juveniles

Based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR) data, 18,200 persons were murdered in the U.S. in 1997—the lowest number in more than a generation. Of these murders, about 1,400 were determined by law enforcement to involve a juvenile offender; however, the actual number is greater than this. In 1997, the FBI had no information on the offender(s) for about 6,900 reported murders (38% of the total). These may have been homicides for which no one was arrested or the offender was otherwise not identified, or these may have been cases for which the local agency did not report complete information to the FBI. Regardless, the number of murders committed by juveniles in 1997 was undoubtedly greater than 1,400, but just how much greater is difficult to determine. If it were assumed that the murders without offender information were similar to those with offender information, then about 2,300 murders (or 12% of all murders) in 1997 had at least one offender who was under the age of 18 at the time of the crime.

The 1,400 murders known to involve a juvenile offender in 1997 involved about 1,700 juveniles and 900 adults. Of all murders involving a juvenile, 31% also involved an adult, and 13% involved another juvenile. In all, 44% of all murders involving a juvenile involved more than one person.

Whom do juveniles kill?

Between 1980 and 1997, most victims in homicides involving juveniles were male (83%). Slightly more victims were white (50%) than black (47%). In 27% of homicides by juveniles, the victim was also a juvenile. Victims in 70% of homicides by juveniles were killed with a firearm. Of all victims killed by juveniles, 14% were family members, 55% were acquaintances, and 31% were strangers.

Who are the juvenile murderers?

Between 1980 and 1997, the large majority (93%) of known juvenile homicide offenders were male. More than half (56%) were black. Of known juvenile homicide offenders, 42% were

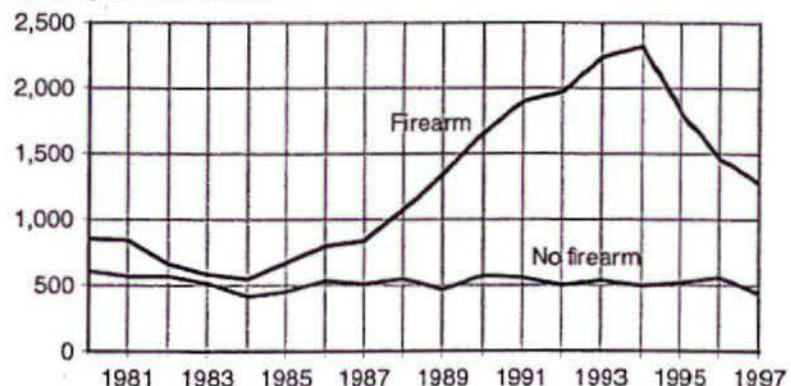
age 17, 29% were age 16, and 17% were age 15; 88% of juvenile homicide offenders were age 15 or older.

Murders by the very young are rare

Annually between 1980 and 1997, fewer than 10 juveniles age 10 or younger were identified as participants in murders—a figure that has remained essentially constant over the time period. The majority of these young homicide offenders were male (88%), and more than half (54%) were black. In these cases, the victim was equally likely to be either a family member or an acquaintance (43%). A firearm was involved in 50% of the murders committed by these young offenders.

The sharp decline in homicides by juveniles between 1994 and 1997 was attributable entirely to a decline in homicides by firearm

Known juvenile offenders



- Between 1980 and 1987, firearms were used in just over half (54%) of all homicides involving a juvenile offender. Then firearm-related homicides began to increase, so that, by 1994, most homicides by juvenile offenders (82%) involved the use of a firearm.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980–1997 [machine-readable data files].

Boys and girls tend to kill different types of victims

Between 1980 and 1997, 54% of male juvenile homicide offenders killed an acquaintance, 37% killed a stranger, and 9% killed a family member. In comparison, the victims of females were more likely to be family members (39%) and far less likely to be strangers (15%).

Between 1980 and 1997, about 1% of male offenders killed persons under age 6, while 18% of the female offenders killed young children. Because there were so many more male offenders than female offenders, however, roughly equal numbers of male and female juvenile offenders were involved in the murder of young children. Annually between 1980 and 1997, about 25 male and 25 female juvenile offenders were tied to the death of a child under age 6.

Males were far more likely than females to kill with a firearm. Between 1980 and 1997, 73% of male juvenile homicide offenders used a firearm, while 14% used a knife. In contrast, 41% of female juvenile homicide offenders used a firearm and 32% used a knife. While

27% of females used other means to kill (e.g., hands or feet, strangulation, drowning, or fire), only 13% of males killed by these means.

Black juveniles were more likely to commit murders with firearms than were youth of other races

In the U.S. in 1997, about 1 of every 16,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 was identified as participating in a homicide. This is a rate of 56 known offenders for every 1 million youth in the U.S. population ages 10-17. This rate was greater for black youth than youth of other races: black (194), Asian/Pacific Islanders (44), American Indians (34), and whites (30).

Between 1980 and 1997, 72% of black juvenile homicide offenders used a firearm in their crimes. This proportion was higher than that for Asian/Pacific Islander (67%), white (59%), or American Indian (48%) youth.

Youth were most likely to kill persons of their own race. Between 1980 and 1997, 81% of juvenile offenders were involved in murders of persons of

their own race. Same-race killing was most common for white youth (90%) and less common for blacks (76%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (58%), and American Indians (48%).

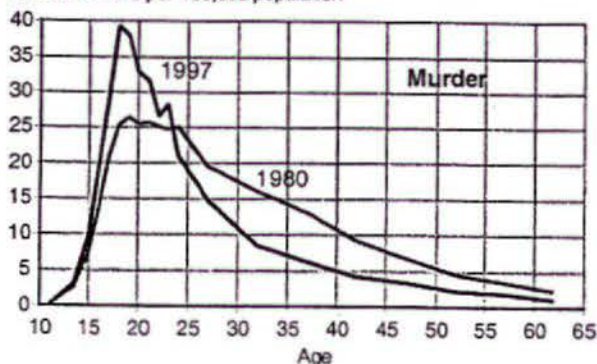
A greater proportion of white youth and American Indian youth killed family members than did youth of other races: American Indian (17%), white (16%), black (7%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (7%).

Growth in murders by juveniles is linked to weapon use

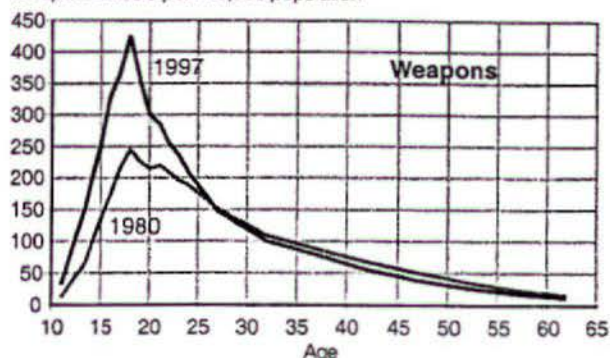
Relevant to an understanding of juvenile murder arrest trends is the link between murder rates and weapon use. The relationship of the murder age-arrest curves for 1980 and 1997 is similar to that for weapons law violations. (See murder graph and weapons graph.) For murders, the rates were lower in 1997 than in 1980 for all persons above age 25, but there were substantial increases in murder rates among juveniles and young adults. The age-specific arrest rate trend profile for weapons violations is comparable to that for murder, showing large increases for juveniles and young adults.

Age-specific arrest rate trends for murder are similar to those for weapons violations

Murder arrests per 100,000 population



Weapons arrests per 100,000 population

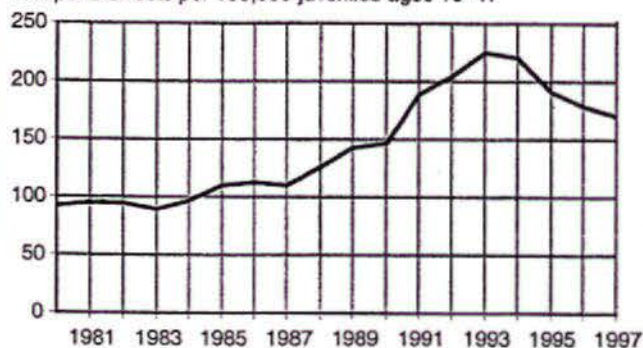


Source: Authors' analysis of arrest data from an unpublished FBI report for 1980 and from *Crime in the United States 1997* and population data from the Bureau of the Census for 1980 from *Current Population Reports*, P25-1095 and for 1997 from *Estimates of the population of States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Juvenile arrest rates for weapons, which increased sharply during the late 1980's and early 1990's, began declining in the mid-1990's

The juvenile arrest rate for weapons law violations doubled in the 6-year period between 1987 and 1993

Weapons arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-17

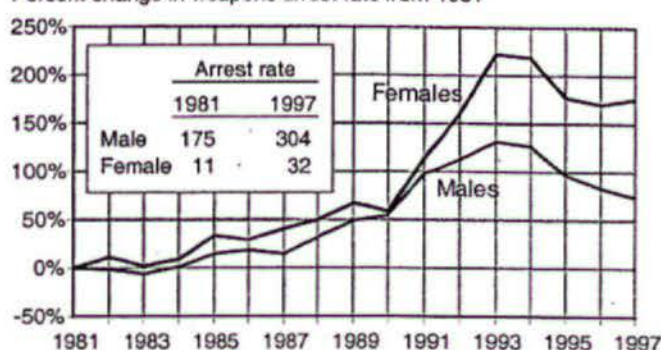


■ The decline between 1993 and 1997 brought the juvenile arrest rate for weapons law violations to its lowest level since 1990, but the rate was still 55% above the 1987 level.

Source: Authors' analysis of arrest data from unpublished FBI reports for 1980 through 1994 and the FBI's *Crime in the United States* reports for 1995, 1996, and 1997 and population data from the Bureau of the Census for 1980 through 1989 from *Current Population Reports*, P25-1095 and for 1990 through 1997 from *Estimates of the population of States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990-1997* [machine-readable data files].

Female arrest rates for weapons law violations nearly tripled between 1981 and 1997, while the male rate nearly doubled

Percent change in weapons arrest rate from 1981



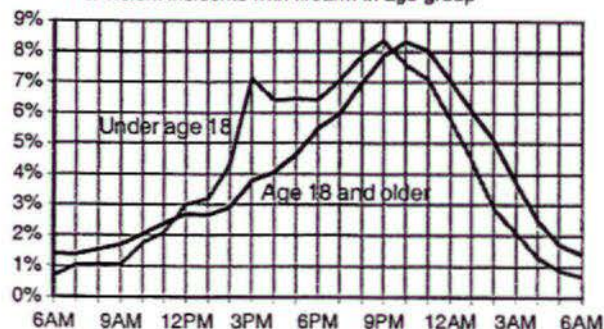
■ Even with its greater increase, the female rate in 1997 was only 10% of the male rate.

Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 males or females ages 10-17.

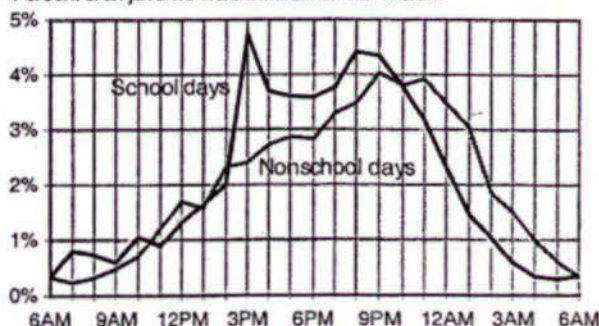
In general, the temporal pattern of violent crimes committed by juveniles with firearms is similar to the adult pattern, except for the high proportion of juvenile firearm-involved crimes that occur immediately after school on school days

Violent crime committed with a firearm

Percent of violent incidents with firearm in age group



Percent of all juvenile violent incidents with firearm



Note: Violent crime includes murder, violent sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Data are from 12 States (Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia).

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System* master files for the years 1991-1996 [machine-readable data files].

1 in 5 juvenile arrestees carried a gun all or most of the time

Gun use and crime among male arrestees/detainees is studied

The National Institute of Justice interviewed a sample of arrested and/or detained individuals during the first 6 months of 1995 to learn about gun acquisition and use. Seven of eleven study sites provided data on juvenile males: Denver, District of Columbia, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Phoenix, St. Louis, and San Diego.

Although sites varied, the juvenile males studied were disproportionately black or Hispanic, and most were age 15 or older. Because 5 of the 7 sites limited the study to juveniles in detention rather than all juveniles arrested, the offense profile for juveniles studied was skewed to more serious offenses (crimes against persons ranged from 15% to 29%). Also, the proportion of juveniles who admitted to current membership in a gang ranged from 2% to 41%.

Juveniles are more likely than arrestees overall to commit a crime with a gun

The proportion of respondents who were charged with a weapons offense ranged from 1% to 12%. Among the juvenile males interviewed, however, 20% said they carried a gun all or most of the time, compared with 14% of arrestees overall.

Juvenile arrestees were nearly twice as likely as arrestees overall to say they had stolen a gun (25% vs. 13%). Gang members and drug sellers were also more likely than other arrestees to have stolen a gun (each about 30%).

Overall, 23% of arrestees who owned a gun had used one in a crime. The proportion was higher for juveniles (33%) and higher still for drug sellers (42%) and gang members (50%).

Arrestees were often the victims of gun violence

Juvenile males and gang members were more likely than arrestees overall to have been shot at. The proportion who said they had been shot at was about 4 in 10 overall, compared with about 5 in 10 for juvenile males and about 8 in 10 for gang members.

Although juveniles were more likely than adults to be shot at, they were not more likely to suffer gunshot injury. Overall, 16% of arrestees reported gunshot injuries.

Arrestees say they carry guns for protection and respect

Two-thirds of respondents said they had a gun for protection/self-defense. Almost one-third of arrestees agreed that, "Your crowd respects you if you have a gun." Among drug sellers and gang members, the proportion agreeing was higher (4 in 10). When asked when using a gun was appropriate, 9% of arrestees agreed that, "It is okay to shoot someone who disrespected you." Among juveniles, the proportion agreeing was double (18%). Among drug sellers, 21% agreed, among gang members, 34% agreed.

More than half of crime guns were recovered from adults ages 25 years or older

In 1996, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms established the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to trace crime guns (i.e., any firearm illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime) recovered by law enforcement. More than 76,000 crime guns were traced from 27 cities during a 1-year period between 1997 and 1998. Almost one-half (44%) of crime guns were recovered from persons under the age of 25; 11% were recovered from youth age 17 or younger.

Age	Percent of crime guns
All	100%
17 or younger	11
18-24	32
25 or older	56

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

4 in 5 recovered firearms were handguns

A handgun was the most common type of recovered firearm traced by law enforcement. Of these, a semiautomatic pistol was the most frequently possessed handgun among all age groups (52%). Semiautomatic pistols were more common among youth under age 18 (58%) and those ages 18-24 (60%) than among persons age 25 or older (47%).

Type of gun	Age		
	17 or younger	18-24	25 or older
Total	100%	100%	100%
Semiautomatic pistol	58	60	47
Revolver	29	24	27
Long gun	12	15	25

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

A new survey of youth shows that handgun carrying is linked to other problem behavior

A new survey will follow a cohort of youth as they make the transition from school to work

The first wave of the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) interviewed a nationally representative sample of 9,000 youth who were between the ages of 12 and 16 at year-end 1996. The survey asked youth to report whether they had engaged in a variety of deviant and delinquent behaviors, including carrying a handgun. Plans are to interview members of this cohort every 2 years to track changes in delinquent and criminal activity over the life course.

- Youth who had ever used marijuana were more likely to have sold marijuana (24% vs. <1%), carried a handgun (21% vs. 7%), or been in a gang (14% vs. 2%) at some point than youth who never used marijuana.
- Youth who had ever sold marijuana were more likely to have sold hard drugs (i.e., cocaine, LSD, or heroin) (40% vs. 1%), carried a handgun (35% vs. 8%), or been in a gang (24% vs. 4%) than youth who never sold marijuana.
- Active marijuana users (i.e., youth who used marijuana during the month prior to the survey) were more likely to have consumed alcohol (78% vs. 14%) or carried a handgun (12% vs. 2%) during that period than youth who did not use marijuana.
- Youth who had carried a handgun in the last 12 months were also more likely to have been in a gang than youth who did not carry a handgun during this period (15% vs. 1%).

The survey also found that more than half of all 16-year-olds who had ever committed assault, carried a handgun, or belonged to a gang had done so for the first time by age 12. In contrast,

less than one-fifth of all 16-year-olds who had ever used marijuana, sold any drugs, or sold hard drugs (i.e., cocaine, LSD, or heroin) had done so for the first time by age 12.

Recent participation (i.e., within the last 12 months or 30 days prior to the interview) in delinquent acts such as carrying a handgun varied by race and ethnicity for males and females

Behavior	Males ages 12-16			Females ages 12-16		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Carried a handgun						
Last 12 months	10%	8%	8%	2%	2%	2%
Last 30 days	5	5	4	1	1	1
To school in last 30 days	< 1	1	1	0	0	< 1

- In the year preceding the interview, white males were less likely to have been in a gang than black and Hispanic males but more likely to have carried a gun.

Note: The white and black racial categories do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic youth can be of any race.

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Among 15-year-olds, employed youth were significantly more likely to have carried a gun in the last 12 months than unemployed youth

Behavior	15-year-olds		16-year-olds	
	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed
Carried a handgun				
Last 12 months	5%	8%	7%	6%
Last 30 days	3	4	4	3

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* [machine-readable data file].

For every two youth (ages 0–19) murdered in 1996, one youth committed suicide

7% of all suicides in 1996 involved youth age 19 or younger

FBI data indicate that about 3,900 youth age 19 or younger were murdered in the U.S. in 1996. The magnitude of this problem has captured the public's attention, but much less attention has been given to the fact that for every two youth murdered, one youth commits suicide.

The National Center for Health Statistics reported that 30,903 persons committed suicide in the U.S. in 1996. Of these, 7% (2,119) were youth age 19 or younger. Overall, suicides increased 9% between 1980 and 1996. For youth younger than age 15, the increase was 113%. Despite this large increase, these youngest suicide victims accounted for just 1% of all suicides in 1996.

Young suicide victims are disproportionately male and white

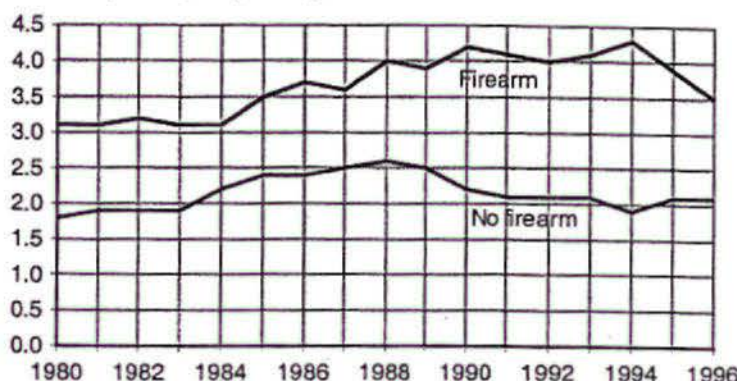
Males accounted for 8 in 10 youth suicides; white youth also accounted for 8 in 10 suicides.

	Number of suicides		Suicides per 100,000 youth	
	Ages 10–14	Ages 15–19	Ages 10–14	Ages 15–19
Total	298	1,817	1.6	9.7
Male	222	1,496	2.3	15.6
Female	76	321	0.8	3.5
White	244	1,522	1.6	10.3
Male	179	1,249	2.3	16.3
Female	65	273	0.9	3.8
Nonwhite	54	295	1.4	7.7
Male	43	247	2.2	12.7
Female	11	48	*	2.6

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

The rate of youth suicides involving a firearm increased 39% between 1980 and 1994, before declining 19% to the 1996 level

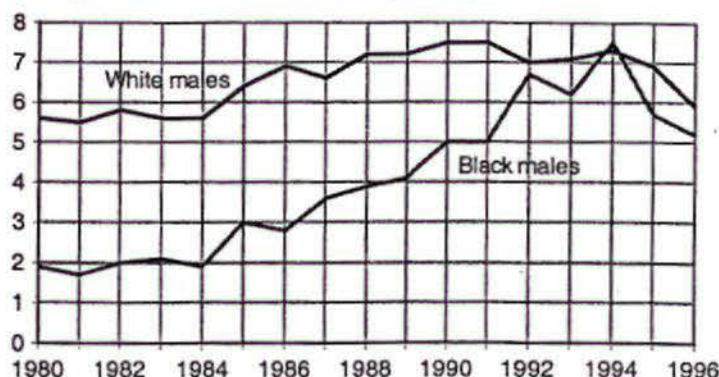
Suicides per 100,000 youth ages 10–19



Source: Authors' analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics' 1979–1996 data from the compressed mortality file [unpublished data].

The firearm-related suicide rate for young black males peaked in 1994 at a level higher than the rate for young white males, before declining to the 1996 level

Firearm-related suicides per 100,000 youth ages 10–19



- Between 1994 and 1996, firearm-related suicide rates decreased 19% for young white males and 31% for young black males.
- In 1996, firearm-related suicide rates for young white males declined to mid-1980's levels, while the rate for young black males was more than twice the 1980 rate.
- Changes in firearm-related suicide rates for young black males were similar to homicide patterns for young black males between 1980 and 1996.

Source: Authors' analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics' 1979–1996 data from the compressed mortality file [unpublished data].

U.S. child homicide and suicide rates exceed rates for other industrialized countries

Rates of firearm-related homicides and suicides are high in the U.S.

A study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention compared the homicide and suicide rates for children under age 15 in the U.S. with the rates for several other industrialized countries. Each country reported data for 1 year between 1990 and 1995; U.S. data were reported for 1993. The number of homicides per 100,000 children under age 15 in the U.S. was five times the number in the other countries combined (2.57 vs. 0.51). The rate of child homicides involving a firearm, however, was 16 times greater in the U.S. than in the other countries combined (0.94 vs. 0.06).

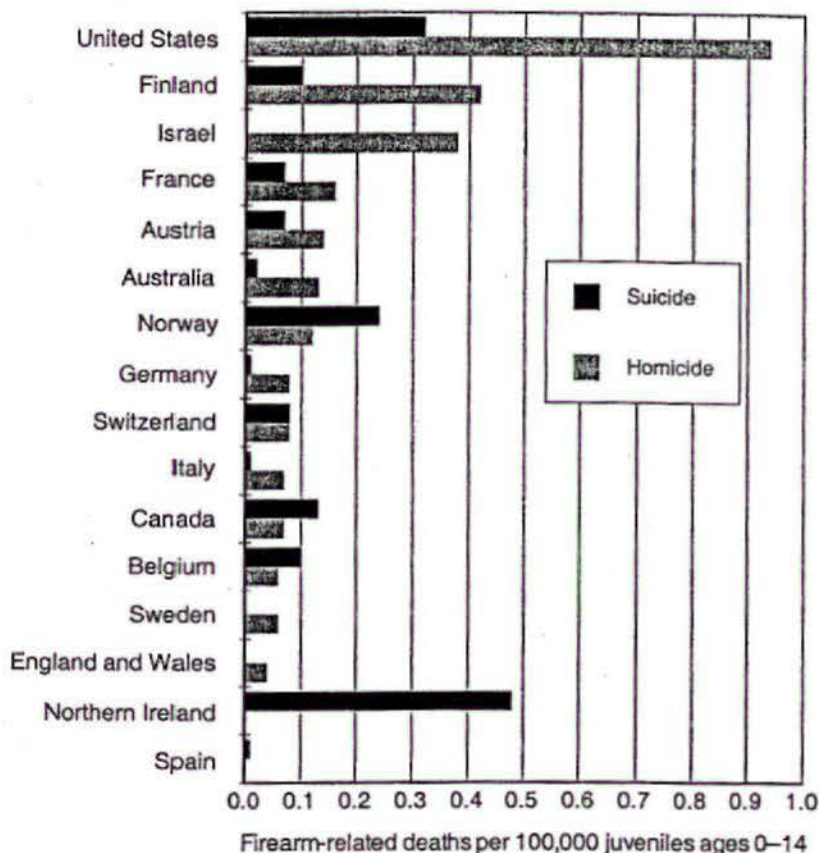
A similar pattern was seen in the suicide rates of children under age 15. Overall, the U.S. suicide rate was twice the rate for the other countries combined (0.55 vs. 0.27). For suicides involving firearms, however, the suicide rate in the U.S. was almost 11 times the rate for the other countries combined (0.32 vs. 0.03).

	Homicide rates*		Suicide rates*	
	U.S.	Foreign	U.S.	Foreign
Ages 0-4	4.10	0.95	0.00	0.00
Firearm	0.43	0.05	0.00	0.00
No firearm	3.67	0.05	0.00	0.00
Ages 5-14	1.75	0.30	0.84	0.40
Firearm	1.22	0.07	0.49	0.05
No firearm	0.53	0.24	0.35	0.35
Ages 0-14	2.57	0.51	0.55	0.27
Firearm	0.94	0.06	0.32	0.03
No firearm	1.63	0.45	0.23	0.24

* Rates are the number of homicides or suicides per 100,000 children in the age group.

Note: Data were provided by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, and Taiwan.

The U.S. firearm-related homicide rate for children is more than twice that of Finland, the country with the next highest rate



Note: If both suicide and homicide rates for a country were 0, that country is not displayed on the graph. Data were provided by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, and Taiwan.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Rates of homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death among children—26 industrialized countries.

Homicides involving a firearm were about 10% of all homicides among younger children (ages 0-4) in the U.S. in 1993. In contrast, about two-thirds of U.S. homicides among older children (5-14) involved a firearm. In other countries, firearm-related homicides were less than one-quarter of all homicides in either age group.

While nonfirearm-related suicide rates were the same among older children in the U.S. and other countries (0.35), firearm-related suicide rates in the U.S. were 10 times greater than those in other countries (0.49 vs. 0.05).

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Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 1999 (Introduced in the House)

HR 2656 IH

106th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 2656

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to withhold funds in certain cases, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**July 30, 1999**

Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SCOTT, and Ms. WATERS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to withhold funds in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 1999'.

TITLE I--LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION**SEC. 101. ACCREDITATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.****(a) STANDARDS-**

(1) IN GENERAL- The Attorney General shall recommend additional areas for the

development of national standards for the accreditation of law enforcement agencies in conjunction with professional law enforcement organizations, principally the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (referred to in this title as 'CALEA').

(2) INITIAL ANALYSIS- The Attorney General shall perform an initial analysis of the existing standards and accreditation methodology developed by the CALEA.

(3) PROMULGATION OF STANDARDS- After completion of the initial review and analysis under paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall recommend that CALEA, in consultation with labor and community-based organizations, adopt additional standards, including early warning programs, civil review procedures, traffic stop documentation and procedures, and administrative due process requirements.

(4) ACCREDITATION- The Attorney General shall adopt policies and procedures to partner with CALEA, other professional law enforcement organizations, and community-based organizations to continue the development of further accreditation standards and to encourage the pursuit of accreditation by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

(b) ACCREDITATION GRANTS- The Attorney General may make funds available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies under this paragraph to assist in gaining or maintaining accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

TITLE II--LAW ENFORCEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS.

(a) GRANT AUTHORIZATION- The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, or other public and private entities, and multijurisdictional or regional consortia thereof to study and implement effective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight policies and programs for law enforcement agencies.

(b) PROJECT GRANTS TO STUDY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MANAGEMENT- Grants made under subsection (a) of this section may be used for the study of law enforcement agency management and operations standards, including administrative due process, residency requirements, compensation and benefits, use of force, racial profiling, early warning programs, and civilian review procedures, and for research into the effectiveness of existing programs, projects, or other activities designed to address misconduct by law enforcement officers.

(c) PROJECT GRANTS TO DEVELOP PILOT PROGRAMS- Grants made under subsection (a) may also be used to develop pilot programs and implement effective programs in the areas of training, hiring, and recruitment, and oversight that are designed to improve management and address misconduct by law enforcement officers. These programs may include the following:

(1) TRAINING- Law enforcement policies, practices, and procedures addressing, training and instruction in the use of lethal and nonlethal force; tactical and defensive strategy; arrests searches and handcuffing; verbal communications; and community relations.

(2) RECRUITMENT AND HIRING- Policies and practices for the hiring and recruitment of law enforcement officers; development of educational and

psychological standards; initiatives to encourage residency and continuing education.

(3) OVERSIGHT- Complaint procedures, including civilian review procedures for jurisdictions across a range of sizes and agency configurations; early warning programs; and administrative due process requirements inherent to complaint procedures for members of the public and law enforcement.

(d) AMOUNTS- Of the amounts appropriated for the purposes of this title--

- (1) 4 percent shall be available for grants to Indian tribal governments; and
- (2) the remaining funds shall be available for grants to applicants in each State in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds as the population of the State bears to the population of all of the States.

(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-

- (1) IN GENERAL- The Attorney General may provide technical assistance to States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, and to other public and private entities, in furtherance of the purposes of this section.
- (2) MODEL- The technical assistance provided by the Attorney General may include the development of a flexible model that will define for State and local governments, and other public and private entities, definitions and strategies associated the reduction of law enforcement misconduct.

(f) USE OF COMPONENTS- The Attorney General may use any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out this title.

(g) MATCHING FUNDS-

- (1) IN GENERAL- Except in the case of an Indian tribe, the portion of the costs of a program, project, or activity provided by a grant under subsection (a) may not exceed 75 percent.
- (2) WAIVERS- The Attorney General may waive, wholly or in part, the requirement under paragraph (1) of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program, project, or activity.

(h) APPLICATIONS-

- (1) APPLICATION- An application for a grant under this title shall be submitted in such form, and contain such information, as the Attorney General may prescribe by guidelines.
- (2) APPROVAL- A grant may not be made under this title unless an application has been submitted to, and approved by, the Attorney General.

(i) PERFORMANCE EVALUATION-

- (1) MONITORING COMPONENTS- Each program, project, or activity funded under this title shall contain a monitoring component, developed pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General. The monitoring required by this subsection shall include systematic identification and collection of data about activities, accomplishments, and programs throughout the life of the program, project, or activity and presentation of such data in a usable form.
- (2) EVALUATION COMPONENTS- Selected grant recipients shall be evaluated on the local level or as part of a national evaluation, pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General. Such evaluations may include assessments of individual program implementations. In selected jurisdictions that are able to support outcome evaluations, the effectiveness of funded programs, projects, and activities may be required.
- (3) PERIODIC REVIEW AND REPORTS- The Attorney General may require a grant recipient to submit to the Attorney General the results of the monitoring and evaluations

required under paragraphs (1) and (2) and such other data and information as the Attorney General deems reasonably necessary.

(j) **REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING-** If the Attorney General determines, as a result of the reviews required by subsection (i), or otherwise, that a grant recipient under this title is not in substantial compliance with the terms and requirements of an approved grant application submitted under subsection (h), the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of that grant, in whole or in part.

(k) **DEFINITIONS-** In this title:

(1) The term 'career law enforcement officer' means a person who is authorized by law or by a State or local public agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws; and

(2) The term 'Indian tribe' means a tribe, band, pueblo, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including an Alaska Native village (as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(3) The term 'community-based organization' means a grassroots organization that monitors the issue of police misconduct and that has a national presence and membership (such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, National Council of la Raza, and Urban League).

(4) The term 'civilian review procedures' means administrative entities that exhibit such characteristics as independence, investigatory authority, subpoena power, adequate funding, representative diversity, and policy making authority.

TITLE III--ADMINISTRATIVE DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES

SEC. 301. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CONDUCT STUDY.

(a) **STUDY-**

(1) **IN GENERAL-** The Attorney General shall conduct a nationwide study of the prevalence and impact of any law, rule, or procedure that allows a law enforcement officer to delay for an unreasonable or arbitrary period of time the answer to questions posed by a local internal affairs officer, prosecutor,

or review board on the investigative integrity and prosecution of law enforcement misconduct.

(2) **INITIAL ANALYSIS-** The Attorney General shall perform an initial analysis of New York City's 48-Hour Rule to determine whether, at a threshold level, the impact of this type of rule or procedure raises material investigatory issues that could impair or hinder a prompt and thorough investigation of possible misconduct, including criminal conduct, that would justify a wider inquiry.

(3) **DATA COLLECTION-** After completion of the initial analysis under paragraph (2), and considering material investigatory issues, the Attorney General shall then gather additional data nationwide on rules similar to the 48-hour rule, from a representative and statistically significant sample of jurisdictions, to determine whether such rules and procedures raise such material investigatory issues.

(b) **REPORTING-** Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Attorney General shall report the results of its initial analysis to Congress, and make such report available to the public, and identify the jurisdictions for which the study is to be conducted. Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall report the results of the data collected under this Act to Congress, a copy of which shall also be published in the Federal Register.

TITLE IV--ENHANCED FUNDING TO COMBAT POLICE MISCONDUCT

SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2000, in addition to any other sums authorized to be appropriated for this purpose, \$1,600,000 for additional expenses related to the enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14141), criminal enforcement, and administrative enforcement by the Department of Justice and such sums as necessary to fully fund programs managed by the Community Relations Service.

TITLE V--ENHANCED AUTHORITY IN PATTERN AND PRACTICE INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 501. PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION RELATING TO POLICE PATTERN OR PRACTICE.

Section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14141) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) CIVIL ACTION BY AGGRIEVED PERSON- A person who is aggrieved by a violation of this section may, in a civil action, obtain declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to the violation. The court in an action under this subsection may award the prevailing party (other than the United States) a reasonable attorney's fee, including litigation expenses, as part of the costs; fees may be awarded to a prevailing defendant only when a plaintiff's civil action is shown to be frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation. The Attorney may intervene as a party in a civil action brought under this subsection.”

SEC. 502. UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.

Section 210401(a) of the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14141(a)) is amended--

- (1) by inserting ‘criminal or’ before ‘, juvenile justice’; and
- (2) by inserting ‘adults or’ before ‘juveniles’.

TITLE VI--DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW

SEC. 601. DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW .

Section 242 of title 18, United States Code, is amended--

- (1) by inserting ‘(a)’ before ‘Whoever’;
- (2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b)(1) It is a deprivation of a right, privilege, or immunity secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States--

- “(A) to subject, or attempt to subject, any person to force exceeding that which is reasonably

necessary to carry out a legitimate law enforcement duty; or

`(B) to engage in or cause any unwanted sexual act , or unwanted sexual contact, with or by any other person, or to attempt to do so.

`(2) As used in this subsection--

`(A) the term `sexual act' has the meaning given that term in section 2246(2)(A)-(C);

`(B) the term `sexual contact' has the meaning given that term in section 2246(3); and

`(C) the term `bodily injury' has the meaning given that term in section 1515(a)(5).

`(3) No prosecution of a case described in this subsection shall be undertaken, except upon notification in writing by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights that, in that official's judgment, a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.'.

TITLE VII--STUDY OF DEATHS IN CUSTODY

SEC. 701. STUDY.

Section 210410(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13704(a)) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking `or' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting `; or'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(4) the State has provided an assurance that it shall follow guidelines that may be established by the Attorney General in reporting, on a quarterly basis, information regarding the death of any person who is in the process of arrest, has been arrested, has been incarcerated or is en route to be incarcerated at any municipal or county jail, State prison, or other State or local correctional facility (including any juvenile facility) that, at a minimum, includes--

`(A) the name, gender, ethnicity, and age of the deceased;

`(B) the date, time, and location of death; and

`(C) a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death.'.

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March [XX], 2000

**Cosponsor the Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act
Help Forge a Partnership Between Police and Community Groups**

Deadline: March [XX] at X:00 P.M.

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to invite you to cosponsor legislation supported by both police and civil rights organizations aimed at curbing outrages like the Los Angeles Rampart Division perjury scandal and tragedies such as the Amadou Diallo shooting. The Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 2000 takes a comprehensive approach at addressing the issue of police accountability and building trust between police departments and their communities.

The purpose of the legislation is to build a better relationship between law enforcement entities, officials and the people they serve by providing communities with the tools to deal with misconduct. The legislation provides incentives for local police organizations to voluntarily adopt performance-based standards to ensure that incidents of misconduct will be minimized through appropriate management, training and oversight protocols and properly investigated, should they occur. The bill also provides police officers -- the vast majority of whom are decent people, concerned about their communities -- with the tools necessary to work with their communities and to enhance their professional growth and education.

Specifically, this bill makes 11 concrete steps toward improving law enforcement management and misconduct prosecution tools and has the support of a broad range of groups, from the [community-based] to the [list the police groups]:

1. Accreditation of Local Law Enforcement Agencies – Authorizes the Department of Justice to work cooperatively with independent accreditation, law enforcement and community-based organizations to further develop and refine the accreditation standards, and authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of obtaining accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation organizations.
2. Law Enforcement Agency Development Programs – Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to States and local governments to develop pilot programs such as civilian review boards, early warning and detection programs which have been proven effective in many jurisdictions
3. Administrative Due Process Procedures – Requires the Attorney General to study the prevalence and impact of any law, rule or procedure which interferes with prompt and thorough investigations of abuse.
4. Enhanced Funding of Civil Rights Division – Authorizes appropriations for expenses for ongoing investigations of pattern-and-practice-of-abuse investigations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 14141) and authorizes appropriations for expenses related to programs managed by the Community Relations Service.

5. Enhanced Authority in Pattern and Practice Investigations – Amends 42 U.S.C. 14141 to provide private cause of actions limited only to declaratory and injunctive relief when there is a pattern and practice of discrimination.
6. Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law – Amends section 242 of Title 18 of the United States Code to expressly define excessive use of force and non-consensual sexual conduct as deprivations of rights under color of law.
7. Study of Deaths in Custody – Amends section 20101(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C.A. 13701) to require assurances that States will follow guidelines established by the Attorney General for reporting deaths in custody.
8. National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight – Requires the Department of Justice to establish a task force to coordinate the investigation, prosecution and enforcement efforts of federal, state and local governments in cases related to law enforcement misconduct.
9. Immigration Enforcement Review Commission – Creates a commission to investigate civil rights complaints against the INS and Customs Services, with authority to make policy and disciplinary recommendations.
10. Federal Data Collection on Racial Profiling – Requires the Justice, Treasury and Interior Departments to collect data concerning the personal characteristics (race, ethnicity and gender) of individuals targeted for investigation (e.g., detention, traffic stop or warrantless search) by federal law enforcement agencies and requires the Justice Department to prepare a “master report” analyzing the findings and recommending improved policies and procedures.
11. Whistleblower Protection – The bill establishes civil and criminal penalties for retaliation against law enforcement officers who in good faith disclose, initiate or advocate on behalf of a civilian complainant in actions alleging police misconduct and creates private cause of action for retaliation.

The catalogue of high-profile incidents of police misconduct grows with each passing day. With the Rampart perjury scandal, Amadou Diallo shooting and Abner Louima assault, it should now be clear to all members, and the nation at-large, that police misconduct is an issue that we must address in a bipartisan manner. That's why we have been working with both civil rights and police organizations to develop a proposal that we can all support.

To be an original cosponsor of our legislation, or if you would like additional information, please contact Keenan Keller at the Judiciary Committee (x56906).

Very truly yours,

John Conyers, Jr.

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HUD No.

Further Information:

In the Washington, DC area: 202/708-0685

Or contact your local HUD office

For Release

10:00 a.m. Wednesday

March 1, 2000

CUOMO AND KASICH ANNOUNCE HUD POLICY TO SELL HOMES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR \$1 EACH

View a List of All Eligible Homes by State and City

WASHINGTON - The Department of Housing and Urban Development today launched a new initiative to sell local governments thousands of HUD-owned homes for \$1 each to create housing for families in need and to benefit neighborhoods.

HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo and Congressman John Kasich of Ohio announced the new HUD Good Neighbor Policy today and said it is good for neighborhoods, communities and families.

Under the policy, single-family homes that are acquired in foreclosure actions by the Federal Housing Administration (which is part of HUD) will be eligible for sale to local governments around the nation for \$1 each whenever FHA is unable to sell the homes for six months. About 3,000 homes will initially be eligible for sale to local governments under the initiative, with additional homes available for sale each month.

"The Good Neighbor Policy will build better futures for hundreds of communities and thousands of families across our nation," Cuomo said. "It will help reverse decades of decline in our cities by revitalizing neighborhoods, attracting new residents, and promoting homeownership."

"I think this policy is going to provide huge benefits for America and America's families," said Kasich, who is Chairman of the House Budget Committee. "I hope there can be more instances when Members of Congress and officials from the Executive Branch can work together to develop and implement ideas like this one that achieve the common good."

By selling vacant homes for \$1 after six months on the market, HUD will make it possible for communities to fix up the homes and put them to good use at a considerable savings. The newly occupied homes can then act as catalysts for neighborhood revitalization, attracting new residents and businesses to an area.

Local governments buying HUD homes for \$1 can sell or rent them to low- and moderate-income families, to first-time homebuyers, or to groups that will use the homes to provide services such as child care centers or job training centers.

Homes in extremely deteriorated condition, where rehabilitation is not feasible, will be demolished by HUD and the vacant lots will be offered for sale to the local government for \$1.

The initiative won't cost taxpayers a penny. Because of improvements in FHA management and because few FHA-insured home loans default, FHA's revenues exceeded expenses and the agency returned about \$1.5 billion to the U.S. Treasury in 1999.

The Good Neighbor Policy complements a system HUD instituted 10 months ago under which contractors rather than HUD employees sell FHA-owned homes. Under this system, the average time it takes to sell a home has dropped by 38 days and the amount of money HUD recovers from each sale has increased by an average of \$4,500 per home. With more than 50,000 sales to date, the new system has saved HUD more than \$225 million.

Cuomo credited Kasich with coming up with the idea for the Good Neighbor Policy, which HUD then developed into the plan announced today.

To launch the new initiative, Cuomo announced that the first house sold under the Good Neighbor

Policy will go to Columbus, Ohio, which is represented by Kasich in Congress. Columbus will buy a three-bedroom house at 344 Midland Avenue for \$1.

Thomas Cochran, Executive Director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said: "This flexible use of HUD homes at virtually no cost is a great opportunity for cities and counties. We applaud Secretary Cuomo for developing this initiative. This is another great tool that will make a difference."

FHA currently insures about 6.7 million mortgages. When homeowners fail to make their mortgage payments, FHA first tries to help them stay in their homes through foreclosure avoidance. If this is not successful, the lender forecloses on a home and conveys it to FHA in exchange for FHA payment of the outstanding mortgage balance. FHA then puts the home up for sale.

The vast majority of FHA-owned homes sell within six months. For example, in the past six months FHA has sold about 39,000 homes, while only about 3,000 homes have been on the market for six months or more.

Last year FHA sold about 6,500 homes to local governments and community-based nonprofit organizations through the Direct Sales Program. This program offers homes located within a revitalization area that are in need of repair for sale at 30 percent discounts off the appraised value. The program, which sells homes as soon as they become available to FHA, will continue.

HUD has implemented many reforms at FHA since Cuomo became Secretary. HUD has reorganized and consolidated 81 field offices into four state-of-the-art home ownership centers, approved and adopted Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's automated underwriting systems, and developed an FHA scorecard, which will be available to the marketplace later this year.

Eighty percent of FHA loans go to first-time homebuyers. In addition, FHA insures about 40 percent of all home mortgages to African American and Hispanic homebuyers.

FHA does not make mortgage loans directly, but rather insures loans made by private lenders to homebuyers. Because FHA mortgage insurance protects lenders from losses, it has enabled 30 million American families who would otherwise be locked out of the mortgage market and homeownership to qualify for mortgages.

FHA-insured loans also benefit homebuyers in these ways:

- FHA downpayments of 3 percent are lower than the minimum that many lenders require for non-FHA mortgages. Higher downpayments are a major roadblock to homeownership.
- FHA's requirement for homebuyer credit ratings are more flexible than those set by many lenders for non-FHA borrowers.
- FHA permits homebuyers to use gifts from family members and non-profit groups to make their entire downpayment, while conventional loans generally require homebuyers to come up with a portion of the downpayment from their own funds.
- FHA permits a borrower to carry more debt than a private mortgage insurer typically allows.

##

HUD-Owned Homes Available For \$1 Purchase

State	City	Grand Total
New York	ADAMS CENTER	1
	ALBANY	2
	ALBION	1
	AMSTERDAM	10
	AUBURN	7
	BALDWIN	1
	BALLSTON SPA	1
	BATAVIA	1
	BERGEN	1
	BINGHAMTON	6
	BLACK RIVER	1
	BRANT	1
	BRENTWOOD	1
	BRIDGEPORT	1
	BROOKFIELD	1
	BROOKLYN	1
	BUFFALO	50
	CAIRO	1
	CENTRAL ISLIP	1
	CHEEKTOWAGA	7
	CITY OF DUNKIRK	1
	CLIFTON	1
	CLINTON	1
	COHOES	2
	COLTON	1
	CORAM	1
	CORNING	2
	DEANSBORO	1
	DOLGEVILLE	1
	DUNKIRK	1
	EAST CHATHAM	1
	ELLENVILLE	1
	ELMIRA	3
	ENDICOTT	1
	ESPERANCE	1
	EVANS MILLS	1
	FREDONIA	2
	FREEPORT	1
	FULTON	4
	GENEVA	1
	GLENDALE	1
	GLENS FALLS	1
	GLOVERSVILLE	9
	GODEFFROY	1
	GRANBY	1
	HAMBURG	1
	HARPURSVILLE	1
	HOCTON	1
	HOLLIS	1
	HOOSICK FALLS	1

HUD-Owned Homes Available For \$1 Purchase

State	City	Grand Total
	HOPEWELL JUNCTION	1
	HORNELL	1
	ISLAND PARK	1
	ISLIP	1
	JAMAICA	1
	JAMESTOWN	1
	JERUSALEM	1
	JOHNSTOWN	4
	LACKAWANNA	5
	LAKE HUNTINGTON	1
	LAURELTON	1
	LITTLE FALLS	1
	LIVERPOOL	3
	LOCKPORT	4
	MASSENA	2
	MASTIC BEACH	1
	MATTYDALE	1
	MAYFIELD	1
	MEMPHIS	1
	MONTICELLO	1
	MORRISONVILLE	1
	MOUNT UPTON	1
	NEW BERLIN	2
	NEWBURGH	2
	NIAGARA FALLS	8
	NIVERVILLE	1
	NORTH COLLINS	1
	OAKFIELD	1
	OGDENSBURG	2
	ORISKANY	1
	OSWEGO	2
	OVID	1
	OXFORD	1
	OZONE PARK	1
	PALATINE BRIDGE	1
	PARISHVILLE	1
	PATCHOGUE	1
	PIERCEFIELD	1
	PORT BYRON	2
	RAVENA	1
	ROCH THURSTON RD	1
	ROCHESTER	60
	ROCHESTER DEWEY	2
	ROME	5
	ROSEDALE	1
	SCHENECTADY	17
	SCHUYLER FALLS	1
	SMYRNA	1
	SODUS	2
	ST ALBANS	1

HUD-Owned Homes Available For \$1 Purchase

<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
	STATEN ISLAND	1
	SYRACUSE	49
	TICONDEROGA	2
	TONAWANDA	1
	TOWN OF FALLSBURG	1
	TROY	7
	TUPPER LAKE	1
	UNADILLA	1
	UTICA	4
	WALLKILL	1
	WAPPINGERS FALLS	1
	WATERFORD	1
	WATERTOWN	3
	WATERVILLE	1
	WHITESBORO	1
	WILLIAMSTOWN	1
	WINGDALE	1
	WOODHAVEN	1
New York Total		376



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You can search this database for information about over 100 sources of funding from many different government agencies. Searching the database provides a summary of each program and a link to details about each funding source.

How to search:

You may choose to search by using a combination of the options below. For example, you may type a Keyword (e.g., "food" or "child care") and further specify by choosing a Subject area. This database was made in partnership with the Finance Project.

Please enter searchable keywords in the following:

Search by Keyword(s):

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Search by an Eligible Recipient:

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Federal Funding Basics

We know that federal grant and loan programs can be complicated. Money can flow to local after-school and youth development programs, or to children and youth in those programs, in a number of different ways. Below, we list just a few types of funding. Keep watching this site for a more comprehensive explanation of federal funding basics.

Discretionary Grants

Sometimes referred to as "project grants," discretionary grants support research, evaluation, and demonstration projects or service projects. Discretionary funds are awarded for specific periods of time, usually one to five years.

Earmarked Funds

Legislative directives in the appropriations laws (as distinct from authorization acts) are "earmarked funds" that dictate how to spend certain portions of funds appropriated within larger funding programs. Earmarks are both "hard" and "soft." Hard earmarks are written into legislation, usually with specific amounts to be spent and the specific recipient of the funding identified. Soft earmarks are based upon conference reports. Earmarks occur in a specific fiscal year and may not be continued to the next fiscal year.

Formula Grants

Formula grants are usually based on population, unemployment levels, census data or other demographic indicators. Most formula grants go directly to state agencies for on-going services through block grants or categorical programs.

Initiative

Initiatives are special efforts by federal departments and tend to focus on specific issues.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANN O'LEARY
HEATHER HOWARD
RUBY SHAMIR

CC: MELANNE VERVEER
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
LISSA MUSCATINE
PATTI SOLIS DOYLE

SUBJECT: ISSUES UPDATE

The purpose of this memo is to provide you with brief updates on a number of national issues in which you have been involved or expressed interest.

LEGISLATIVE AND ISSUES UPDATE

EDUCATION

Education Tax Bill. Yesterday, the House Rules Committee began consideration of H.R. 7, the Education Savings Account, but postponed further consideration when Republican moderates protested the Leadership's unwillingness to consider the Johnson-Rangel school modernization amendment. The Education Savings Account, passed in the Senate with a veto threat by the President earlier this month, would increase the savings limit in ESAs from \$500 to \$2000 and would allow the savings to be spent on K-12 education. In pushing for the Johnson-Rangel amendment, the NEA released new State-by-State numbers showing the \$254 billion need nationwide for school modernization (see attached breakdown).

Lieberman's Public Education Reinvestment, Reinvention and Responsibility Act. On March 9th, Senator Lieberman introduced his ESEA reauthorization proposal on the floor of the Senate. ESEA is not expected to be brought up for consideration in the Senate until after the Easter recess.

Lieberman's bill would trim ESEA from fourteen titles to seven and would focus on the following proposals:

1. *Strengthening standards implementation and accountability in Title I and boosting funding for Title I by 50 percent.* The Lieberman proposal is stronger than the Administration's bill in its requirement for States to evaluate and publicly report their progress on turning around low-performing schools and improving teacher quality. It also requires that school districts be held accountable for disaggregating achievement data and improving achievement along

lines of poverty, race/ethnicity, and limited English proficiency (LEP), thus sending a strong message on "closing the opportunity gap."

2. *Improving teacher quality.* This proposal is similar to the Administration's teacher quality proposal in that it folds together Goals 2000 and the Eisenhower professional development program into a single teacher quality fund and calls for strong teacher quality accountability by ending the practice of out-of-field and emergency certified teachers by 2005. This fund would be used for systemic long-term comprehensive professional development and for class-size reduction. Unlike the Administration's proposal, Lieberman's proposal does not include a separate funding stream for class-size reduction, but instead allows for local flexibility on spending the teacher quality funds on class-size reduction or professional development.
3. *Strong focus on English acquisition.* The Lieberman bill would replace the discretionary grant programs for bilingual education under current law with a formula grant program that would provide funds to states based on the percentage of LEP students in the state's student population. This program would require states to develop standards for development of English and would hold States accountable for meeting performance goals.
4. *Promoting public school choice.* Like the Administration's ESEA proposal, Lieberman's proposal would increase funding for charter schools and would develop a new competitive grant program for local school districts to implement innovative public school choice programs.
5. *Continuing commitment to Impact Aid with no changes to current law.*
6. *Stimulating innovative strategies for performance.* The Lieberman proposal would stimulate innovative strategies for performance by including a \$2.7 billion block grant to support four broad types of activities: innovative school improvement strategies to improve academic achievement, summer school or after-school programs, school safety and discipline measures, and technology literacy initiatives. This new fund would require a performance agreement from the state that would outline the state's performance objectives, how the state plans to meet objectives, and how the state will hold school districts accountable for meeting objectives. It would eliminate the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, the Reading Excellence programs, Safe and Drug Free Schools, and various technology initiatives.
7. *Strengthening accountability.* This bill, like the Administration's bill, would include strong measures to hold States accountable for meeting state standards and would reward States that exceed their performance goals and that successfully close the achievement gap.

Attached please find a detailed summary of Lieberman's bill (produced by his office) and a press release upon introduction of the bill.

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Follow-up to 'Ritalin Event.' We have received considerable positive response to your 'Ritalin Event' and the Surgeon General's office has begun planning for the fall Conference on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Children with Behavioral and Mental Disorders. Later this spring, Dr. Satcher will convene a "Surgeon General's Workshop," a large meeting of all the groups that want to be involved in planning the conference. Both you and Mrs. Gore will be invited to the conference and staff will be involved in planning.

Medicare. The Medicare trustees projected that the life of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended until 2023 – 8 years longer than have been projected last year. Please see attached fact sheet.

Births Report. This week, the CDC released 1998 U.S. births data. Highlights include:

- There was a 2 percent increase in the number of births from 1997, the first increase since 1990, fueled by increases in birth rates for women in their twenties and their thirties.
- The birth rate for teens declined again, down 2 percent in 1998. The rate for 15-17 year-olds fell 5 percent, while the rate for 18-19 year-olds fell 2 percent. Overall, the teen birth rate declined by 18 percent from 1991 to 1998, with all states recording a decline in the birth rate of 15-19 year-olds between 1991 and 1998.
- The birth rate for unmarried women increased 1 percent. The percent of all births that were to unmarried women increased from 32.4 percent in 1997 to 32.8 percent in 1998. However, the teen out-of-wedlock birth rate dropped again in 1998, down 11 percent from its high in 1994.
- The rate of preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) rose to 11.6 percent in 1998, and has risen 9 percent since 1990 and 23 percent since 1981. The low birthweight rate (less than 5.5 pounds) also continued to rise, increasing to 7.6 percent for 1998; it has risen quite steadily since the mid-1980s. The upswing in overall levels of preterm and low birthweight births is influenced in part by the increase in multiple births.
- The proportion of women beginning prenatal care in the first trimester rose again for the 9th consecutive year, to 82.8 percent. After showing little change in the 1980's, the percent of women with timely care has risen 10 percent during the 1990's.
- Cigarette smoking during pregnancy declined again in 1998, to 12.9 percent, continuing a trend observed since 1989. However, tobacco use by pregnant teenagers continued to increase in 1998, particularly for non-Hispanic black teens.

Abortion: So-called "Partial Birth" Abortion. The Solicitor General filed an amicus brief in Carhart v. Stenberg, the partial birth case being heard by the Supreme Court on April 25th. The brief focuses on all the opportunities this case provides the Court to undermine Roe. It argues that the Nebraska statute is unconstitutional because it is vague, overbroad (it bans the most commonly used 2nd trimester procedure and therefore imposes an undue burden), and lacks a health exception. DOJ and Counsel's office determined that this was consistent with the President's past veto messages on the partial birth bills. (The veto messages focused on the legislation's lack of a health exception; the 8th Circuit, in finding the Nebraska law unconstitutional, focused on the 2nd trimester issue. Other circuits have agreed with that reasoning.)

The House is scheduled to vote on partial birth legislation on April 5. Representatives Hoyer and Greenwood may offer, as the motion to recommit, a substitute that is not procedure-specific,

but rather bans all third trimester abortions and has an exception for "serious adverse health consequences." The last time the House considered partial birth legislation, in 1997, the President sent a letter to Hoyer supporting his bill, and may do so again.

Abortion: Alleged Sale of Fetal Tissue. The news program "20/20" recently ran a story purporting to expose a widespread black market in fetal tissue. If true, the allegations on "20/20" are clearly illegal. On March 9, the House Commerce Committee held a hearing on the alleged for-profit sale of fetal tissue, but the witnesses cited by "20/20" proved unreliable. The first refused to testify altogether, and the second recanted many of his initial charges. Nonetheless, NIH contacted all the 150 institutions currently receiving federal funds for fetal tissue research to reiterate their legal obligations regarding the use and acquisition of fetal tissue. NIH has also begun a series of random record audits.

Antitrust Health Care Legislation. Today, the House Judiciary Committee approved H.R. 1304, the Quality Health Care Coalition Act of 1999. The legislation, introduced by Representative Tom Campbell, has over 200 House cosponsors and is strongly supported by the AMA. It would exempt physicians from antitrust laws that bar collective bargaining by independent contractors. Proponents claim that consolidation by health plans has given insurers unfair leverage in the marketplace, threatening access and quality of care. They argue that H.R. 1304 levels the playing field. Opponents, including the Consumer Federation of America, headed by former Senator Metzenbaum, the Justice Department and the FTC, argue this legislation would simply allow physicians to fix prices, which would raise health care costs without guaranteeing any consumer benefit. DOJ points out that under current law, providers can already enhance their bargaining power by increasing the size of their group practices and forming provider-hospital organizations, provider-service organizations, and independent practice associations. The AMA, however, argues that DOJ has not been aggressive enough in enforcing antitrust laws in the face of health plan consolidation. The full House will likely pass the bill, but there appears to be little interest in the Senate (there is no Senate bill).

CHILD SUPPORT

Child Support Waivers. On Wednesday, the Vice President and Secretary Shalala announced the approval of waiver demonstrations in 10 states to improve the opportunities of young, unmarried fathers to support their children both financially and emotionally. The projects will test new ways for state-run child support enforcement programs and community-based organizations, including many faith-based organizations, to work together to help young fathers obtain employment, make child support payments and learn parenting skills. The projects will test approaches to serving young, never-married, non-custodial parents who do not have a child support court order in place and may face obstacles to employment. Some of the projects will provide direct services for custodial parents, and all will provide for referral of custodial parents to child support services and other services as needed. The demonstrations will also test a new cooperative working relationship between child support enforcement and non-governmental agencies. The demonstrations will total \$15 million in combined federal and private funding over a three-year period. This initiative will be piloted in Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chester County, PA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; Indianapolis, IN; Los Angeles, CA; Milwaukee/Racine, WI; Minneapolis, MN; and New York City, NY.

CABINET REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

CRA: During the week of April 10, Treasury will release the first phase of the CRA study required by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. In order to meet the requirements of the Act, Treasury staff proposed that the second phase of the CRA study include: 1) detailed case studies of up to 10 large financial institutions concerning their changes in CRA lending, service, and investment practices in low- to moderate-income areas since the Act was passed; and 2) metropolitan case studies that examine the variation in CRA lending and performance and the reasons behind this variation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Computer Hacker Interferes with Stock Trade: On March 15, an individual was arrested and charged with coordinating a series of "denial of service" attacks against the computer systems of Internet Trading Technologies, Inc. (ITTI), the largest provider of inter-broker dealer trade execution services for NASDAQ broker dealers. The denial of service attacks caused significant interruption of ITTI trading activities over three business days. He launched his attacks from a computer at a Manhattan Kinko's and a computer at Queens College in Flushing, NY.

Juvenile Justice Publications: This week, OJJDP is expected to release *The Community Assessment Center Concept*, which discusses a system for consolidating services for juveniles who come to the attention of juvenile justice authorities. OJJDP has also released *Violent Neighborhoods*, *Violent Kids*, which looks at the delinquent behavior of boys living in the three most violent neighborhoods in Washington, DC, and the role of basic institutions, such as families, schools, churches, and youth-serving organizations. The bulletin finds that a majority of boys in the study have basic needs that are unmet, and proposes specific steps to intervene with this at-risk population [this report is attached].

Juvenile Firearm Prosecutions: This week, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) released *Seattle's Effective Strategy for Prosecuting Juvenile Firearm Offenders*, which reports on the Seattle Youth Handgun Violence Initiative funded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and OJJDP. The program devoted resources to prosecution of juvenile firearm offenders, which improved how police, the courts, and probation department handled these cases.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Assistance and Nutrition Report: On April 3, USDA's Economic Research Service will release *Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 5*, finding that participation in the WIC program has a significant positive effect on children's intakes of iron, folate, and vitamin B-6. The data set used reflects a dramatic increase in program enrollment during the 1990s.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Communities for Safer Guns Coalition: Officials from 29 cities and counties, and three state attorneys general have joined the Administration in forming the Communities for Safer Guns Coalition, which will support purchase preferences by government law enforcement agencies for guns made by companies that have adopted new gun safety and dealer responsibility standards.

Task Force to Fight Cyber-Hate and Discrimination: Secretary Cuomo announced the creation of a national task force to fight hate and discrimination on the Internet, and reopened a housing discrimination investigation of the United Klans of America.

Public Housing Survey: Secretary Cuomo announced that a new nationwide survey of public housing residents shows that 87 percent are satisfied or very satisfied with the services and overall living conditions that public housing authorities provide, up from 75 percent last year.

Health Care for Low-Income Families: Low-income adults, seniors and children at selected HUD Neighborhood Networks centers nationwide will gain access to dental care, health screenings, and other preventive health care services and education. Uninsured children also can sign-up for health insurance. These services will be provided by health care professionals and trained volunteers.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Senate

The Senate will be in session next week and is likely to take up Budget issues and possibly mark up the Supplemental package on which the House has completed work.

House of Representatives

The House will be in session next week. Bills that are likely to come up include HR 3671 - Wildlife And Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act; HR 2418 - Organ Procurement And Transplantation Network Act; HR 3660 - Late Term Abortion Ban Act; HR 1776 - American Homeownership And Economic Opportunity act

UPCOMING POTUS SCHEDULE

Friday, Mar. 31	ABC News Interview Topic: Earth Day Location: White House NOTE: This will air on Earth Day in April.
Saturday, Apr. 1	Radio Address (taped Fri. 3/31) on Census Day
Sunday, Apr. 2	Travel to Las Vegas, NV and Silicon Valley, CA
Monday, Apr. 3	DLC Speech and Roundtable on China/New Economy Location: San Jose, CA
Tuesday, Apr. 4	Digital Divide Kickoff Event Location: White House

Wednesday, Apr. 5	Economic Summit Location: White House Travel to NY
Thursday, Apr. 6	Possible Arrival Statement on Procurement Location: White House One America Corporate Event Location: White House
Friday, Apr. 7	Women's Health Event Location: White House Possible Retirement Earnings Bill Signing Location: White House
Saturday, Apr. 8	Radio Address (taped 4/7); possible topic: 3rd World Debt Relief Travel to Louisiana
Monday, Apr. 10 - Tuesday, Apr. 11	New Markets/Digital Divide Tour
Wednesday, Apr. 12	Possible Gun Rally Location: Denver, CO Possible MSNBC Gun Town Hall Location: Denver, CO
Thursday, Apr. 13	Address American Society of Newspaper Editors Location: Washington, DC
Friday, Apr. 14	Address Education Writers Conference Location: Atlanta, GA
Saturday, Apr. 15	Radio Address (taped Fri. 4/14); possible topics: privacy or youth violence/guns Earth Day Event Location: City, State TBD
Monday, Apr. 17	Earth Day/Service Event Location: Washington, DC

Tuesday, Apr. 18	Possible Departure Statement; Possible Topic: Prescription Drug Report Location: White House
Wednesday, Apr. 19	Possible Events: Oklahoma City Memorial Event or Youth Violence Event
Thursday, Apr. 20	Possible Interviews TBD Location: White House
Friday, Apr. 21	No Message Event
Saturday, Apr. 22	Radio Address (taped Fri. 4/21); Topic: TBD
Monday, Apr. 24	Easter Egg Roll Location: White House
Tuesday, Apr. 25	Possible Grassroots Gun Strategy Session Location: White House
Wednesday, Apr. 26	Message Event TBD
Thursday, Apr. 27	Daisy Bates Memorial Service Location: Arkansas
Friday, Apr. 28	Possible Hate Crimes Strategy Session Location: White House
Saturday, Apr. 29	Radio Address (taped Fri. 4/28); Topic: TBD